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ILLUSTRATED ATLAS
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA

CONTAINING AUTHENTIC AND COMPLETE

MAPS OF ALL THE PROVINCES

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AND THE ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

FROM THE LATEST OFFICIAL SURVEYS AND PLANS, BY PERMISSION OF THE
GENERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL DESCRIPTIVE HISTORY, &c.

ALSO, MAPS OF

Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, United States, Oceanica, The World, &c., &c.,

AND LOCAL MAPS, PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

D. MACDONALD, C.E.,

LATE OF THE ROYAL TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.



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DOMINION OF CANADA.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION AND EXTENT of the Dominion of Canada are more exactly shown in the maps of this atlas,—the *projections* for which were laid down by the United States Coast Survey at Washington, and the details furnished by the *latest surveys* of the Dominion and Provincial Governments,—and a clearer idea given of the value and extent of its vast territory than it has heretofore been possible to obtain through *private* and *less* comprehensive surveys.

From the southern frontier-line which separates them from the United States, to their ice-bound extension towards the Arctic Pole, then stretching from ocean to ocean, and measuring an air-line of 3000 miles from the outer limit of the Island of Newfoundland, washed by the Atlantic, to the outer limit of Vancouver's Island in the Pacific, the magnitude of the North American possessions of Great Britain, embracing more than half of the continent within their limits, is hardly realized by its own residents, and still less by even the most interested of our brethren in the mother country.

The line of demarcation between the territory of the United States and the territory of the Dominion of Canada starts on the east from the mouth of the River Ste. Croix, in the Province of New Brunswick, at a point where a land-mark, called the "Monument," is erected; following the waters of that river, it crosses a portion of the valley of the St. John, till it reaches that noble stream, the middle course of which it then follows to the mouth of the St. François River; thence it is continued by a broken line till, in the Province of Quebec, it reaches the 45th parallel of N. latitude, which it follows to St. Regis on the St. Lawrence. From St. Regis the boundary-line between the two countries is the middle course of the St. Lawrence, and of Lake Ontario, Niagara River, Lake Erie, River Detroit, Lake Ste. Claire, River Ste. Claire, and Lakes Huron and Superior. From the head of Lake Superior, the frontier-line follows the water-courses to Lac-des-Bois, and then the 49th parallel to the Pacific Ocean. North of the frontier-line thus traced, the whole of the continent of America is Canadian soil, with the exception of the territory of Alaska, formerly Russian America.

At the eastern frontier above briefly described, lie, surrounded by the waters of the Atlantic, the Island of Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island, which are in the Dominion, together with the Province of Newfoundland, which, although at present a distinct government, will no doubt soon follow the example of its neighbours and come under the banner of confederation; and as a counterpart, at the west lie, surrounded by the waters of the Pacific, Vancouver's and other islands included in the Dominion Province of British Columbia.

It is true, a considerable portion of this enormous extent of country is not capable of sustaining a large population; but the portion that is available for agricultural and industrial purposes is of immense extent, and sufficient to afford to the emigrating population of Europe ample room and abundant inducement for generations to come.

All the British North American countries, with the exception of the Province of Newfoundland, are now integral parts of the confederation called the Dominion of Canada.

The superficial area is greater than that of the United States, and is nearly equal to the whole of Europe. It comprises the following Provinces and Territories: Ontario, 121,260 sq. m.; Quebec, 210,020; Nova Scotia, 18,670; New Brunswick, 27,037; Prince Edward Island, 2131; British Columbia, 233,000; Manitoba, 16,000; Hudson Bay and North-west Territories, 2,206,725, exclusive of Labrador and the islands in the Arctic Ocean.

These being added, the total area is nearly 3,500,000 square miles. Of this amount more than half is the property of the General Government, acquired by purchase from the Hudson Bay Company.

The prairie and timbered lands adapted for agriculture, and suitable for the growth of wheat and other grains, cover 586,225 square miles; and a further belt of land, comprising 928,000 square miles, is sufficiently timbered, and is applicable for the growth of grasses and hardy grains. In short, there are about 375,184,000 acres of agricultural land fit for cultivation, outside the limits of the organized Provinces, the greater part of which is well adapted to the growth of wheat.

The northern extremity of the chief wheat zone, commencing in the east at the parallel of 50°, on the N. side of the St. Lawrence, near its mouth, is deflected a little to the south, when it reaches as far W. as James's Bay; it then takes a general N. W. course till it strikes the parallel of 60° at its intersection with the meridian of 101°; from which point to the Pacific it has the form of a bow slightly bent northward, both ends of which rest on the parallel of 60°. The northern limit of grains and grasses, crossing James's Bay in lat. 52°, takes a N. W. course till it attains to nearly 70°, at the meridian of 132°. The wheat zone covers 1,300,000 sq. miles, that of the grasses and coarser grains 2,300,000 sq. miles, and of maize, 500,000 sq. miles.

Besides its agricultural lands, Canada possesses the wealth of immense forests, of the best fishing grounds of the world, and mineral deposits where gold, silver, copper, iron, and other metals abound, together with coal, in bountiful profusion.

Canada produces far more wheat, barley, peas, and oats to the acre than any part of the United States (we found this statement upon the results as given in the census of the two countries for the last twenty-five to thirty years). The most northern States approach nearest to Canada in the production of these staples. But even to a greater extent for pastures and meadows, and as a grazing country, does Canada excel the Republic.

Orchards everywhere thrive, and the Canadian apple is the standard of excellence; vast quantities are exported to England and sold as American, their nationality being lost. Melons and tomatoes grow equally with the potato, pea, turnip, and the rest of the vegetables known in England, and all thrive to a remarkable degree; and perhaps the best stock on the American continent is bred and raised in the eastern townships of the Province of Quebec.

CLIMATE.

Canada has not the same varieties of climate that some countries of much smaller extent enjoy; but the distribution of large bodies of fresh water saves it from the evils of aridity and sterility, and it is among the most invigorating and healthful belonging to the regions where grains and grasses grow, particularly favourable for the emigrant from Great Britain, or the north and north-west of Europe, and pre-eminently adapted to the production and continuance of a vigorous and healthy race of people.

It may be remarked that the climate of Canada has been more misunderstood than any other fact pertaining to the country. Very exaggerated impressions prevail respecting the rigour of Canadian winters. It is true that these are very decided in their character; and the snow, in many parts, covers the ground to a depth of two or three feet; but there are advantages in this. The snow is dry and packs under foot, making the best roads, and forming a warm covering for the earth; producing, moreover, an effect upon the soil which greatly facilitates the

operations of the farmer in the spring. The dry winter atmosphere is bracing and pleasant.

The sensation of cold is far more unpleasant during the damp days, such as mark, for instance, the winters of the United Kingdom, than when the winter regularly sets in. The summers, like the winters, are also of a decided character, being in the main warm and bright; and fruits and vegetables which cannot be ripened in the open air in England will ripen here to perfection. It is believed that, taken as a whole, the climate of Canada is more favourable for both the agriculturist and the horticulturist than that of England, with the single exception of length of season in which labour can be done in the field. On this point, however, it may be remarked, as has been stated by Professor Johnston in his work on New Brunswick, that the number of days in which labour cannot be performed in the field, owing to rain, is much less in this country than in England.

INLAND WATERS.

The St. Lawrence and the connecting lakes above are estimated to contain 12,000 cubic miles of water. Besides these, there are thousands of lakes in Canada further north, some very large, and others of which the size is only very imperfectly known.

The River St. Lawrence, which brings down the waters of six lakes (for to the five on the frontier Nipigon in the north must be added), is the greatest natural entrance and outlet of the country. This river is navigable for sea-going vessels as far as Montreal, a distance of nearly 600 miles. Above Montreal several extensive rapids occur. They can be descended by the largest steamers which navigate Lake Ontario; but as no force of steam is sufficient for their ascent, it has been necessary to construct canals, near the sides of the river, to overcome them. These canals, with that intended to overcome the falls of Niagara—the Welland—have been constructed at a cost to the Province of \$15,000,000, the whole of them having been directly built as government works. By the aid of these canals, and that constructed at the Sault Ste. Marie, between Lakes Huron and Superior, vessels may descend from the head of the latter lake into the ocean; and as a matter of fact, several vessels have gone from Chicago, on Lake Michigan, to Liverpool. The Saskatchewan, which takes its rise in the Rocky Mountains and empties into Hudson Bay, through Lake Winnipeg and the Nelson River, is about 1800 m. long; but from the interruptions to navigation near its mouth, and the high latitude in which it lies, it is only the upper section, or Saskatchewan proper, that is valuable for navigation. The Mackenzie, which has a course over 10° of latitude, connects with the Arctic Ocean. The St. John in New Brunswick, the Fraser in British Columbia, the Ottawa and the Saguenay, are great highways and feeders to the commerce of the country; and the numberless tributaries to the larger streams, and the innumerable lakes, testify to the abundant manner in which the lands of the Dominion of Canada are watered.

POPULATION.

In 1861, the population of the Provinces now forming the Dominion was 3,207,636; and by the census of 1871 it was 3,672,325, exclusive of Indians in the North-west and Hudson Bay territories, distributed as follows: Ontario, 1,620,851; Quebec, 1,191,576; New Brunswick, 285,777; Nova Scotia, 387,800; British Columbia, 50,000; Manitoba, 13,600; and Prince Edward Island, 94,021, and North-west Territory, not included in organized Provinces, 28,700. At the same ratio of increase, which, however, has been exceeded by reason of increased immigration, the present population of the Dominion now would be 4,000,000. In Manitoba the increase by immi-

gration has been over 100 per cent., and there is no doubt that the Dominion now contains over 4,000,000 of people. The percentage of increase in the principal cities of the British Provinces, between 1861 and 1871, has been—

	Per ct.
Charlottetown, Pr. Ed.	31.3
Frederickton, N. B.	34.3
Halifax, N. S.	18.3
Hamilton, Ont.	39.9
St. John, N. B.	36.6
* Kingston, Ont. (decrease)	9.7
London, Ont.	36.9
Montreal, Que.	18.7
Ottawa, Ont.	46.9
* Quebec, Que. (decrease)	.5
Toronto, Ont.	25.1
Three Rivers, Que.	24.9

The nationalities comprised were 1,082,940 French, 846,414 Irish, 706,369 English, 549,946 Scotch, 202,991 German, 29,622 Dutch, 23,035 Indian, 21,496 African, 7,703 Welsh, and the rest of various origin.

There were in 1871, in the four Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, 1,492,029 Roman Catholics, 494,049 Episcopalians, 490,093 Methodists, 417,348 Canada Presbyterians, 107,259 Church of Scotland Presbyterians, 225,745 Baptists, and numerous other denominations in smaller numbers.

About 500 newspapers and periodicals are published in Canada, one-tenth being daily; one-half that number tri-weekly; one-half of the latter number semi-weekly; 350 weekly, 50 monthly, a few quarterly and annually.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.

The Constitution for the government of the Dominion is embodied in an imperial act, known as "The British North-American Act, 1867;" it received the royal assent on March 29 in that year. The passage of this act took place at the express desire of the Provinces interested.

The immediate reason for a change was that the old union between Upper and Lower Canada had become unsatisfactory. Based as this union was upon an equality of suffrages without regard to relative population, the increasing preponderance of Upper Canada, carrying with it no corresponding increase of political power, made itself felt in discontent with the existing political conditions. When it became manifest that Lower Canada would not consent to an increase of the representatives of Upper Canada, under the then existing legislative union, the upper Province sought a remedy in a change of the relations of the Provinces to one another and to those adjoining, but not united to them. The initiative was taken in 1864, by the parliament of Canada, a secret committee of the legislative assembly being appointed to inquire into the political condition of the Provinces, and devise a remedy for the evils complained of. The proceedings of that committee have never been divulged.

Scarcely had it concluded its labours when the two political parties, hitherto separated by an antagonism which every year tended to make more acrimonious, united with the avowed object of bringing about a federal union of the whole of British America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, the latter of which, in the colonial system, is not considered part of British America. Delegates were appointed by the governments of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, to arrange a basis of federal union. Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland refused to co-operate; and the majority of the people of Nova Scotia, not sanctioning the action of their government, displayed a strong opposition.

When the basis of union had been agreed upon at the Quebec conference of delegates, it was submitted to the several legislatures for ratification. In Upper Canada there was no opposition; in Lower Canada opposition was confined to the usual political minority, relatively very small; in New Brunswick confederation, after a struggle, commanded a large majority; in Nova Scotia the consent of the legislature was not obtained. Delegates were now appointed by the governments of the several Provinces, to carry this basis of union to England and get it embodied in an act of the imperial

* The apparent decrease in Kingston and Quebec arises from the fact that the troops stationed in these cities were included in the census of 1861, but omitted in the enumeration of 1871.

parliament. That parliament would probably have refused to do violence to the wishes of any Province; but it was induced to believe that the question of confederation had not been an issue at the previous general election in Nova Scotia. To the united Provinces the name of the "Dominion of Canada" was given. At the start the confederation included four Provinces: Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. British Columbia and Prince Edward Island have since been brought in, and the whole of the Hudson Bay territory purchased and annexed. The executive authority is nominally vested in the Queen of England; and the Governor-General, the only officer in the Dominion who receives his appointment from the British government, carries on the government in her name. With the sole exception of the pardoning power, the authority of the governor is exercised under the advice of a privy council, appointed and removable by himself, with the approbation and assent of the House of Commons. The command of the land and naval militia, and of all naval and military forces, is vested in the Queen. Ottawa is the seat of the federal government. The legislative power is exercised by two houses of parliament, styled the Senate and the House of Commons, in connection with the Governor-General, whose assent to all acts of parliament is given in the name of the Queen. The Senate is not a representative body, in the sense of being periodically elected. Its members are nominally appointed by the Crown; in fact, by the Governor-General, on the recommendation of the privy council. Under the legislative union of the Canadas, the legislative council, which then formed the second chamber, had for some years been elected by the people. This practice had not prevailed in New Brunswick; and the Quebec conference decided upon going back to the principle of Crown nomination. Ontario has 24 senators, Quebec 24, Nova Scotia 10, New-Brunswick 10, Prince Edward Island 4, British Columbia 3, and Manitoba 2. The whole number cannot exceed 78. A senator must be 30 years of age, a natural-born or naturalized subject of the Queen, possessed of freehold property to the value of \$4,000, and an equal amount in personal property, and a resident of the Province for which he is appointed. In the case of Quebec, senators are appointed to represent particular districts; and they must either be residents of those districts or have a property qualification therein. The appointments are for life, but a seat would be vacated by bankruptcy or loss of the required property qualification, transfer of allegiance to another country, treason, felony, or any infamous crime. The House of Commons now consists of 206 members, of whom 88 are for Ontario, 65 for Quebec, 21 for Nova Scotia, 16 for New Brunswick, 6 for Prince Edward Island, 6 for British Columbia, and 4 for Manitoba. There is no fixed date for the annual meeting of parliament; that body is summoned, as in England, by the executive, at convenient times for the dispatch of business. The electoral divisions of Quebec (late Lower Canada), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, remained the same as before the confederation was formed; those of Ontario (late Upper Canada) were somewhat altered. Except for Quebec, which is always to continue to have the fixed number of 65 representatives, there is to be a re-adjustment of the representation after every decennial census, according to the changed proportions of the population; but no Province is to have the number of its representatives reduced unless the decrease of population, as compared with the population of the whole of Canada, reaches 20 per cent.

All appropriation and tax bills must originate in the House of Commons; and no money vote can be proposed unless it be recommended to the house by message from the Governor-General. There are certain measures of an unusual or extraordinary kind to which the Governor-General may refuse the royal assent, and which he may reserve for the signification of the Queen's pleasure; and the royal veto may be exercised at any time within two years. Besides the federal government, there is a local government in each Province. The lieutenant-governors of the Provinces are appointed by the Governor-General, and hold office during pleasure, but are removable only for cause within five years, which is practically the term of their incumbency. They are advised by executive officers,

most of whom act as heads of departments, who are responsible to the people's representatives. These governments are not uniform in structure, one of them, that of Ontario, having but one chamber. In the distribution of the powers between the general and the local legislatures, the Crown lands remained under the control of the governments of the Provinces in which they are respectively situated. To the charge of the general parliament were assigned public debt and property; the regulation of trade and commerce; the raising of money by any mode of taxation; borrowing on the public credit; postal service; census and statistics; militia, military and naval, and defence; beacons, buoys, lighthouses, Sable Island; navigation and shipping; quarantine and the establishment and maintenance of marine hospitals; sea-coast and inland fisheries; ferries between a Province and any British or foreign country, or between two Provinces; currency, coinage, and legal tender; savings banks; weights and measures; bills of exchange and promissory notes; interest; bankruptcy and insolvency; patents of invention and discovery; copyrights; Indians, and lands reserved for Indians; naturalization and aliens; marriage and divorce; the criminal law (from which the constitution of the courts is strangely excepted, and the anomaly is seen of local legislatures constituting or altering the constitution of courts to which the general government appoints the judges); the establishment, maintenance, and management of penitentiaries; and all subjects not expressly assigned to the local legislatures. The residuum of power therefore rests with the general legislature, not the provincial. The parliament of Canada has to enact uniform laws relative to property and civil rights in the several Provinces, and the procedure of any courts therein; but such laws can not go into effect until re-enacted by the provincial legislatures. The powers confided to the local legislatures are uniform. They include the right to amend the local constitutions, except as regards the office of lieutenant-governor; direct taxation to raise a revenue for provincial purposes; to borrow money on the credit of the Province; the establishment of the tenure of provincial offices, and the appointment and payment of provincial officers; the management and sale of the public lands and timber; public and reformatory prisons; local hospitals, asylums, and charities, other than marine hospitals; municipal institutions, shop, saloon, auction, and other licenses; local works, exclusive of lines of ocean and other ships, railways, canals, and telegraphs which extend beyond the limits of the Province, or, being situated wholly within one Province, have been legally declared to be for the general advantage of Canada, or of more than one Province; the incorporation of companies for provincial purposes; the solemnization of marriage; property and civil rights; the administration of justice; the enforcing of laws, by punishment, fine, or penalty, having relation to any of the subjects of which the provincial legislature has cognizance; and, generally, all matters of a local or private nature. Previous to the establishment of confederation, separate Roman Catholic schools had been established in Ontario, and dissentient or Protestant schools in Lower Canada, as part of the public-school system; and the continued existence of both is guaranteed by a constitutional prohibition to legislate on the subject. With regard to agriculture and immigration, the general and local legislatures have concurrent jurisdiction. The only judges appointed by the local governments are those of the probate courts in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The judges of the courts of Quebec, where there is a million of French-speaking people, must be selected from the bar of that Province. The judges of the superior courts hold office during good behaviour, but are removable by the Governor-General on address of both houses of parliament. The salaries, allowances, and pensions of the judges of the courts, except the probate courts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, are fixed by the parliament of Canada. Parliament has recently established a general court of appeal, of which the powers are similar to the supreme court of the United States. Previously the Dominion government had to pronounce on the constitutionality of acts of the provincial legislatures, before exercising the authority to disallow them. The Dominion assumed the debts of the several Provinces

to the amount of \$62,500,000; and the residue of the debt of Canada above that amount, not less than \$10,500,000, was assumed by the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, in proportions to be determined by arbitration. Nova Scotia became liable for whatever amount its debt was in excess of \$4,000,000, and New Brunswick for whatever sum its debt might exceed \$7,000,000. The Dominion government undertook the purchase and completion of the P. E. I. Railway, and in British Columbia the construction of the Pacific Railway to connect it with the Eastern Provinces. The Dominion obtained the customs and excise revenues, and agreed to pay each Province an annual subsidy of 8c cents per head of the population, besides a fixed yearly sum for the support of its government; Ontario, \$80,000; Quebec, \$70,000; Nova Scotia, \$60,000; New Brunswick, \$50,000. Prince Edward Island, British Columbia and Manitoba have since had similar grants upon admission to the confederation.

This subsidy, and the lands, minerals and forests constitute the actual sources of the provincial revenues; but to them they can, if necessary, add the resort to direct taxation. To Nova Scotia an additional amount has since been granted.

New Brunswick was entitled to receive, in addition to the above amount, \$63,000 a year for ten years. To the existing Dominion debt is to be added the further cost for the intercolonial Railway connecting Halifax and Quebec, sections of which were built many years ago, and the remainder of which is since completed; and the Pacific Railway, the construction of which was one of the conditions of the accession of British Columbia to the union.

In the division of assets, the Dominion took the canals, harbors, lighthouses, public vessels, river and lake improvements, debts due by railway companies (few of them of any value), military roads, custom houses and public buildings, except those required for the provincial government, armories, drill-sheds, munitions of war, and lands set apart for general public uses.

MILITIA.

The militia of the Dominion is in a state of efficiency very creditable to its organizers.

The number of active volunteer militia enrolled in the Dominion is about 44,000.

Of this number upwards of 20,000 performed the annual drill, the greater part for 12 days' continuous drill. The reserve militia now numbers about 700,000 men between the ages of 18 and 60. Scientific instruction in artillery exercise is provided for, and the batteries are being armed as fast as circumstances will permit, with the same description of field-guns as those lately issued to the horse artillery of the regular army. The cavalry are armed with Snider carbines in addition to their swords. The infantry are all armed with Snider breech-loading rifles, and use the same ammunition as the regular army. The active force is organized by corps, companies, battalions, and batteries into brigades of the three arms, and these rest upon a reserve organization of the whole manhood of the Dominion, as above stated. The Major-General reports that in some of the rural battalions of the active militia were whole companies equal in height and physical appearance to the English Guards, and that no finer material for soldiers could be found anywhere than amongst the backwoodsmen of Canada.

The command of the Canadian militia must, according to the statute, be filled by a person having attained a field officer's rank in the imperial forces, and was, in 1880, conferred on Major-General Luard, in succession to Major-General Sir E. Selby Smyth, who had recently resigned and returned to Great Britain.

IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND REVENUE.

Since the visitation of the "panic" in 1875, the amount of both imports and exports has been constantly diminishing, with some slight fluctuations, as will be seen from the

figures we give below, which show a comparative statement of imports for five years since that time, and of imports, exports and customs duties for the last four. It will be noticed that the imports declined during the first year of the "panic" to the extent of \$29,859,937.

Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Duty.
1875.....		\$123,070,283	
1876.....	\$80,966,435	93,210,346	\$12,833,114 48
1877.....	75,875,393	99,327,992	12,548,451 09
1878.....	79,323,667	93,081,787	12,795,693 17
1879.....	71,491,255	81,964,427	12,939,540 66

In the last mentioned year \$80,341,608 of the total imports were entered for "home consumption" and of this amount \$55,267,393 only were dutiable goods, against \$24,911,596 on the "free list, notwithstanding the general extension of the customs system under the operation of the "National Policy," which, as will be seen from the above figures, has resulted in the steady increase of the customs revenue each year, in an inverse proportion to the steadily decreasing list of imports.

The great importance of our American trade can be imagined when we quote from the report of the Minister of Customs, that of the total imports for the last mentioned year, \$43,626,027 came from the United States, the next country on the list being Great Britain, which sent in \$30,943,703, while France, which was third, sent \$1,532,191.

The comparative quantities of imported and exported goods, by Provinces, for the last above-mentioned year, is shown by the following statement:

Province.	Imports.	Exports.
Ontario.....	\$34,105,826	\$23,854,459
Quebec.....	30,924,842	29,740,512
Nova Scotia.....	7,062,614	7,364,324
New Brunswick.....	5,296,454	5,371,471
Prince Edward Island.....	885,569	1,831,389
Manitoba.....	1,140,871	512,899
N. W. Territories.....	157,462	60,139
British Columbia.....	2,440,789	2,755,972

The difference in exports in favor of Quebec as against Ontario, and the *smallness* of the difference of imports into Ontario as against Quebec, are both more apparent than real, as Montréal, being the great *dépôt* and entrepôt for both branches of commerce, a vast amount of Ontario's imports and exports alike are officially credited to that city, and come under the official returns for the Province of Quebec.

The above returns of customs duties collected indicate in each case a trifle more than one-half of the total revenue of the Dominion, the balance being made up from various sources, including the public lands, post-office, government railways, canal tolls, leased property, &c., &c., besides excise receipts, which form the most important item next to customs.

Considering the stagnation of the lumber trade since 1874, the returns go to show that other sources of production continue in an active and healthy condition, and that the substantial progression of trade through the country yearly continued up to that year.

The great increase of Canadian trade will appear more striking if we take two decennial periods and note the steady augmentation.

From \$29,703,497 in 1850, the total trade of Canada, then comprising only Ontario and Quebec, had increased in 1859 to \$58,299,142; and from \$68,955,093 in 1860, to \$94,791,860 in 1866-7.

Since the confederation of the Provinces, the total trade of the Dominion is set down as follows:

1867-68.....	\$129,553,194
1868-69.....	130,889,000
1869-70.....	148,387,823
1870-71.....	170,266,589
1871-72.....	190,343,779
1872-73.....	217,197,096
1873-74.....	217,255,772
1874-75.....	197,505,636
1875-76.....	175,699,653
1876-77.....	172,175,876
1877-78.....	172,405,454
1878-79.....	153,455,682

Nothing can more clearly show than these figures the very rapid expansion of the trade of Canada for the twenty-four years previous to 1874; and although the universally prevailing commercial depression has laid its hand heavily upon Canada since that time, the trade indications are again promising, and every circumstance points to a season of returning and continued prosperity for the Dominion.

MARINE MATTERS.

Ship-building is one of the most important industries of Canada, many vessels being built in favorable seasons for sale abroad, as well as those for home use.

The steady, progressive growth of this interest under the first twelve years of confederation may be seen at a glance in the following table. The number and tonnage of vessels built and registered each year since confederation is as follows:

YEARS.	BUILT.		REGISTERED.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1868.....	355	87,230	....	.....
1869.....	336	96,439	....	.....
1870.....	339	93,166	....	.....
1871.....	389	106,101	....	.....
1872.....	414	114,065	....	.....
1873.....	481	135,168	6,788	1,073,718
1874.....	496	490,756	6,930	1,158,363
1875.....	480	151,012	6,952	1,205,565
1876.....	420	130,901	7,192	1,260,893
1877.....	432	120,918	7,362	1,310,468
1878.....	340	101,506	7,469	1,333,015
1879.....	265	74,267	7,471	1,332,094

Taken by Provinces, the number and tonnage of vessels registered the last-named year were:

Nova Scotia.....	2,975 vessels of 552,159 tons.
New Brunswick.....	1,185 " 340,491 "
Quebec.....	1,975 " 246,025 "
Ontario.....	1,006 " 136,987 "
Prince Edward Island.....	298 " 49,807 "
British Columbia.....	60 " 4,701 "
Manitoba.....	22 " 1,924 "
Total.....	7,471 " 1,332,094 "

The above figures show that the shipping and ship-building interests of the Dominion are of the most important character; also, that the year 1879 was the *first* in which there has been a decrease in the tonnage of registered shipping. Compared with other maritime countries, however, Canada is still forging ahead, and continually drawing nearer the first place. We extract the following statistics from the *Repertoire Général* for 1879-80, giving the number and tonnage of vessels of sea-going tonnage, and steamers of 100 tons burthen and over, belonging to all maritime states in the world, which have a total tonnage exceeding half a million of tons:

Country	No. Steamers.	Sailing Vessels.	Net Ton'ge.
Great Britain and Colonies (except Canada).....	2,658	11,770	6,807,609
United States.....	519	5,915	2,411,243
Norway.....	135	4,178	1,426,071
Canada.....	884	6,587	1,332,094
Germany.....	244	3,159	1,112,510
Italy.....	101	2,956	992,946
France.....	292	2,914	806,478
Russia.....	156	1,852	503,034

These figures show Canada to be the *fourth* maritime nation in the world, a position which she will certainly exchange with Norway for third place in the list in the near future.

THE LIGHTHOUSE SYSTEM.

The *Lighthouse* system upon the sea coasts and inland waters of the Dominion is very extensive, and constantly extending under the energetic administration of the Department of Marine. The lighthouses are classed in six general divisions. The first, known as the Ontario Division, embraces the lights and lightships extending between Montreal and the boundary-line of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, as well as those on the Upper Lakes, the Ottawa River, and the St. Lawrence, from Montreal westward:

The next division, called the Quebec Division, comprises the St. Lawrence below Montreal, the Gulf, the Straits of Belle Isle, the coast of Labrador, and three lights maintained by the Dominion on the north-west coast of Newfoundland—a very extensive district, and requiring a considerable staff as well as steam vessels for its inspection and management.

The other four divisions are named respectively the "New Brunswick," "Nova Scotia," "Prince Edward Island" and "British Columbia," the name being in each case synonymous with the position and extent of the several divisions.

The two last-named have undergone very many changes since the admission of the respective Provinces to the Dominion, and are now in a condition which compares favorably with the older divisions.

The most important of all is the Nova Scotia Division, which embraces within its limits 118 lights, 10 steam fog-whistles, 1 light-ship, 3 signal-gun stations, 3 automatic signal buoys, 7 large iron bell buoys, 6 stationary beacons, and 285 iron and wooden can-buoys and spar-buoys, besides 3 humane establishments for the relief of distressed seamen, 7 life-boat stations and 4 signal stations. The number of lighthouse keepers, engineers of fog-whistles, and persons in charge of life-boats, humane establishments and signal stations in this Division, is 183.

Below is the number of stations, &c., &c., in the whole Dominion for each year of the twelve succeeding Confederation:

	Light Stations.	Light Shown.	Fog Whistles.	Automatic Fog-horns.
1868.....	198	227	2	..
1869.....	219	233	2	..
1870.....	240	278	4	..
1871.....	264	297	8	..
1872.....	280	314	13	..
1873.....	316	363	17	..
1874.....	342	384	18	..
1875.....	377	444	22	..
1876.....	407	488	24	..
1877.....	416	509	25	2
1878.....	427	518	25	4
1879.....	443	542	28	6

FISHERIES.

The fisheries of British America are of vast value, and are in a most flourishing condition under the fostering care of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

The latest official statistics show steady increase in the number of vessels and men employed. Last year about 1,500 decked vessels, besides open boats, were engaged in fishing within these Provinces, employing some 63,400 men. The estimated number of persons supported almost entirely by this industry in the various fishing communities exceeds 300,000 souls.

The condition of the fisheries yearly improves, and their produce annually increases in quantity and value. The whole value of fish products for the past season exceeded \$13,500,000. This sum exhibits the value of fish products in the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia and Manitoba. In addition to the above-mentioned value, it is computed that American fishermen have also caught on the coast of Canada between six and eight millions of dollars' worth of merchantable fish. The whole value of the yield from these fisheries last year, therefore, exceeds twenty millions of dollars.

These figures show that the fisheries of Canada, as a resource of trade and a source of food, are of very great value to the Canadian people, and also to the citizens of the United States; and if any further proof were required of this latter fact, it is to be found in the result of the recent international arbitration known as the "Fishery Award," whereby the Canadian Government were awarded the sum of \$5,500,000 as compensation for the use of their fisheries by the Americans since the operation of the "Treaty of Washington."

The value of the annual consumption of oysters in Canada is \$300,000. Of this only \$100,000 worth are produced in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince

Edward Island, mostly from the latter Province. There is no reason why this industry should not be very much extended. The Canadian oyster grounds are very extensive, and the localities admirably adapted for the cultivation of oysters. For delicacy of flavor and nutritive properties, the Canadian oyster is not excelled by the choicest United States oyster. They might be raised in enormous quantities, if the natural facilities were enhanced by artificial aids.

In Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick the fish which employ the bulk of the trade are salmon, codfish, herring, mackerel, and lobsters. In Ontario the white-fish and salmon trout are the principal sources of supply.

The estuary, river, and inland fisheries, continue to improve under the protective system. In both the salt and fresh-water fishings, a point of productiveness is being gained, when the stock of fish will be sufficient to afford remunerative employment to double the men and craft now employed.

Better and more economical modes of catching are also used, and profitable means of disposing of the fish have been secured. Instead of being salted and cured as formerly, salmon and white-fish are frozen or canned and sent fresh to our own markets and those of the neighboring States. 500,000 fresh salmon are now caught annually in these Provinces, equal to 8,000,000 lbs. of wholesome and delicious food, the bulk of which is now used as fresh food, instead of salted as formerly.

There are seven establishments where artificial fish culture is carried on in the several Provinces of the Dominion, and the number of fry distributed during the spring of the year 1878 amounted to over thirty-five millions, and is continually being increased.

The fisheries of Newfoundland are noted in the article on that Province.

BANKING.

The following statement shows the paid-up capital and deposits of the chartered banks for twelve years succeeding Confederation (as reported in the official statement to the Dominion Finance Department):

* Years.	Paid-up Capital.	Deposits.
1868—June 30	\$28,529,048	\$30,168,536
1869— "	29,651,674	36,671,432
1870— "	31,450,597	50,229,788
1871— "	36,415,210	55,763,066
1872— "	45,134,609	64,720,489
1873— "	55,102,959	68,677,117
1874— "	60,443,445	78,810,367
1875— "	63,367,698	75,053,801
1876—Dec. 31	67,199,052	74,594,058
1877— "	63,656,876	71,850,289
1878— "	64,257,011	72,040,819
1879— "	64,159,427	71,368,562

But the deposits in the chartered banks do not by any means represent the whole of the deposits of the people. The deposits in government and post office, and other savings banks, and building societies, amount to considerably over fourteen millions of dollars, and there are two or three chartered banks in the Maritime Provinces whose figures are not included in the foregoing—they not being by their charters obliged to render returns, have not done so.

CANALS OF THE DOMINION.

The canals of the Dominion overcome the difficulties of St. Lawrence navigation from the Straits of Belle Isle to the head of Lake Superior, a distance of 2384 miles, of which 71¾ are artificial or canal navigation.

Another canal system overcomes the difficulties of the Ottawa, between Montreal and the city of Ottawa; and a further system opens navigation between Ottawa and Kingston.

A still further system connects Lake Champlain with the navigation of the St. Lawrence.

In Nova Scotia the St. Peter's Canal crosses an isthmus of half a mile, connecting St. Peter's Bay on the southern coast of the Island of Cape Breton with the Great and Little Bras d'Or Lakes, possessing a natural outlet into the Atlantic.

The Caughnawaga Canal is proposed to be constructed to connect the waters of the St. Lawrence with Lake Champlain, and its completion is expected to be of great benefit to the inland transportation trade of Canada and the trade of Montreal.

BAY VERTE CANAL.

A supplementary report of the Minister of Public Works gives the reports of the engineers on the route and construction of the proposed Bay Verte Canal, between Bay Verte and Cumberland Basin, connecting the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence with those of the Bay of Fundy. The total length of the canal will be 20½ miles; 4 locks will be required. The general depth of cutting through the marshes will be 22 feet; but on the water-shed, a mile and a half across, below the deep spongy moss, from 10 to 20 feet deep, filling the bed of a lake, there lies a barrier of soft red sandstone which will have to be cut to the depth of 15 feet. The canal is to be 100 feet at bottom, with 16 feet of water. The mean level of the sea was found to be the same in Bay Verte and the Bay of Fundy. The water-supply will be furnished by the high water of the Bay of Fundy and the fresh-water lakes at the sources of the Laplanche. The estimate of the cost is \$5,000,000.

POST OFFICE.

The wonderful strides which the Post Office of Canada has made towards perfection in the past few years, must be regarded as an indication of the energy displayed by the heads of this Department.

In 1873 the money order system was extended to Manitoba and to British India, and the interchange of postal cards with the United States took place at the same period, while for some years the free delivery of letters in large cities and towns has been inaugurated with success, and the Canadian postal system is fast approaching an equality with that of the most advanced in other countries. At the beginning of the year 1875 extra postage to and from the United States was abolished, and a letter or postal card now goes between any part of Canada and the United States at the home rates of three cents and one cent, an immense concession on both sides to the public when the enormous correspondence between the two countries is considered.

A steady advance in the revenue is noticeable; but, on the other hand, the acceleration of mail travel by the opening of new routes of railway, the increased mileage caused by serving the new Provinces, and the more frequent service of the older portions of the Dominion, have made the expenditure more than keep pace with the receipts, so that there is still an excess of outlay over income.

Closed mails passing through the United States are regularly exchanged with the distant Provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia, a fortnightly mail contract having been entered into between San Francisco and Victoria, B. C., the time now occupied between these two points being four days.

The most perfect arrangements exist for paper, book, parcel, and sample posts within the Dominion, and with the United States and other countries, and the money order system is being rapidly extended to meet the growing wants of the country. A comparison of the number of post offices in the Dominion at fixed dates is interesting as showing the growth of towns as well as population. In 1868 there were 3638; in 1870, 3820; in 1872, 3943; in October, 1874, 4662; and at the present time there are very nearly 6,000.

Following the example of Great Britain, the Post Office Department some years since introduced Savings Banks in connection with various offices, which are very popular with, and extensively taken advantage of by the masses.

THE LAND SYSTEM OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

As regards the land system of the Dominion, it may be stated that in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and British Columbia, with the exception of a tract in the last-named Province, ceded to the Dominion for the purpose of the Pacific Railway, the lands are held by the several provincial governments. In several of the Provinces free grants are given to immigrants, and in almost all cases in which government land is for sale, it is offered at prices which are merely nominal, and which really only amount to settlement duties.

The lands in the Province of Manitoba and the North-west Territory are held by the Dominion Government, and are surveyed according to the following system:

The lands are first laid out into blocks of 12 miles square by north and south and east and west lines, the outlines of each block being marked off in the survey monuments every mile and half mile.

These square blocks, which are defined at each of the four corners by an iron bar boundary, are subdivided as the necessities of settlement may require into 4 townships of 6 miles square each; these into 36 sections of one mile square or 640 acres each, and each of such sections into quarters of half a mile square or 160 acres each.

The lands in such block are then ready for settlement.

LAND REGULATIONS.

The Dominion lands in the North-west may be obtained either free by actual settlers, on certain conditions of residence, or simply purchased at the rate of from \$1 to \$5 per acre, according to its location and (in Manitoba and the North-west) proximity to the Canada Pacific Railway.

Free Grants.—Any person of 21 years of age, being a British subject either by birth or naturalization, may make an application to the Land Officer to be entered for a free grant of one quarter section of 160 acres, or for any less quantity, for a homestead, and then by a continuous residence thereon for three years, and not having alienated the same, or any part thereof, he will be entitled to a Crown deed; upon receiving which the land becomes his absolute property in fee simple.

Purchase of Lands.—Any person can buy vacant lands open for settlement from the Dominion Government in Manitoba or the North-west Territory, by paying therefor in cash as above. But no sale of more than a single section of 640 acres will be made to one person.

Pre-emption Rights.—Any person of 21 years of age, being a British subject, either by birth or naturalization, who may build a dwelling upon, and inhabit and improve any quarter section (160 acres) of land, or any smaller quantity, will have the right of pre-emption thereto; he may have his application entered with the Land Officer, and may at any time obtain a patent by paying from \$1 to \$2.50 an acre, being the price fixed by government for the pre-emption of such land.

But the claimant, before entering his application, must make an affidavit before the Land Officer that he has not previously exercised his right of pre-emption; and he must further furnish, by his own affidavit, together with the testimony of two credible witnesses, proof to the Land Officer of the settlement and improvement of the land.

No assignment of pre-emption right prior to the issuing of the patent will be recognized by the government.

A settler on land which he may have entered for pre-emption, may subsequently, on application to the Land Officer, have a homestead right substituted therefor.

Reservations.—The following lands are reserved from the operation of the regulations above stated:

1. The lands allotted to the Hudson's Bay Company.
2. Lands reserved for schools.
3. Woodlands set apart for supplying settlers with timber.

The above is a bare outline of what the Dominion land regulations generally embrace; but as they have been altered somewhat from time to time, we have simply included general principles, avoiding details.

The Mennonites of Russia have flocked by hundreds of families into Manitoba the past year; and if our own people desire to leave the older Provinces, they have a great North-west of their own to move to—not a parched desert region like Arizona, Colorado, and many others comprised in the great American Desert, where for hundreds of miles no vegetation for the sustenance of man can exist (see Bell's New Tracks in America), but millions of square miles of the most fertile lands, abundantly watered by streams, rivers, and lakes—and whose mineral resources are literally inexhaustible, immense beds of coal being found on the wide plains, and gold, silver, iron, etc., among the Rocky Mountains. The climate also is found not to be surpassed in salubrity anywhere in America. Already access to these Provinces and Territories is easily attained, and before many years a continuous track of railway will stretch across the whole continent, from the Atlantic seaport of Halifax to the Pacific port of Victoria—through the entire breadth of the Dominion—a line of railway which will be unrivalled; whether for its great extent, its completeness in every part, or the magnificent results which will flow from it when completed.

IMMIGRATION.

The history of Canada previous to 1867 is a history of separate Provinces, often told heretofore, and not applicable to a work like this. The history of the *Dominion* begins in 1867, with the Act of Confederation which we have briefly sketched, and beyond that we have space only for useful and necessary statistics; but we cannot close this chapter without some brief remarks to those who may look it over in other countries than Canada, perhaps seeking information as emigrants.

There is no country in the world that presents to the European emigrant finer prospects than the Dominion of Canada, with her millions of acres of the most fertile and cheap lands, a healthy climate, an unprecedented demand for labour of all kinds, and high wages, together with institutions and laws that are just, respected, and obeyed.

Immigration has attracted much attention during the last few years, and from year to year the Dominion Parliament voted very large sums for the encouragement of the movement, besides which extensive grants have been made by the various separate Provinces. The rapid progress of the country caused great demands for labour. The Hon. Mr. Pope, the Canadian Minister charged with immigration, says in his report of 1872:

"The numbers of immigrants which might be absorbed by the immense agricultural and other requirements of the Dominion are practically unlimited. It is a fact that more than treble the number of the ordinary yearly arrivals of immigrants could be absorbed without making any glut in the labour market."

These statements of the Minister refer only to the ordinary labour demands of the Dominion, and are still more applicable to the present time; but, beyond the ordinary increasing labour demands of Canada, there is at present springing up an extraordinary demand of very considerable magnitude, for the construction of the Pacific Railway, the enlargement of the Canadian canals, and other public works in progress; and the status observed by Hon. Mr. Pope, as existing in 1872, has since then continued, if not actually increased.

The unoccupied lands of Canada can, too, absorb millions of agricultural settlers. In fact, the rapid growth and increase of wealth in Canada is quite apparent to any person who resides there even for a limited time, and during the last few years there has been an unprecedented demand for all kinds of labour, more especially agriculturists.

Small farmers, with some capital, can readily find land to clear in any part of Canada; or farms to purchase, in part or entirely cleared. But persons of that class who come here will act wisely if they put their money in the bank immediately after landing, and go to work and learn the nature of the land and the ways of the country before locating or making a purchase.

Passing over the very large number of immigrants who availed themselves of the nearer route through

Canada to the Western States, than via New York, the numbers of those reported by the Dominion agents at the several ports to have settled in Canada since Confederation are as follows:

1867.....	14,666
1868.....	12,765
1869.....	18,630
1870.....	24,708
1871.....	27,773
1872.....	36,578
1873.....	50,050
1874.....	39,373
1875.....	27,382
1876.....	25,633
1877.....	27,082
1878.....	29,807
1879.....	40,492

Besides these, an unusually large number of Canadians have returned from the United States—a movement which, as these lines are written, is rapidly going forward. The number of these arrivals for 1876 was upwards of 12,000, and statistics since published show that this class of immigration and repatriation has been steadily going on, at least in so far as regards the former residents of Quebec and Ontario, the movement not being so marked in respect to the Maritime Provinces; but as very many of those who have removed from this portion of the Dominion have gone to the Canadian North-west, the general effect on the country will be a gain rather than a loss, on account of the greater facilities there offered.

It may be remarked, with reference to these figures, that the settlement of the great North-west of the Dominion is only just beginning, while that of the United States is being checked by having reached the borders of the American Desert, which begins at about the 100th degree of west longitude, and stretches across the continent to the Rocky Mountains.

Great acceleration of the ratio of the increase of population in Canada may therefore be looked for, while that of the United States has already been checked.

The classes recommended to emigrate to Canada are—

Persons with capital, seeking investment.

Tenant farmers with limited capital who can buy and stock a freehold estate with the money needed to carry on a small farm in England.

Agricultural labourers, skilled and unskilled, for whom there is a large and increasing demand. But there is also a very large demand for the classes of common able-bodied labourers, arising from the numerous and extensive public works and buildings everywhere in progress in the Dominion, and this demand will be largely increased by other large public works projected, notably the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian canal system.

The handicrafts and trades generally, which are, so to speak, of universal application, can also always absorb a large number of artisans and journeymen, and female domestic servants of good character.

Children of either sex, respectably vouched for, and watched over upon their arrival by parties who bring them out, may be absorbed in very considerable numbers.

The various manufactures incident to a comparatively new country constitute an important and rapidly increasing branch of industry, and they cause a large demand for immigrant labour.

The getting out of timber from the forests, and its manufacture, form a leading industry of the Dominion, but not one to be much relied on for newly arrived immigrants, the various descriptions of labour which it requires being best performed by persons who have had special training in this country. The various industries, however, which have immediate sympathy with it, make a large demand for immigrant labour.

Skilled farm-hands get from £30 to £40 a year, with board and lodging; labourers, from 5s. to 6s. a day; mechanics and skilled artisans, from 6s. to 16s. a day; female servants, from 16s. to £2 a month.

It may be stated in connection with the rates of wages, that food is plentiful and cheap in Canada; and the Dominion is, therefore, a cheap country to live in.

The following are average prices: 4lb. loaf of white bread, 5d. to 6d.; salt butter, 9d. to 13d. per lb.; meat, 3½d. to 6d. per lb.; cheese, 4½d. to 7½d. per lb.; potatoes, 1s. to 2s. per bushel; sugar (brown), but dry and superior quality, 4½d. to 5d. per lb.; tea, 2s. to 2s. 6d. per lb.; eggs, 6d. to 9d. per dozen; milk, per quart, 2½d. to 3d.; beer, 2d. to 5d. per quart; tobacco, 1s. to 2s. per lb.; and other articles in proportion.

The purchasing power of the dollar in Canada is much greater than in other parts of America, especially in those things which go to make the cost of living, and this fact should always be kept in mind in making comparisons between the rates of wages paid in Canada and the United States. It has happened that considerable numbers of persons who had left Canada, attracted by the higher apparent rate of wages paid in the United States, returned during the past year.

Families with fixed incomes will find in Canada, with much less difficulty than amidst the crowded population of the mother country, a suitable and pleasant home, with every facility for educating and starting their children in life. Persons living on the interest of their money can easily get from 7 to 8 per cent. on first-class security.

Money deposited in the post-office savings banks (government security) draws 4 per cent. interest.

The rate allowed for the deposit of money on call in other savings banks and banks is from 4 to 5 per cent., with undoubted security.

It may be remarked that the classes which should not be induced to emigrate to Canada, unless upon recommendation of private friends, and with a view to places specially available, are professional or literary men, and clerks and shopmen. As a rule there is a tendency towards an over-supply of applicants for these callings from within the Dominion itself, and unknown or unfriended emigrants seeking employment in them might encounter painful disappointments.

The fisheries of the Dominion, both on the Atlantic and Pacific coast, are of almost unlimited extent, and afford a field for the particular kind of labour adapted to them.

The Dominion possesses very extensive mining resources of almost every kind. These offer a wide field for explorations, and hold out much promise for the future. Their present state of development calls for a considerable amount of labour, which, it is expected, will be increased to a very large extent in the immediate future.

Contrast the recent surveys and reports of our great North-west with those relating to the unsettled lands of our republican neighbours, and we must inevitably conclude that the time has come for Canada to offer to the emigrants from the Old World those prairie homes which the United States no longer can supply.

Very thorough explorations by General Hazen, of the United States Army, whose report lately issued, leave no doubt that the interior of the Continent, not only in the vicinity of the proposed Northern Pacific Railway, but along all the proposed transcontinental lines in United States territory, is, to all intents and purposes, one vast desert, of no value for any use or purpose under the sun.

"The great middle region" has been opened up with a definiteness and with results that are a surprise and a disappointment to the American nation. According to General Hazen, whose opportunities for informing himself could not be surpassed, Arizona is so desolate that a large portion of it is destitute even of game. The eastern half of Kansas and Nebraska is valuable, the western half worthless. Not more than a fifteenth or a thirtieth of Colorado is arable. The Mormons, having settled on all the available land in Utah, are now obliged to find new land in adjoining territories for new arrivals of immigrants. On the northern line of California there are 200,000 square miles of lava-bed, not yet covered with mould and vegetation. Nearly all the agricultural portion of Nevada is in use, yet it has only 40,000 people; and in the territory of New Mexico, the land fit for cultivation is found only in the narrow valleys along the margin of streams. Water is wanted everywhere; and the winter storms, say along the lines of the Northern Pacific Railway, are described as terrific, and calculated to destroy all animal life not protected.

General Hazen estimates that, from the rooth meridian to the Sierra Nevada mountains, 1200 miles, not one acre in one hundred is of use for agricultural purposes; that the limits of settlement in the West have almost been reached, and that the phenomenon of the sudden upspringing of new and populous States will no more be seen in the neighbouring republic.

While we in Canada have every reason to wish our republican neighbours well, we have, at the same time, the satisfaction of knowing that the dreary wastes of their interior regions, as described by General Hazen, do not extend into Dominion territory.

In our great North-west there are the soil, the climate, the combination of wood and prairie, the rivers and valleys, which are so attractive to a European population, particularly from northern latitudes. The Canada Pacific Railway and Canadian ocean steamers will, ere many years, place our North-west within three weeks' travel from Germany, Scandinavia, or Britain, and here the millions of Europeans who are yet to leave their country will find such homes as they might look for in vain in any other part of the world; and the unveiling of the Great American Desert will doubtless aid in attracting fresh attention to a country the very opposite of that so graphically described in the report above referred to.

The agent-general of the Dominion, resident in London, has general supervision over all emigration agents, who are established by the general or local governments in most foreign ports, to assist intending emigrants; and the system of giving assisted passages, by means of passenger warrants, has, doubtless, important influence in increasing the number of settlers to Canada. Under these warrants approved immigrants could obtain passages in 1872 for £4 5s. sterling per steamship, instead of £6 6s., the conference rate; and in 1873 for £4 15s. In 1873, moreover, special warrants were granted by the government of Canada, under which the families of agricultural labourers and domestic female servants could obtain passages per steamship for £2 5s. sterling per adult. The usual reductions were made for children in both these classes of warrants.

Of late years the majority of the immigrants have been of English or Scandinavian birth, and to these classes especially no country offers such inducements of congenial climate and society, and such familiar elements of industry and wealth as Canada. Although there have lately been signs of general unwillingness to promote any emigration from the United Kingdom, yet we think Englishmen are promoting the true interests of the mother country by encouraging and assisting emigration to Canada, for, as it appears from the returns published by the Registrar-General that the increase of population in Great Britain is very nearly a quarter of a million a year over both the deaths and the outflow from emigration, it may be concluded that emigration is necessary to prevent the overstocking of the labour market. It is certainly also building up a great and prosperous nation in Canada, which, in its turn, promotes prosperity in Great Britain by becoming a customer.

No more loyal or warmly attached colony exists for Great Britain than Canada, and no more certain way exists of perpetuating such feelings than for England heartily to assist in peopling it with Englishmen.

ONTARIO.

THE Province of Ontario is bounded on the east by the Province of Quebec; on the south by the middle course of the St. Lawrence, and the great lakes which form the source of that great river; and on the west and north by an undetermined line which is to separate it from the Province of Manitoba and the vast North-west. It covers an area of about 80,000,000 acres of land, the greatest part of which is fertile soil, and the worst of which abounds in forests and mineral products. On its southern and western boundaries it has the five great lakes of Ontario, Erie, St. Clair, Superior, and Huron, and Georgian Bay, of which the total length is 1085 miles, and area 80,000 square miles. A main water-shed separates the waters of the St. Lawrence from those of the Ottawa.

The system of inland navigation is the most extensive and perfect in the world.

The population, by the census of 1870, was 1,620,850, and at the present date is estimated at fully 1,900,000, which is the largest of all the Provinces. It has doubled its population within the last 20 years.

The soil varies in different localities, but a large proportion is of the very best description for agricultural purposes; water communication, by means of the great lakes, is unsurpassed, and the Province is everywhere intersected by railways. In mineral wealth (excluding the one article, coal) Ontario probably equals any part of the world, abounding as it does in iron, copper, lead, silver, marble, petroleum, salt, etc., etc. Its immense forests of pine timber are too well known to need any description. The great lakes abound with fish, and the forests with game.

A reference to the display of cereals and other agricultural productions made by Canada, at the exhibitions of London and Paris, might be considered sufficient to illustrate the remarkable adaptation of the soil to their growth and cultivation; but so limited a notice would leave the question of permanent fertility still unanswered. When, however, it is known that the area in which the astonishing crops of wheat are raised, for which the Province of Ontario is so justly distinguished, extends over three fourths of the present inhabited parts of the country, and that the prevailing soil consists of rich clays of great depth, the question of permanent fertility resolves itself into one of husbandry.

The average yield of wheat in some townships exceeds twenty-two bushels to the acre, and, where an approach to good farming prevails, the yield rises to thirty and often forty bushels to the acre. On new land, fifty bushels is not a very uncommon yield; and it must not be forgotten that Canadian wheat, grown near the city of Toronto, won a first prize at the Paris Exhibition. It may truly be said that the soil of what may be termed the agricultural portion of Canada, which comprises four-fifths of the inhabited portion, and a vast area still in the hands of the government and now open to settlement, is unexceptionable; and when deterioration takes place, it is the fault of the farmer and not of the soil.

Barley is now extensively cultivated, and is a very remunerative crop; but the same remark will apply to peas, which are generally, like the two former, of excellent quality. Oats, in moist seasons, yield abundantly, and Indian corn succeeds in all the warmer districts. The south-western portion of the Province contains soils of a similar character to those of the celebrated Genesee Valley in the opposite State of New York, and are remarkable for producing the finest varieties of winter wheat. The midge, which in some sections has of late years been very mischievous, seems now to be generally subsiding. Potatoes, turnips, mangels, carrots, etc., are extensively cultivated as field crops in the older settled sections, and in ordinary seasons, after good cultivation, they yield abundantly. Of late years more attention has been given to the dairy, whereby both cheese and butter have been greatly increased in quantity and improved in quality. Cheese-making, on what is termed the "Factory System"—that is, a number of farmers co-operating in one neighbourhood in supporting a common dairy—has been extensively carried out in several parts of the Province with very satisfactory results.

Flax culture has recently been added to the other numerous branches of Canadian industry, and is found to be a remunerative crop. At present there are some sixty scutch mills in the country, many of them at work and doing a profitable business. Prices of fibre prepared and ready for market will command from \$2.90 to \$3.25 per ton of 2000 lbs. net, and seed from \$2 to \$2.50 per bushel of 56 lbs. The produce of the latter will average from 8 to 12 bushels per acre. White, clean, scutched flax of good quality will produce from 200 to 300 lbs. weight per acre. The demand for fibre in the American market far exceeds the supply at the above prices, and this season the quantity sown will be largely increased.

Hemp, tobacco, and sugar-beet can also be profitably raised.

The high position which the Province of Ontario occupies, both in the Dominion of Canada and the North

American continent, in relation to agricultural and industrial progress generally, is largely to be ascribed to the very liberal manner in which public aid has been brought to second individual and voluntary effort.

There are in Ontario upwards of three hundred societies, organized according to law, for the promotion of agriculture, horticulture, and the mechanical arts, principally by holding annual exhibitions for public competition in their several localities. In addition to the large sums raised by members' subscriptions, the government encourage their efforts by an annual grant amounting, on the whole, to nearly \$70,000. This large sum is given to the different societies in proportion to the amount which each raise, respectively. The stimulus thus given to agricultural improvement generally has induced, of late years, several enterprising farmers to import from Britain pure-bred animals of the Short-horn, Hereford, Devon, and other breeds, at an immense expense; and this may be said also of horses, sheep, and swine, so that the Province now contains a large amount of breeding stock of the highest character and value.

Taking as a basis of calculation the official returns of each country, it can be demonstrated that Canada, and Ontario especially, instead of lagging behind the United States in every element of progress, can put the tabular statements of her products and her progress side by side with those of the Great Republic on her borders, and not suffer from the comparison; on the contrary, she is shown to be considerably ahead of the United States in many important indications of a skilled and productive agriculture, and a rapid general advancement. The comparison as regards the Province of Ontario is very favourable. It showed that the cash value of her farms, per head of the population, was greater in Ontario than in the United States. That the capital invested in agricultural implements was greater in Ontario than in the United States, in proportion to the breadth of land cultivated, being \$186 for every hundred acres of cultivated land in Ontario, and \$150 for every hundred acres of cultivated land in the United States. That the value of agricultural implements *manufactured* in Ontario did not fall very much behind the value of agricultural implements manufactured in the United States, in proportion to population, being \$0.41 per head of the population in Ontario, and \$0.55 per head of the population in the United States. That, in proportion to population, she produces more than three times as much wheat as the United States, raising 17.64 bushels for each inhabitant, while the United States raised only 5.50 bushels for each inhabitant. That she was greatly ahead even of the Western States as a wheat-producing country, the average production of wheat in the whole of the Western States being only 10 bushels for each inhabitant. That, of the eight leading staples of agriculture, common to both countries—wheat, corn, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, peas and beans, and potatoes—she produced 55.95 bushels for each inhabitant, while of the same articles the United States produced only 43.42 bushels for each inhabitant. That, excluding Indian corn from the list, she produced of the remaining articles 54.34 bushels for each inhabitant, against 16.74 bushels for each inhabitant produced in the United States. That, in proportion to population, she had more capital invested in live stock than the United States, the value of live stock owned in Ontario being \$38.13 per head of the population, while in the United States it was \$34.64 per head of the population. That for every hundred of the population Ontario owned 27 horses, and the United States only 20. That for every hundred inhabitants Ontario owned 32 milch-cows, and the United States only 27. That for every hundred inhabitants Ontario owned 84 sheep, and the United States only 71; and that of live stock, in the number of pigs only was she exceeded by the United States in proportion to population. That she produced 19.22 pounds of butter for every inhabitant, while the United States produced only 14.62 pounds. That she produced 2.62 pounds of wool for each inhabitant, while the United States produced only 1.92 pounds. That in ten years she increased her annual production of butter by 67 per cent., while in the United States the increase was only 46½ per cent. And that she increased her production of wool 40 per cent., while the United States increased their production only 15 per cent.

These facts need no comment. They speak for themselves.

MINES AND MINERALS.

The mineral wealth of Ontario is not surpassed in variety and richness, but may be said to be almost entirely undeveloped.

Iron in large quantities is found a short distance back from Lake Ontario, in the country between the Georgian Bay and the Ottawa; also, in the same region, copper, lead, plumbago, antimony, arsenic, manganese, heavy spar, calc-spar, gypsum or plaster of Paris, marble (pronounced by good judges as fully equal to Carrara, or that obtained in Vermont), and building stone, all of them in large quantities near the surface. Gold has also been found in the same region, but not as yet in quantities sufficient to pay well. Mica is also found in considerable quantities, and is very profitably worked.

On the north shore of Lake Huron are the celebrated Bruce mines of copper, from which ore and metal to the value of about £50,000 are exported annually. Silver is found on the shores of Lake Superior, particularly in the neighbourhood of Thunder Bay. Silver Islet, a small island in this bay, contains one of the richest veins of this metal ever discovered. There are other veins on the mainland, almost, if not quite, as rich.

Petroleum is got in the westerly part of the Province in immense and apparently inexhaustible quantities.

The first wells were struck at Oil Springs, county of Lambton, in 1860, and by March, 1863, over four millions of gallons had been obtained. Other regions have yielded this valuable mineral in large quantities—Bothwell, in the county of Kent, and Petrolia, in Lambton, being the principal. The last-mentioned place is now the largest producing district.

The production at present is about 438,200 barrels yearly. Large refineries have been erected at London and elsewhere, and the trade is assuming proportions of magnitude both for home and export use.

Salt is obtained at Goderich and the neighbourhood, in the shape of brine, from wells sunk to a great depth below the surface.

Large peat-beds exist in many parts of the Province, and the manufacture of peat for fuel is now being carried on by several companies.

MANUFACTURES.

The almost unlimited supply of water-power throughout Ontario affords unusual facilities for manufactures to which that power is adapted, and in consequence various descriptions of industry are springing up in all directions. Steam-power is also used to a large extent. The principal articles manufactured are cloth, linen, furniture, sawn timber, flax, iron and hardware, paper, soap, cotton and woollen goods, steam-engines and locomotives, wooden ware of all descriptions, agricultural implements, etc.

RAILWAYS.

The railway system has made rapid strides in Ontario during the last fifteen years. In the year 1852 there was not a single mile open in the whole Province. At the present moment there are not less than 5,000 miles in operation, and, as may be seen by reference to the maps where their proposed routes are laid down, many new roads are projected or being already constructed or extended.

As to ordinary roads—in the settled parts of the Province these are excellent, being generally gravelled or macadamized, and kept in good order. In the unsettled parts, with a view of opening them up, the government constructs out of the public money what are called colonization roads.

EDUCATION.

The school system of Ontario is admirable. It affords the children of the rich and poor alike the means of free education. It now forms one of the chief departments of the administration, and is under special charge of the Minister of Education. The schools are supported by a direct tax on property, supplemented by the Legislature, and education is not only free but compulsory. Townships are generally divided into "sections," with a board

of three trustees for each. This board employs the teacher and controls the school. There are 53 inspectors of schools for the entire Province, but no inspector has the supervision of more than 120 or less than 50 schools. They are paid partly by the council and partly by the government. These gentlemen visit their respective schools twice a year, examine into the state of educational matters, and send an elaborate report to the Minister of Education of the result of their inspection, and the exact standing of the schools. Roman Catholics may, if they think proper, establish separate schools, and are in such cases exempted from supporting public schools, and receive a separate grant from the government. There are nearly 5,000 public schools, of which nearly 200 are Roman Catholic separate schools, with 490,537 pupils attending them. The amount of money expended in their support exceeds \$3,000,000 yearly.

The School Act of 1871 has given an immense impetus to public school education, and each year shows a greater increase in educational statistics.

The high (formerly grammar) schools of Ontario are principally confined to cities, towns and villages. Pupils enter them from the public schools, and thence to college and the university.

The Normal Schools at Toronto and Ottawa have been the means of training an immense number of teachers for the profession. Over 8,000 have passed through the former and about 300 through the latter, which has only been a few years in operation. There are about twenty Universities and Colleges in the Province, of which three are Roman Catholic, and exactly one hundred High Schools and Collegiate Institutes. The total number of educational establishments (private and public) exceeds 5,500; the attendance thereat aggregates 520,000; and the yearly expenditure (public) in connection therewith is over \$4,250,000.

GOVERNMENT.

The public affairs of the Province are administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, an Executive Council of five members, and a Legislative Assembly of eighty-eight members, elected every four years.

The laws and the mode of administering them are mainly the same as in England; the practice, however, is simpler, and far less expensive. The courts are the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Chancery, each presided over by a chief-justice and two assistants, and a Court of Appeal, composed of a Chief Justice and four other judges, who hold court four times a year. In each county there is a County Court, presided over by a county judge. The judges of the Superior Courts (who are all appointed by the Dominion Government) go circuit to each county throughout the Province twice a year, to hold assizes for the trial of civil and criminal cases. The judges of the Court of Chancery also hold their courts in various counties as well as at Osgoode Hall.

TAXATION.

In Ontario there is no taxation answering to the State taxation in the United States, the provincial expenditure being far more than covered by the share of the Dominion taxes which the Dominion hands over to each Province.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Vast tracts of uncleared land are still in the hands of the government of Ontario awaiting the advent of the settler. The best locations in a new country are usually taken up first; but there are large quantities of wild land inviting the labour of the backwoodsman, which, when cleared and improved, will be equal to not a few of the older and improved settlements.

Thus there are some three millions and a half acres of surveyed government lands not yet taken up, and more than fifty millions of acres not yet surveyed. The greater part of these lands lie in the region bounded at the east by the Ottawa River, at the west by the Georgian Bay, and at the south by the more northerly of what are called the front townships, and which are more or less improved and settled up.

There is, in the basin of Lake Nipissing and the water-

shed of the Ottawa, both in Ontario and Quebec, a most extensive tract of excellent land, nearly as large as the peninsula of Ontario, much of it deep-soiled as the basin of the St. Lawrence, timbered with a heavy growth of mixed white pine and hardwood, much of it as level as the St. Lawrence valley, and some as even as a prairie. It lies, moreover, near waters which either are or can be easily made navigable.

The price of such government lands as are for sale varies with the situation. In the Algoma district it is ten pence per acre, but that is a somewhat remote region. The usual price for the more accessible tracts is from 2s. to 15s. per acre.

FREE GRANT LANDS.

The free grant lands in the Province of Ontario are especially worthy the attention alike of the immigrant and of parties already resident in the country who are desirous of possessing freehold farms, but whose means are limited. Anxious to promote the improvement of the yet uncleared districts, the provincial government have thrown open, upon the most liberal terms, a number of townships, containing over 3,000,000 acres, into any of which parties may go and select for themselves the site of a future home. Every head of a family can obtain, gratis, two hundred acres of land, and any person arrived at the age of eighteen may obtain one hundred acres in the free grant district. This offer is made by the government to all persons, without distinction of sex, so that a large family, having several children in it at or past eighteen years of age, may take up a large tract, and become, in a few years, when the land is cleared and improved, joint possessors of a valuable and beautiful estate.

The settlement duties are: to have fifteen acres on each grant of one hundred acres cleared and under crop, of which at least two acres are to be cleared and cultivated annually for five years; to build a habitable house, at least sixteen by twenty feet in size, and to reside on the land at least six months in each year.

In the older settled townships, farmers possessing moderate means can readily purchase or lease suitable farms of from one to two hundred acres, more or less cleared and improved.

Cleared and improved farms, including the farm-buildings, can be bought at prices ranging from £4 to £10 an acre. The money can nearly always be paid in instalments, covering several years. The leasing of farms is an exception to the general rule, as most men desire to own the land they cultivate.

There are several large and influential land and building companies in Ontario.

THE CANADA COMPANY

The most extensive and influential of these corporations was a large land company of English capitalists, who, having the great support which £289,737 sterling (\$1,410,000) of paid up capital can give, entered into a contract with the Earl of Bathurst, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, whereby they were to obtain all the public lands of the then Province of Upper Canada, which were surveyed subsequent to March 1st, 1824, and known respectively as Clergy Reserves and Crown Reserves, each of which (by the provisions of 31st Geo. I., cap. xxxi.) comprised one-seventh of the total quantity so surveyed. This agreement, which was entered into November 26th, 1824, stipulated that the price to be paid for 829,430 acres of Crown Reserves, and the same quantity of Clergy Reserves, was to be 3s. 6d. stg. per acre, one-third in improvements on the land, and the other two-thirds in cash payments extended over sixteen years of time. "The Clergy" (then the magnates of the Anglican Church) opposed this grant so violently that the home government were induced to enter into a new arrangement with the Canada Company, whereby the latter, in the place of receiving the 829,430 acres of Clergy Reserves, obtained a block of land described as follows in the official despatch of Earl Bathurst to Sir Peregrine Maitland, the then Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, and dated 24th May, 1826: . . . "In

"lieu of the before-mentioned 829,430 acres of Clergy Reserves, His Majesty's Government will grant and convey to the Canada Company for the same price (£145-150 5s. cy.) a block of land containing one million acres "in the territory lately purchased from the Indians in the "London and Western Districts." This agreement was subsequently so far modified as to include 1,100,000 acres at the same price, and did not interfere with the original grant of "Crown Reserves," which, on survey, were found to contain 1,384,413 acres instead of 829,430, making a total of two and a half millions of acres in all, which this powerful Company became possessed of. Most of this was in the best parts of the Province. That which was granted *en bloc* comprised probably the most fertile section of equal area in America, and included the present Townships of Biddulph, McGillivray and East and West Williams, in the County of Middlesex; Blanchard, Downie, Easthope (North and South), Ellice, Fullarton, Hibbert and Logan, in the County of Perth; Colborne, Goderich, Hay, Hullett, McKillop, Stanley, Stephen, Tucksmith and Usburne, in the County of Huron; and Bosanquet in the County of Lambton. These townships were all named after prominent stockholders or directors of the Canada Company.

This Company laid out several towns which have since risen to commanding importance, including Galt (named after the manager and chief commissioner in Canada, father of Sir Alex. T. Galt and Mr. Justice Galt), Guelph, Stratford and Goderich. As a financial enterprise it proved a great success, the profits exceeding the original investment many times over; and as an incentive to settlement it was equally advantageous to the Province, thousands of Old Country immigrants being induced to come in and settle on their lands, which have since developed into one of the most wealthy and prosperous sections of the whole Dominion.

The Company's head office is in Toronto, and they still own about 295,000 acres of land—chiefly, however, of the "Crown Reserve" grant, and scattered all over those parts of the Province which have been settled since 1828.

THE CANADA LAND AND EMIGRATION COMPANY

Bought so recently as 1865 the ten townships of Dysart, Dudley, Harcourt, Guilford, Harburn, Bruton, Havlock, Eyre, and Clyde (in Peterborough County), and Longford (in Victoria County). These townships—all in one block—were unsurveyed, and after a survey, which cost the company \$31,810, it appeared that they covered 403,125 acres, from which, after deducting 41,000 acres for the area covered by swamps, etc., there remained 362,125 acres, to be paid for at the rate of 50 cents per acre; the amount paid by the company to government being \$181,062. The ordinary settlement duties upon these lands are to be performed within eighteen years from January, 1865, and ten per cent. of the purchase-money is to be refunded to the company for the construction of leading lines of road, subject to government inspection. Besides these expenses, the company has paid nearly \$10,000 more for additional surveying, road-making, etc., and also considerable sums in preparation of their estate for settlement, the furtherance of emigration, etc. In all, besides payments to government, over \$100,000 have been expended to date.

Some twenty-five miles of new road have been constructed, and twenty-five miles of the old government Peterson road have been brushed out and repaired. The company has shared the expense of many of these improvements with municipalities interested.

It should be mentioned that the Company sold the Township of Longford entire to John Thompson, of the celebrated "Longford Mills," and now retain the other nine townships, which form a square. As long ago as 1868 a charter was obtained for building a railway into this territory, but through some "hitch" of a political nature the scheme failed to secure the government aid which was looked for, and was temporarily abandoned. The charter remained in force however, and in 1874 the

company (known as the Victoria Railway Company) having obtained the promise of \$55,000 by way of bonus from the District, or Provisional County of Haliburton, the Government were prevailed upon to grant the very liberal sum of \$12,000 per mile to the enterprise, as a "Colonization Road." The Canada Land and Emigration Co. also extended liberal encouragement, and the result was the completion of the road from Lindsay to Haliburton during the year 1878. The people of Peterboro' town and county (Haliburton originally belonged to that county) opposed the building of this railway with might and main; and it was not until the people of the north withdrew from the south, and formed themselves into the Provisional County of Haliburton, that they succeeded in their efforts to extend sufficient encouragement to the railway to ensure its completion. The length of this road from Lindsay to Haliburton is 56 miles. The land Company gave them a bonus of \$3,000 per mile for that portion north of Kinmount.

The scheme of free grants which the Ontario Government introduced in their wild lands of the Muskoka District, immediately adjacent to Haliburton, for many years seriously impeded the settlement of the lands of the Canada Land and Emigration Company. Now, however, that a railway has been built into the heart of the territory, and the enterprise and liberality of the company have supplied it with a system of highways, people desiring homes are beginning to realize the fact that it is better to pay something for the advantages they offer than to get land free, but without facilities of this description; and under the stimulus of this last impression, the settlement of their territory has lately received an impetus which promises at no distant day to make Haliburton a populous and wealthy county.

There are unmistakable signs that a prolonged period of unexampled prosperity is dawning on Ontario, and it may fairly be assumed that her growth and population must for several decennial stages equal, if not exceed, those recorded in the past. Amongst other reasons for arriving at these conclusions the following are suggestive: The migration of the native-born from Ontario has almost ceased, while numbers of American citizens, farmers, manufacturers, miners, or lumber merchants, are making that Province their home. Emigration from the European continent and Great Britain is encouraged by reduced rates of passage-money and free grants of 100 acres to actual settlers. The legislature, moreover, votes large funds for the construction of national colonization roads, extending into the unoccupied public domain. Railways liberally subsidized, either under construction or projected, and intersecting every district, connect every section of the Province with that great railway artery of the Dominion, the Grand Trunk, thus affording facilities for the conveyance of emigrants to public lands, enhancing the value of farm produce and real estate, and calling into activity long dormant manufacturing and mining industries.

No language can convey so vivid a picture of the prodigious strides in population and civilization of counties a few years since wild and untenanted, like the present Nipissing region, as the passionless figures of the census. In 1827 the Huron country was an unbroken wilderness; in 1841 the counties of Huron, Perth, and Bruce counted only 5000 inhabitants; in 1851 the number had risen to 37,580; while in 1871 the enumeration was 161,216—being nearly thirty fold within thirty years; a rate of progress rarely paralleled amongst a population exclusively devoted to agriculture, and without the attractions of manufacturing centres.

TORONTO.

TORONTO, the seat of the provincial government, with a population in 1871 of 56,092, is now estimated at upwards of 90,000. Its port, opening on Lake Ontario, is the principal inland port of the Dominion.

Toronto Bay, which was until recently formed by a low narrow peninsula running from the east of the mouth

of the Don River, and extending crescent-like for a distance of over six miles into and along the lake, is a beautiful sheet of water nearly two miles wide along the whole city front. The entrance was formerly at the south-western quarter, but the action of wind and wave has formed a second "gap" to the south-east, and the former peninsula is now an island. The harbor, however, is the best on the lakes.

Six lines of railways run through the city—the Grand Trunk, Great Western, Northern and North-Western, Toronto and Nipissing, Toronto Grey and Bruce, and Credit Valley.

The city generally is built of a light-colored brick, of a soft, pleasing tint.

The public buildings of the city are substantial in workmanship, and some of them beautiful in architectural design. Many of the stores, especially the wholesale stores, and private dwellings, are quite palatial in their outward aspect and interior structure. It is the seat of Law and the headquarters of the Educational Department of Ontario. The principal buildings are Osgoode Hall, a fine classic structure, containing all the Superior Law Courts of the Province; the Parliament buildings, of plain exterior, but now being replaced by a structure more in keeping with the growing requirements of the Province; the Lieutenant-Governor's residence, a princely mansion; the Normal School buildings, of Italian design, containing offices and depositories of the Council of Public Instruction; two model schools; one model grammar school and educational museum. There are several handsome common and grammar schools. In connection with higher education there is the University of Toronto, one of the finest buildings on the continent of America, and reckoned second to none on this side the Atlantic as a seat of learning. It is of Norman architecture in its principal features, with massive tower and richly sculptured doorway for its main entrance. It is beautifully situated at the western side of the Queen's Park, a noble public park for the recreation of the citizens, whose spacious avenues are ornamented with rows of stately trees. In the centre of the Park is a finely modelled and well executed bronze statue of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, by Marshall Wood, England, and a short distance from this there is a monument erected in honour of those Toronto Volunteers who sacrificed their lives in defence of their country during the first attempted invasion of Canada by the Fenian miscreants (1866). Trinity College is another educational institution in connection with the Episcopal Church; and there is also Knox College, for the theological training of students in connection with the Canada Presbyterian Church. The Upper Canada College is an extensive range of buildings, and has a high repute as a grammar school and boarding school for boys. There are two schools of medicine in Toronto, each having an efficient staff of professors. There is also an ably conducted veterinary college.

Toronto possesses a large number of exceptionally fine Hotels, the Rossin, Queen's, Walker, Windsor and American being a credit to any city. The first-named is an immense structure, and, as a hotel, has no equal in the Dominion, with the single exception of the Windsor of Montreal.

The city also has the two finest opera houses in the Dominion, besides one theatre, and a number of magnificent music halls.

The public institutions are numerous, and many of the buildings appropriated for their purposes have striking features of architectural beauty. Amongst these may be enumerated the lunatic asylum; the Crystal Palace, for holding the provincial agricultural exhibitions; the Boys' Home; the Girls' Home; the House of Providence; the Protestant Orphans' Home; the custom-house; the Government School of Technology; the new post-office, a fine specimen of the Italian order of architecture.

The manufacturing interests of Toronto are varied. There are several extensive iron foundries and engineering establishments, railway car-building shops, rolling mills, several breweries and a mammoth distillery, car-

riage factories, tanneries, soap-works, cabinet factories, one of which is the largest in the Dominion, car-wheel works, machine-shops of all kinds, pork-packing houses, sewing-machine, sash and door, and boot and shoe factories on a large scale. Its wholesale trade is very extensive and rapidly increasing.

Some twenty chartered banks have agencies in the city, nearly one-half of which have also their head offices here, besides a very large number of mortgage, loan and insurance companies, and private brokers who do a general banking business. Of over a half hundred churches, the seven finest are the St. James' (Episcopal) and St. Michael's (R. C.) Cathedrals, the Metropolitan (Meth.), St. Andrew's (Pres.), Jarvis Street (Baptist), Bond Street (Cong'l), and Gerrard Street (Pres.) Churches—all magnificent structures. The spire of St. James' is the highest on the American continent, and its tower clock is the finest in the world, with the single exception of the Strasbourg cathedral clock.

The assessed value of real estate—about \$38,000,000 in 1874—had increased by 1880 to \$52,533,270.

OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, the capital of the Dominion of Canada, is beautifully situated on the right bank of the Ottawa River, at the outlet of the Rideau, and on the Canada Central, Q., M., O. and Occidental, and St. Lawrence and Ottawa railways. It is one of the most flourishing cities in Ontario, being the *entrepôt* of the great lumber trade of the Ottawa River and its tributaries. It is divided into Upper and Lower Town by the Rideau Canal, which connects it with Kingston. The locks here are eight in number, and are very massive.

The town was founded in 1827 by Colonel By, R.E. It was incorporated a city, and its name changed to Ottawa in 1854, and selected by Queen Victoria as the capital of Canada in 1858. Its population in 1871 was 21,545, and is now, with suburbs, about 35,000.

The chief attraction in Ottawa is the government buildings, which occupy an elevated piece of ground, about twenty-five acres in extent and 150 feet above the river, known by the name of "Barrack Hill." The view from this natural terrace is superb. The great river with its moving rafts, steamers, barges, and canoes rolls swiftly on through splendid hill-ranges towards the south. In the distance the fine suspension-bridge which spans the majestic river just above the Chaudière Falls attracts the eye, even though it be tempted to rest upon the wild beauty of the cascade sweeping by craggy rocks between abrupt islands, and plunging into the basin below, where part of its waters disappear in a mysterious way. Far beyond the cascade glitters the broad river swiftly rushing down the rapids Des Chênes; and in the remote background rise towering hills and mountains, often brilliant with purple and gold when the sun dips from view and gilds their lovely summits with his parting beams.

The government buildings, the corner-stone of which was laid by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales in September, 1860, are constructed of a light-coloured sandstone found in the township of Nepean, in the valley of the Ottawa. The walls and arches are relieved with cut-stone dressings of Devonian sandstone from Ohio, and with red sandstone from Potsdam, N. Y. The roofs are covered with purple and green slates, and the pinnacles ornamented with wrought-iron castings. The style of architecture is the Italian Gothic, and the south front of the quadrangle is formed by the Parliament building, 500 feet in length. The two departmental buildings are 375 feet long. The rear is open, and will be railed off with a suitable ornamental screen. The committee-rooms occupy the front of the building. The library, a beautiful detached circular building, with a dome 90 feet high, is in the rear of the central tower, 250 feet high. The two legislative halls are on each side of the library, but in the main building. The dimensions of these halls are the same as those of the House of Lords, namely, 80 feet by 45; they are situated on the ground-floor and lighted from above. The library is constructed after the plan of

the new library of the British Museum, and will hold 300,000 volumes. The two departmental buildings contain over 300 rooms, and are intended to accommodate all the departments of the government of the Dominion, and are so constructed as to be capable of extension at any future time without injuring the general architectural effect. The buildings cover nearly four acres, and cost over \$4,000,000.

Ottawa contains seventeen churches and many charitable and educational institutions, large mills and manufacturing, and seven banks. The Governor-General's residence is "Rideau Hall," a handsome stone structure, with thirty-five acres of well laid-out grounds, and beautiful avenues of shade-trees. It is situated in the suburb of New Edinburgh, connected with Ottawa by a street railway. Hull, also connected with Ottawa by bridges, but situated on the other side of the river, in the Province of Quebec, is a thriving town full of mills and manufacturing.

HAMILTON.

HAMILTON, one of the most rapidly growing and enterprising cities of the Dominion, is beautifully situated on the south-western curve of Burlington Bay, at the western extremity of Lake Ontario. It occupies a delightful position on a plateau of slightly elevated ground, winding around the base of a mountain, and has superior facilities for becoming a large manufacturing city, being accessible from all points by railway and lake navigation, and being situated in the very centre of the finest grain-producing country in the Dominion. The Great Western Railway and its branches, passing through the most fertile and populous portions of Ontario, has done much to advance the prosperity of Hamilton. Here are located the chief offices, workshops, rolling-mills, grain elevators, etc., connected with the company, in which hundreds of men find employment. The Great Western forms part of the great central route running from the Atlantic to the Pacific, comprising the Hudson River, Boston and Albany, New York Central, Great Western of Canada, and Michigan Central railroads, passing daily through Hamilton, and connecting at every important point with all other railway and steam navigation. The Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway to Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, and Hamilton and Lake Erie, lately amalgamated with the Hamilton and North-western Railway (projected to connect with the Northern Pacific), further tend to increase the mercantile and manufacturing establishments in the city, and add still more to its general prosperity. In addition to the extensive works of the Great Western Railway, Hamilton boasts of other large manufactories which will bear favourable comparison with any in the Dominion.

There are several large sewing-machine manufactories here, the largest of which, the "Wanzer," has a world-wide reputation, and does an enormous business. Its wholesale houses rank with those of Montreal and Toronto, and its merchants are noted for their enterprise and liberality. It is the head-office of the Bank of Hamilton, and several banks have branches here, and these buildings, as well as the public buildings, churches, and many of the stores, are handsome and costly structures. The city is well lighted with gas, has an excellent system of drainage, and possesses magnificent water-works, the supply to the reservoir of which is brought from Lake Ontario, a distance of nine miles.

Five miles from Hamilton, connected by rail, and by the Desjardins Canal, is Dundas, a thriving manufacturing place, having the advantage of a stream which rushes with great impetuosity through its centre, working on its way numerous mills. The well-known machinery and agricultural works of McKecknie & Bertram and Forsyth & Co. are situated here. Population of Hamilton, 42,000.

KINGSTON, at one time capital of Upper Canada, is pleasantly situated at the head of the Thousand Islands, River St. Lawrence, where Lake Ontario, the last link of the chain of the inland seas of the West, together with the Bay of Quinté and the great Cataraqui Creek, are united with the mighty channel which conveys and empties their waters into the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

It is, after Quebec and Halifax, the strongest fort in the Dominion of Canada. There is a fort on Messessaga Point, and all other accessible points are secured by batteries. There are extensive military works on Navy Point, and on Point Henry is a fortress which completely commands the harbour and town.

It has recently been selected for the site of the new military college of the Dominion.

Kingston possesses good wharves, and is in every respect well adapted for the large grain shipping trade carried on here. It has also the best facilities for building ships and steamboats. Locomotives, cars, steam-engines, agricultural implements, stoves of every description, pianos and melodeons are manufactured in Kingston. There are several large foundries, tanneries, breweries, etc.

Adjacent to the city is Portsmouth, a flourishing village, where the Penitentiary and Lunatic Asylum are located. Kingston possesses two colleges—Queen's and Regiopolis—and has several handsome public buildings, such as the court-house, custom-house, city hall, banks, post-office, hospital, and churches. The Grand Trunk Railway has an important station in rear of the town; freight trains run to the harbour. A railway has lately been constructed from Kingston to Pembroke, distant 120 miles. The Rideau Canal, connecting this port with the Ottawa River, has made it a place of considerable commercial importance. Population, about 16,000.

LONDON, the westernmost city in the Dominion of Canada, is beautifully situated on the River Thames, county of Middlesex. It is the chief seat of the county, and honestly boasts a more rapid and prosperous growth than any city in British North America. Forty years ago its present site was a wilderness; now it is a fine city, regularly laid out, having wide streets, well built upon with handsome buildings, and has the best of railway communication with all parts of Canada and the United States. By bestowing on its streets, bridges, and surroundings familiar names to former residents of the metropolis of the world—such as, among others, Pall Mall, Bond, Piccadilly, Oxford, Waterloo, and Clarence streets, Westminster and Blackfriars' bridges, etc.—it endeavours to cluster round it fond recollections of its great namesake. Its situation has justly earned for it the title of the "Forest City." It is surrounded by a rich agricultural district, which furnishes it with a large trade in wheat and other produce. In the city are a number of manufactories, mills, machine-shops, foundries, and breweries, while immediately outside its limits are very extensive petroleum refineries. These all give employment to a large body of men, and add greatly to the wealth and importance of the city.

London contains seven branch banks, a number of fine hotels, a host of stores, an exhibition building, a lunatic asylum, orphan asylum, hospital, nine schools, a convent, four colleges, and nineteen churches (including Church of England and Roman Catholic cathedrals). St. Paul's Church (Church of England) is one of the few in Canada possessing a peal of bells.

On an eminence in the northern part of the city, surrounded by extensive grounds, is Huron College, established in 1863, Hellmuth College, established 1865, and Hellmuth Ladies' College, established 1869. These are all fine brick structures, and have at their head the Lord Bishop of Huron. The best professors are attached to each, and the highest branches of education are taught. To the energy and zeal of the Bishop, Dr. Hellmuth, is this section of the Dominion due for the successful establishment of the two excellent institutions bearing his name. Four railway companies run their lines through the city, the Grand Trunk, Great Western, the London and Port Stanley, and recently the London, Huron and Bruce, now a very important line. The depot of the Great Western is a large fine brick building. This company have also extensive workshops here.

During the summer months large numbers of invalids and health-seekers visit London to enjoy the benefit of its white sulphur springs (famed for their medicinal qualities).

Population in 1852, 6,034; 1861, 11,555; 1871, 15,826; and at present, including suburbs, about 30,000.

ST. CATHARINES is celebrated for its mineral springs, and for its excellent hotels. For this reason it is called the Saratoga of British America. The value of the waters as a remedial agent was first brought to the notice of the public by Col. Stephenson, who likewise erected the Stephenson House, a delightful hotel, large enough to accommodate 400 visitors. The spring first discovered, the water of which is used both externally and internally, supplies, on an average, 130,000 gallons per day. Of this amount a large quantity, partially evaporated, is sent throughout the country in its concentrated form, and although saline in its nature is, nevertheless, unfit for the manufacture of salt. A second boring in this vicinity has resulted in the discovery of another well, the properties of which are similar to those of the one first discovered.

The Welland House and these two others are equal to any in the Province, and are fitted up with a chaste elegance adapted to the taste of the most fastidious. The Great Western and the Welland railways have stations here. Manufacturing of machinery and agricultural implements is carried on to a large extent, and it contains seven churches, four banks, several assurance and insurance companies, a commercial college, collegiate institute, convent, general hospital, and five or six large flouring mills. St. Catharines is incorporated as a city, and its present population approaches 15,000.

GUELPH is the capital of the county of Wellington, on the River Speed, and on the G. T. and W. G. & B. railways, 48½ miles W. of Toronto. The town is built on a number of hills, which give it a picturesque appearance. It contains, besides the county buildings, churches of seven denominations, four branch banks, several assurance and insurance agencies, a library and reading room, several newspaper offices, two telegraph offices, several hotels, and about a hundred stores. The Speed here falls about thirty feet, furnishing abundant water-power to about three or four large flouring mills, two saw mills, two planing mills, and two woollen factories. The town has also manufactories of iron castings, machinery of every description, several large breweries, three sewing-machine and two melodeon establishments.

This town is the centre of a rich agricultural district. It has a large retail country trade, and exports considerable quantities of wheat and flour. No place in Canada presents more excellent manufacturing facilities. Here are several beds of whitish, sub-crystalline, dark brown and black dolomite, which is an excellent building stone. Valuable quarries are worked near the town. Some of the beds are burned for lime. Here is the northern terminus of the Galt and Guelph branch of the Great Western Railway, and the southern terminus of the Wellington, Grey, and Bruce. This is also one of the chief stations of the Grand Trunk Railway.

Guelph may be taken as a shining example of a prosperous and rapidly-growing Canadian town. Its population in 1851 was only 1800; in 1861, 5070; in 1871, 6878; incorporated as a city in 1879, with a population at that time of 10,000.

BRANTFORD.—An incorporated city in the township of Brantford, county of Brant, admirably situated on a high ridge skirting the north bank of Grand River. It is the chief town of the county, and derives its name from Brant, the celebrated Indian chief. It is an important station on the Buffalo and Goderich branch of the G. T. R. A branch of the G. W. R. connects the town with the main line at Harrisburg, and with the "Air Line" at Tilsonburg, forming a direct through line from St. Thomas to Toronto. Brantford has agencies of the Bank of Montreal, Bank of British North America, Canadian Bank of Commerce, and several assurance and insurance companies, and contains churches of ten denominations, about eighty stores, a handsome stone court-house, a widows' and orphans' home, and other public buildings. The buildings erected by the Grand Trunk are on a very extensive scale, occupying eleven acres. They consist of a repair-shop, engine-house, and round-house, built of white brick. Among the manufactures of the town may be mentioned brass and iron castings, tin and japanned ware, sashes and blinds, engines and mill machinery,

agricultural implements, and stoneware produced nowhere else in the Province. In the Brantford engine works about 125 men are employed in the manufacturing of engines and mill machinery. The Victoria foundry employs over 100 men. The stoves, farming implements, etc., turned out of this establishment are in great favour in Ontario. Population, nearly 12,000.

BELLEVILLE, an incorporated city at the mouth of the River Moira, on the Bay of Quinté, the southern terminus of the Grand Junction and North Hastings Railways, and one of the chief depôts on the whole line of the Grand Trunk, is the seat of Albert University, and a very important lumber, milling, manufacturing, railway and commercial centre, with a population exceeding 12,000.

Stratford and Peterboro' each contain over 10,000; and Brockville, Chatham, St. Thomas and Windsor each between 8,000 and 10,000; while among the towns containing between 4,000 and 8,000 inhabitants are Barrie, Berlin, Bowmanville, Cobourg, Collingwood, Cornwall, Galt, Goderich, Ingersoll, Lindsay, Napanee, Oshawa, Owen Sound, Paris, Petrolia, Port Hope, Sarnia, St. Marys, Whitby and Woodstock.

QUEBEC.

THE Province of Quebec covers that vast extent of territory which extends from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the point where the 45th parallel of N. latitude strikes the course of the gigantic river of the same name, occupying both sides of its valley for a distance of 950 miles; is bounded on the south by the Baie des Chaleurs, the Province of New Brunswick, and the United States, and on the north by an undetermined line, embracing within its limits the extensive watersheds of a number of rivers, amongst which the most remarkable are the Saguenay, the St. Maurice, and the Ottawa—the latter being the dividing line between this Province and the Province of Ontario along the greatest part of its course. The area of the Province of Quebec may be set down at about 129,000,000 acres of land of all descriptions.

The Province of Quebec had in 1871 a population of 1,191,576 inhabitants; at present estimated at about 1,300,000, the great majority of whom cultivate the soil. The magnificent fishing grounds of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence engage the labour of a great portion of the inhabitants of the lower part of the Province; while the immense forests of the interior, and the mines distributed from one end of the country to the other, afford a constantly enlarging field for human skill, labour, and capital.

The historical city of Quebec, containing over 60,000 inhabitants, is the seat of the Provincial Government, and the most important port of export of the Dominion; while Montreal, with a population now estimated at 200,000, is the commercial metropolis, and the principal port of entry of British North America.

The Province of Quebec is chiefly peopled by the descendants of the early French colonists, who are for the most part settled in the fertile valley of the St. Lawrence; but in the Eastern Townships, and in the towns and cities, there is a large English-speaking population. The French still preserve with rare fidelity the language, customs, laws, and religion of their former mother-country; thrifty, clean and frugal, light-hearted and cheerful, there is not a more happy or contented population on the face of the earth.

The people of the Eastern Townships are industrious and enterprising. Many of them are descendants of the United Empire loyalists, and numbers are from New England, who have crossed over the line. Some of the neatest homesteads and finest farms in Canada are to be found in these townships; and perhaps the best stock on the American continent is bred and raised there.

The soil in many parts of Quebec is exceedingly fertile, and capable of high cultivation; the cereals, hay, root crops, and fruits grow in abundance and perfection.

The winters are cold, and the summers somewhat similar to those of France. But very exaggerated ideas prevail abroad as to the severity of the winters in this Province. The atmosphere is generally dry and exhilarating, and the cold, therefore, is not felt to be unpleasant. The snow serves a double purpose of a warm covering for the ground and making winter roads over which heavy loads can be drawn in sleighs with the greatest facility. In the newer parts of the country, before the regular summer roads are made, the winter is almost the only time when heavy teaming can be done.

Ploughing generally commences in April. The only disadvantage the farmer has, is in the shortening of his season in which to do his work; he has none in respect to the ripening of his crops.

The climate of this Province is altogether one of the healthiest under the sun, as well as one of the most pleasant to live in. Fever and ague, those scourges of the South-western States, are unknown here, every climatic influence being healthy and pure.

The great river St. Lawrence flows through the Province. Just above Montreal it receives from the north-west the Ottawa, a river 800 miles long, and in no degree inferior to it in interest. Below Montreal it receives, on the right, the Richelieu River, having its source in Lake Champlain; the St. Francis, rising in Lake Memphremagog; and the Chaudière, the outlet of Lake Megantic; and, on the left, the St. Maurice, the Batiscan, and the Saguenay Rivers, from 200 to 400 miles in length. The latter is the outlet of the large and beautiful Lake St. John.

The Province of Quebec is richly endowed with mines of gold, copper, iron, and other ores. Gold is found chiefly on the banks of the Chaudière. Copper is found in large quantities in the Eastern Townships. Iron is found almost everywhere, and is of superior quality. Lead, silver, zinc, platinum, etc., also occur in various sections. At the present time there are over 6,000,000 acres of Crown lands surveyed and ready to be disposed of, and over 100,000,000 unsurveyed.

LANDS.

Lands purchased from the government are required to be paid for in the following manner: One-fifth of the purchase money is required to be paid the day of the sale, and the remainder in four equal yearly instalments bearing interest at six per cent. But the price at which the lands are sold is so low, that is, from 20 cts. to 60 cts. per acre (10*d.* to 2*s.* 5½*d.* sterling), that these conditions are very little burdensome. In fact, it is equivalent to the same thing as giving them away in the wilderness form, for the price at which they are sold barely covers the cost of making the survey and opening roads.

The purchaser is required to take possession of the land sold within six months from the date of sale, and to reside on or occupy the same at least two years, and to clear and have under crop within four years ten acres for every hundred held by him, and erect a habitable house of the dimensions of at least sixteen feet by twenty feet. The letters patent are issued free of charge.

On eight of the great colonization roads 84,050 acres are set apart for free grants, and in lots of 100 acres each. Any person over eighteen years may demand a permit of occupation from any Crown lands agent, and if at the end of four years he has cleared twelve acres and built a house, he may take out letters patent free of charge.

The parts of the Province of Quebec now inviting colonization are the valleys of the Saguenay, St. Maurice, and the Ottawa; the Eastern Townships; the Lower St. Lawrence; and Gaspé.

The settlement in the valley of the Saguenay is much higher in latitude than Quebec, lying between the 48th and 49th parallels; but the climate is about the same as that of Quebec, and around Lake St. John it is said to be even more moderate. There are about 610,000 acres in this district surveyed and divided into farm lots for sale to settlers at 20 cts. (10*d.* stg.) per acre. The soil in this locality is very rich, being argillaceous, mingled with a small quantity of sand. The ordinary crops ripen very well, and a road is being completed across the country to make direct communication with the city of Quebec.

The territory watered by the St. Maurice and its tributaries covers an immense region of 24,140 square miles. There are at present surveyed and divided into farm lots 180,000 acres, for sale at 30 cts. per acre (1*s.* 2¾*d.* stg.)

The recent exploration in the valley of the Matawan, a tributary of the Upper St. Maurice, draining a larger tract of land about seventy-five miles beyond the Laurentian chain, has revealed the existence of an extensive tract of fertile land which is now attracting the attention of colonists.

Two parallel roads, the first starting from the town of Joliette, the second from Terrebonne—a distance of thirty-six miles apart—have already been opened as far as the Matawan. Settlement is taking place on them.

In the Ottawa valley the number of acres surveyed and divided into farm lots is 1,035,931, offered for sale at 30 cts. per acre (1*s.* 2¾*d.* stg.) The colonization of these lands is going on very rapidly, and new townships are being opened. The valley of the Ottawa is the principal seat of the lumber operations of the Province.

Many of the tributaries of the Ottawa contain large quantities of fish. Trout are caught in large numbers in some of these back waters, and packed in snow for transport to Southern markets, where they bring a high price.

In the Eastern Townships the government owns 453,935 acres of wild lands, which it offers at from 40 cts. to 60 cts. (1*s.* 9*d.* to 2*s.* 5½*d.* stg.) per acre. Settlement in the Eastern Townships is proceeding very rapidly. They are among the most inviting portions of the Province for settlers. The climate is somewhat milder than at Quebec or Montreal. The townships in their general features are hilly, well watered with rivers, brooks and lakes, affording considerable hydraulic power. The soil is rich, and the farmers, generally speaking, prosperous. They have good facilities of communication and good markets.

Below Quebec, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, there are large tracts of land favourable for settlement. The government have 1,706,000 acres, divided into farm lots, for sale at 30 cts. (1*s.* 2¾*d.* stg.) per acre. An important colonization road has been opened through the centre of this tract, called the Taché road, of 209 miles in length. This is intersected with cross roads connecting with the settlements on the shore of the river.

The survey of the Intercolonial Railway has led to the opening up of a new township in Metapédic valley, the soil of which is reported very good. Colonization will doubtless soon follow the railway.

To the east of the Metapédic road is the immense district of Gaspé, forming an area of 8613 miles of superficies, bounded by the St. Lawrence and the Bay of Chaleurs. It is in great part rocky and unfit for cultivation; but there are many portions which are extremely fertile, and its fishing grounds are said to be the most advantageous in the Dominion. Both sea-weeds and fish are used for manure by the farmer. The government offers for sale 741,000 acres of land in Gaspé at from 20 to 30 cents per acre (10*d.* to 1*s.* 2¾*d.* stg.)

The greater portion of the Province is covered by forests consisting chiefly of white and red pine. Large quantities of this timber are annually sent to England. The other kinds of timber are ash, birch, beech, elm, hickory, black-walnut, maple, cherry, butternut, fir, etc.

The lumber regions of Canada must, under judicious management, long remain a fruitful source of revenue to the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. The augmenting and progressive demand in Great Britain and the United States, the West Indies, and South America, for rough and manufactured timber has given an enormous value within the last decade to timber limits; and, as a natural result, explorations have been pushed far into the interior, and regions long neglected have acquired a commercial value. Timber limits vary in size according to the standing of the lessees, many of the large lumbering establishments holding hundreds of square miles. The governments of Ontario and Quebec never relinquish their proprietary rights; they invariably retain the *fond* or proprietary right, merely leasing the usufruct. Formerly the leases were of short duration and at very moderate rates; but experience taught the Crown land

departments that, under long leases, the limit-holders would have a direct pecuniary interest in protecting the forests from disastrous fires, and judiciously selecting their annual cuttings, so as to permit the growth of the young timber.

The following limits yet await purchasers:

	Miles.
St. Maurice territory, limits yet vacant	6,378
Gatineau " " "	1,190
Upper Ottawa " " "	9,433
Other sections of the Province, including Labrador and Gaspé	89,669
Total miles awaiting purchasers	106,670
Being equivalent to 68,259,794 acres of unsurveyed lands.	

The timber limits of Gaspé only acquired a commercial value within the last few years; but now they are attracting attention, and beginning to bring in a revenue.

Under the existing system of granting licenses, the leases continue in force for twenty-one years, with the right of renewal at such bonus as the commissioners may stipulate when the lease expires. Thirty years since, two dollars per square mile was regarded as a high rate to pay for a timber limit, but the rates have advanced so rapidly, consequent on the United States' demand for lumber, that thirty and thirty-five dollars were freely paid in 1872 per square mile, for twelve hundred miles. The thirty dollars is a prime or bonus for a twenty-one years' lease, but there are annual charges attaching to each mile of limit worked, called ground rent and stumpage, amounting to some four dollars per square mile per annum.

GOVERNMENT.

The public affairs of the Province are administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, an Executive Council of seven members, a Legislative Council of twenty-four members, appointed for life, and a Legislative Assembly of sixty-five members. The judicial department comprises a Court of Queen's Bench, with a chief-justice and four assistants; a Superior Court, with chief-justice and twenty-six assistants; a Court of Vice-Admiralty; Courts of Quarter Sessions; and courts for the summary trial of small causes.

Public instruction is under the control and direction of the Provincial Secretary, who is also called the Minister of Public Instruction, and who is assisted by a council of twenty-one members, appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, fourteen of whom are Roman Catholics and seven Protestants. Primary education is so far compulsory that every citizen is bound to contribute a moderate tax assessed on his property. In municipalities where there are different religious denominations the school commissioners of the majority govern. The schools of the minority are called dissentient schools whose trustees are invested with the same authority as the commissioners of schools of the majority. In the cities of Montreal and Quebec there are separate boards of commissioners for the Protestant and Roman Catholic schools. Teachers are trained in normal schools, supported at the expense of the Province. There are in the Province nearly 4,000 elementary schools, about 250 model schools, and over 150 agricultural, commercial and special schools, besides some 20 classical colleges and seminaries. The Protestant Universities are McGill, of Montreal, founded in 1827, and Bishop's College, Lennoxville, founded 1843. The Roman Catholic University of Laval was founded by the Quebec Seminary in 1852.

The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic, considerably over 1,000,000 of the inhabitants being of that religious persuasion.

There are about 1,750 miles of railway in operation in the Province, of which the North Shore line from Quebec City to Ottawa is owned and run by the Provincial Government. The extent of this road now in operation is 300 miles (with some short branches); and the Dominion Government own and operate the same extent of road within its limits—that portion of the Intercolonial from Point Lévis to the New Brunswick frontier.

The Province of Quebec takes an active and liberal part in encouraging immigration. Agents are established abroad and at home, and at a late session of the legislature laws were passed for the encouragement of colonization railways, granting, on certain conditions, an annual subsidy to seven different companies incorporated for that purpose, and also an act for the encouragement and formation of colonization societies.

These societies may also act as immigration societies. Their objects are defined as follows:

1. To aid in promoting the establishment of settlers on Crown lands; to attract emigrants from other countries, and to restore to this Province such of its inhabitants as have emigrated.
2. To open, with the permission of the government, and to aid the government and municipalities in opening roads through wild lands of the Crown, or leading thereto.
3. To direct settlers or emigrants towards the localities which the commissioner of Crown lands shall, as hereinafter provided, have assigned to and reserved for them.
4. To provide settlers with seed-grain, provisions, and implements suitable for the clearing and cultivation of land.
5. To aid the department of agriculture and the department of Crown lands in the diffusion of knowledge and information calculated to extend colonization.
6. To promote colonization and assist settlers, by all means and proceedings which they shall deem desirable to adopt, in conformity with regulations to be provided by the Lieutenant-Governor in council.

The department of agriculture and colonization watches over the organization and working of these societies; and there is every reason to hope that a certain number of them will take an active part in promoting immigration.

The five principal cities of the Province are Montreal, Quebec, Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, and St. Hyacinthe. The principal manufactures are cloth, linen, furniture, leather, sawn lumber, flax, hardware, paper, chemicals, soap, boots and shoes, cotton and woollen goods, steam-engines and locomotives, wooden ware of all descriptions, agricultural implements, ships, etc. The facilities for manufacturing afforded by abundant water-power are excellent.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, the commercial capital of Canada, and the most populous city in British North America, is situated at the head of sea or outward navigation, and at the foot of the great chain of river, lake, and canal navigation which extends westward to Chicago and Fond du Lac, a distance of about 1400 miles, embracing an almost unequalled extent of inland water communication. It occupies one of the most commanding positions in America, and stands on a large, fertile, and beautiful island of the same name, thirty miles in length by ten miles of extreme breadth, formed by the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers, and on the north bank of the latter. Thus situated near the junction of two very important rivers, with a free communication seawards (though 90 miles above the influence of the tides, and 300 miles from salt water), Montreal possesses all the advantages of both an inland city and a seaport accessible to steamships and other vessels of over 4000 tons burden.

The quays are unsurpassed by those of any city in America; built of limestone, and uniting with the locks and cut-stone wharves of the Lachine Canal, they present, for several miles, a display of continuous masonry which has few parallels. A broad terrace, faced with grey limestone, the parapets of which are surmounted with a substantial iron railing, divides the city from the river throughout its whole extent.

From whichever side approached, Montreal and its vicinity (the wood-clad "Mont Royal" forming a magnificent background), with its numerous beautiful villas, orchards, and delightful drives, its grand and stately edifices, and many elegant public and other buildings of cut stone, adorned with glittering roofs and domes, tall spires and lofty towers, present to the view of the

beholder a vast, picturesque, and grand panorama. The city is the chief seat of manufacturing operations in the Dominion, and it has many extensive and costly establishments, the productions of which will compare favorably with those of other countries.

There are 81 cathedrals, churches and synagogues; 9 fire stations, 25 banks, over 70 assurance, insurance and loan associations; 44 homes, dispensaries and asylums, for infants, aged, reformed criminals, abandoned females, deaf, dumb, etc., etc.; 2 general, 1 foundling, 1 lying-in and 1 women's hospital; 33 newspapers and periodicals—7 of which are daily; 13 building societies, and a very large number of literary, scientific and national societies. Education is represented by a very large number of common schools—the *Asile de la Providence* (with 8 infant schools under it), 3 commercial academies, 7 R. C. convents, academies and seminaries; McGill University, Bishop's College, and Victoria University, Medical Colleges (affiliated)—College of Physicians and Surgeons for Lower Canada, Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec, College of Pharmacy, Methodist and Presbyterian Theological Colleges, St. Mary's and Montreal R. C. Colleges, and the National Institute of Fine Arts, Sciences and Industries.

Montreal is the chief depôt of the G. T. Railway. The head offices and chief works are at Point St. Charles, a suburb in the western part of the city. The Victoria Bridge here spans the River St. Lawrence. The first stone of this great masterpiece of Stephenson was laid July 20th, 1854, and the first train crossed over it December 19th, 1859. It is 9184 lineal feet in length—twenty-four spans of 242 feet each, and one (the centre, sixty feet above the river) of 330 feet. The bridge cost nearly \$7,000,000. Its construction gave the Grand Trunk Railway a continuous and unbroken line of communication from Rivière du Loup and Portland to Lake Huron and Detroit, and Montreal unrivalled facilities and advantages for commerce, whether foreign or domestic, making it the great central depot for the traffic of Canada and the Western States. The cars of the Grand Trunk Railway—the longest line owned by one company and under one management in the world, and the building of which has placed Canada in the proud and prosperous position she occupies to-day—run daily east and west, making close connections in Ontario with the Great Western, Brockville and Ottawa, St. Lawrence and Ottawa, Cobourg, Peterborough and Marmora, Midland, Northern, Toronto, Grey and Bruce, Toronto and Nipissing, Wellington, Grey and Bruce, and Whitby and Port Perry railroads, also with the Canada Air-Line and Southern; and in the Province of Quebec with the Vermont Central, Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly, South-eastern Counties Junction, and Massawippi Valley railways; and with the following lines, besides several others already completed, or in partial operation: Kennebec, North Shore, Canada Central, Richelieu, Drummond and Arthabaska counties, Gosford, St. Francis and Megantic International, and the great Intercolonial. The two latter roads give Montreal direct rail communication with St. John and Halifax, and largely increase its trade with the Maritime Provinces. The New Brunswick Railway, now extended from Woodstock to Edmonton, N. B., will also connect with the Grand Trunk at Rivière du Loup. In the Eastern States the Grand Trunk connects with several lines branching off from its principal stations, and at Portland with the Allan line of steamers in winter, and with steamers for St. John and Halifax the year round. The Vermont Central and Montreal and Province Line railways, and their connections, also afford direct communication with New York, Boston, and the principal cities in the United States. The Canada Central and North Shore railways (the former road is now being rapidly proceeded with) will prove of incalculable benefit to Montreal, by largely increasing its trade with the many prosperous sections of country through which they will pass, and causing the rapid extension of its limits eastward as well as westward.

There are several lines of European steamers running to Montreal during the season of navigation, the principal of which, the Allan line of splendid, powerful, fast

screw steamers, performing regular mail service, ply weekly between Liverpool and Montreal in summer, and between Liverpool and Portland in winter. During season of navigation daily lines of steamers, propellers and other vessels, run between Montreal and Quebec, Ottawa, Prescott, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Rochester, Cobourg, Port Hope, Toronto, Hamilton, and many other lake and river ports, eastward as well as westward.

The city is well governed by a corporation composed of a mayor, nine aldermen, and eighteen councillors, has a fine police force, an efficient fire brigade, and the best fire-alarm telegraph system in the world. It is the principal port of entry in the Dominion, and is rapidly increasing in population and extending its city limits.

The commercial progress of Montreal is best shown by comparison. In 1863, 504 vessels arrived of 209,224 tons; in 1872, 872 vessels of 696,795 tons. In 1854 the imports were \$18,729,612, and in 1874, \$44,320,646, or nearly 250 % of an increase in twenty years.

The population in 1851 was 37,715; 1861, 90,323; 1871, 107,225; and now it is estimated at 175,000, with suburbs containing 25,000 more.

QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, the stronghold of military power in British North America, and capital of the Province, is situated on a rock-bound promontory formed by the confluence of the rivers St. Charles and St. Lawrence, 180 miles below the city of Montreal. It is very strongly fortified, completely commanding the navigation, and by military authorities is declared impregnable.

Quebec is divided into two parts, called Upper and Lower Towns. The Upper Town occupies the highest part of the promontory; it is surrounded with walls, and otherwise fortified. The ancient citadel, which crowns the summit of Cape Diamond, covers, with its numerous works, an area of forty acres, and from its position is probably the strongest fortress in America.

The chief ascents to the Upper Town are by a steep and narrow winding street and by a flight of steps.

The Lower Town, which is the seat of commerce, is built around the base of Cape Diamond, where, in many places, the rock has been cut away to make room for the houses. On the side of the St. Charles the water at flood tide formerly washed the very foot of the rock, but from time to time wharf after wharf has been projected towards low water mark, and foundations made sufficiently solid on which to build whole streets, where boats and even vessels of considerable burden once rode at anchor. The banks of both rivers are now lined with warehouses and wharves, the latter jutting about 200 feet into the stream, and along which the water is of sufficient depth to admit vessels of the largest size. The streets are generally irregular and narrow; in few instances are they well paved and lighted. The houses are principally of stone and brick, two or three stories high, the older ones with steep and quaint-looking roofs.

The city has several times suffered from disastrous fires, but the result has been the erection of more attractive buildings, and a consequent great improvement in the general appearance of the city.

In the Upper Town are several squares and public walks commanding views unrivalled for their varied and picturesque beauty. In one stands a substantial monument, erected to the joint memory of Generals Wolfe and Montcalm, the English and French commanders who fell at the taking of Quebec in 1759. It consists of an obelisk resting on a granite pedestal, the whole 65 feet high. A monument 40 feet in height marks the spot where General Wolfe fell on the Plains of Abraham; while on the St. Foy road stands an iron pillar surmounted by a bronze statue, presented by Prince Napoleon Bonaparte in 1855, intended to commemorate a fierce struggle which took place here in 1760 between the British and French troops. There are also other interesting objects throughout the city—the Roman Catholic Cathedral, with its many fine old paintings; the Episcopal, Presbyterian, and other churches; the Esplanade, Houses of Parliament, hospital, new gaol; "Spencer Wood," the residence of the Governor; Morrin College; the Laval University, erected at a cost of nearly

half a million dollars; the beautiful new custom-house at Point à Carcy, etc., etc. The Montmorenci Falls, a magnificent sight at almost all seasons of the year, are situated about nine miles from the city. Between them and Quebec is the Beauport Lunatic Asylum, the largest and finest building of the kind in the Dominion.

The educational institutions comprise three Roman Catholic colleges, viz.: Laval University, with faculties of law, medicine, and arts; the Grand Seminary, and the Minor Seminary; the Ursuline convent, an extensive establishment founded in 1641; several nunneries; Morrin College, with ten professors; Laval Normal and Model School; the Quebec High School; and a number of academies and private and public schools.

Quebec ranks third as a seaport town, or first after Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B. She carries on a considerable trade with the surrounding country and with the ports and fisheries below, but her principal business is ship-building and the lumber trade. She annually launches a large number of vessels, rigged and equipped, and of varying tonnage (from 1000 to 2000 tons and more), and exports millions of feet of timber, besides other produce of the country. The building of the Gosford Railway, together with the recent construction of the North Shore and Levis and Kennebec railways, will prove of incalculable benefit to Quebec, and add much to her commercial prosperity. The North Shore Railway now gives her direct communication with the places lying westward between her and Montreal on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, as she also has with the south by the Grand Trunk Railway and the Levis and Kennebec Railway, with the State of Maine and Province of New Brunswick. Quebec is well lighted with gas, and abundantly supplied with excellent water from Lake St. Charles, at an elevation of several hundred feet above the highest level of the town. A continuous stream of water can be thrown, by its own pressure, over the highest buildings in the city, rendering next to impossible, with the assistance of a good fire brigade and an excellent fire alarm telegraph system, recently introduced, the recurrence of any of those serious conflagrations which have acted so injuriously on Quebec's prosperity. Opposite the city are two very important and flourishing towns—Levis and South Quebec. With these there is constant communication by steam ferries. The depot of the Grand Trunk Railway is situated in the latter town. From thence trains proceed to all points west, and eastward to the railway system of the Maritime Provinces.

There are two weekly lines of steamers for the Gulf ports and Maritime Provinces. From April to November, the Richelieu Company's palace steamers ply daily between Quebec and Montreal, and during the hot months the Canadian Navigation Company's steamers make four trips a week to the Saguenay and fashionable watering places. Population, over 70,000.

THREE RIVERS, the third city in the Province, and capital of the district of Three Rivers, is most pleasantly situated on the north shore of the River St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the River St. Maurice, which is included within its limits, together with the several islands there lying. It is equi-distant (90 miles) from the cities of Montreal and Quebec. Three Rivers is the seat of a Roman Catholic Bishop, and the cathedral is one of the finest edifices in British North America. The improvement of the River St. Maurice by the government, in 1853, gave additional impetus and life to Three Rivers; about \$200,000 having been expended in erecting booms and slides on the river, which has already attracted the investment of more than \$1,000,000 in lumber operations. The source of supply of lumber furnished by the St. Maurice and its tributaries extends over a territory of about 200,000 miles. Messrs. Geo. Baptist, Son & Co., and Messrs. Ross, Ritchie & Co. have very extensive steam mills and machine shops at the mouth of the St. Maurice. The former firm also have mills of very large capacity some miles up the river. There are numerous other mills in the city and vicinity, this being the chief depôt of the St. Maurice Valley and the great shipping point of lumber to the Quebec, English, West Indian, United States and South American markets. The largest

glove, mitt and mocassin factory in the Dominion is situated here; also several extensive iron works, including the Radnor and St. Maurice l'Islet; besides a car-wheel factory of very large capacity; while the public improvements of the city embrace a magnificent water-works system on the Holly principle.

The causes that have hitherto militated against the development of the numerous resources of the district,—namely, the lack of railway communication, and the extent of impracticable navigation of the St. Maurice in rear of the city,—have been greatly removed by the building of a first-class branch of the Grand Trunk Railway connecting Three Rivers with Arthabaska; thus opening a direct communication with five New England States, all requiring lumber, and Three Rivers being the nearest and cheapest market whence they could obtain it. The North Shore Railway also adds very materially to its commercial and manufacturing facilities. Three Rivers has a population of over 12,000.

SHERBROOKE, the principal town in the Eastern Townships, is situated on the River St. Francis, on both banks of the River Magog, and on the Grand Trunk and Mas-sawippi Valley Railways, and at the western terminus of the St. Francis and Lake Megantic International Railway. It is chiefly famous for its water-power, which for extent and availableness is scarcely equalled in any other town in Canada. It contains the head offices of the Eastern Townships Bank, two branch banks, the chief office in Canada of the British America Land Company, several assurance and insurance agencies, churches of five or six denominations, and manufactories of woollen and cotton cloths, flannels, iron castings, machinery, axes, pails, etc.; also saw-mills, breweries, etc. Population, 8,000.

ST. HYACINTHE.—A city on the Yamaska River, seignior and county of St. Hyacinthe, *chef-lieu* of the district of St. Hyacinthe, which comprises the county of St. Hyacinthe and the counties of Bagot and Rouville. St. Hyacinthe is one of the most flourishing places in the Province of Quebec. The local business is considerable, and the markets are second only to those of Montreal as regards the variety, quality, and value of the articles brought in. It possesses many public establishments of great importance. The college is a fine cut-stone building, over 700 feet long, and is surmounted by a cupola, from the top of which there is an extensive view. This institution possesses an excellent library, physical and astronomical apparatus, chemical laboratory, etc. The grounds around the college are very fine. The head-office of the St. Hyacinthe Bank is here, and extensive manufactories of various kinds. The Grand Trunk Railway passes through the city, and places it at two hours' distance from Montreal, seven hours from Quebec, fourteen hours from Portland. Population, 5,000.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

NEW BRUNSWICK is bounded on the north-west by the Province of Quebec, from which it is separated by the River Restigouche; north by the Baie Chaleurs; east by the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland Straits, the latter separating it from Prince Edward Island; south by the Bay of Fundy and part of Nova Scotia; and on the west by the State of Maine, from which it is separated by the St. Croix and St. John rivers; extending from latitude 45° 5' to 48° 40' north, longitude 63° 50' to 68° west; greatest length from north to south, 230 miles; breadth, 190 miles; area, 27,322 square miles, equal to 17,486,280 acres. Its coast-line is about 500 miles in length, interrupted only at the point of junction with Nova Scotia, where an isthmus of not more than eleven miles in breadth connects the two territories and separates the waters of the Northumberland Strait from those of the Bay of Fundy, and which it is proposed to unite by means of a canal, called the Bay Verte Canal.

The surface of the country is generally flat or undulating. There are some hills skirting the Bay of Fundy and the rivers St. John and Restigouche, but they nowhere assume mountain summits. The shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland Strait

abound in fine ship-harbours (each at the mouth of a considerable river) from which is exported much fine timber. For about twelve miles inland the country is low and skirted with marshes.

The face of the Province is traversed in all directions by navigable rivers, chief of which is the St. John, 500 miles in length. It is navigable for steamers of 1000 tons to Fredericton, ninety miles from the sea. Above this point smaller steamers ascend sixty-five miles, to Woodstock, and occasionally make trips as far as the Tobique, seventy-five miles further up, and even to the Grand Falls, a magnificent cataract seventy or eighty feet perpendicular, 225 miles from the sea. Above the falls the St. John has been navigated by a steamer to the mouth of the Madawaska, forty miles; from this point boats and canoes may ascend almost to its sources. The Madawaska River is also navigable for small steamers to Lake Temiscouata, a sheet of water twenty-seven miles long, from two to six miles broad, and of great depth throughout. From the upper part of this lake to the River St. Lawrence, at Trois Pistoles, the distance is only about eighteen miles. The country drained by the St. John and its tributaries comprises about 9,000,000 acres in New Brunswick, 2,000,000 in Quebec, and 6,000,000 in Maine. The valley is remarkable for its fertility and picturesque beauty. After the St. John, the largest river of New Brunswick is the Miramichi, flowing north-east into an extensive bay of its own name. It is 225 miles in length, and seven miles wide at its mouth. It is navigable for large vessels twenty-five miles from the Gulf, and for schooners twenty miles further, to the head of the tide, above which, for sixty miles, it is navigable for tow-boats. The river has many large tributaries, spreading over a great extent of country.

The Petitcodiac, the Richibucto, and the Restigouche are all noble rivers, navigable for from fifteen to twenty-five miles above their mouths for large vessels, and draining over 8000 square miles of fertile and finely timbered country.

Among the numerous bays with which the coast is indented, the most important is the Baie des Chaleurs, an immense haven ninety miles in length and twelve to fifteen in breadth, with many excellent harbours. Throughout its whole extent there is neither reef, rock, nor shoal, nor any impediment to navigation.

The climate of this Province is exceedingly healthy. Disease, peculiar to the country, is unknown. Its beautiful scenery, sometimes wild and picturesque, with its hills and mountains; its beautiful rivers, brooks, and lakes abounding in fish; its sunny dales and wooded valleys, have their attractions.

The autumn is a season of exceeding beauty, the air being dry and clear, and the woods glowing with innumerable tints of the richest and most brilliant hues.

The prevailing summer winds are from the W.S.W. and S.; when from the S.W. dense fogs are often produced on the Bay of Fundy, and extend from fifteen to twenty miles inland.

Of the soil and capabilities of New Brunswick it is impossible to speak too highly. There is not a country in the world so beautifully wooded and watered. A large portion of the surface is covered with dense forests of pine, hackmatack, spruce, cedar, etc., etc., which provide immense quantities of timber both for export and ship-building. All kinds of cereals and fruits (except peaches) ripen perfectly and are of excellent quality. The potatoes raised in this Province are the best in the world. Turnips, peas, beans, and other leguminous plants thrive admirably. A most profitable crop is grass, which occupies about four-fifths of the land on every large farm. Agriculture, however, has made but slow progress, and the demand for food is far beyond the supply raised on the soil. The inhabitants generally find it more profitable to follow the lumbering business. The rivers, lakes, and sea-coast of New Brunswick abound with fish of almost every variety. In Baie des Chaleurs immense shoals are seen, darkening the surface of the water. The Bay of Fundy has long been celebrated for its fisheries.

The salmon fisheries of New Brunswick are among the finest in the world. The Buctouche, Caraquette, and Cocagne oyster-beds are as prolific as they are famous, and the finest lobsters are found in profusion.

Ship-building is extensively prosecuted in the Province, more especially at St. John and on the Miramichi. Vessels are also built at St. Andrew's, at various coves and harbors on the Bay of Fundy, along the banks of the St. John and Petitcodiac, and at Cocagne, Richibucto, Bathurst, Dalhousie, Campbellton, and other ports on the north shore. The statistics of these two industries are given among the "Dominion Statistics."

Coal is plentiful and iron ore abundant; the former is said to extend over 10,000 square miles. The Albert coal mine is the most valuable deposit of bituminous matter on this continent. It produces 100 gallons of crude oil per ton, and the coal is worth for gas making \$14 to \$17 per ton at the shipping port.

Copper and manganese also abound. A large deposit of the former has been discovered on the banks of the Nepisiquit River, which falls into Bathurst Bay, and another of plumbago within half a mile of St. John. The supply of the latter is said to be inexhaustible. Gypsum, limestone, freestone and grindstone abound.

The principal articles manufactured in New Brunswick are sawn lumber, leather, cotton and woollen goods, wooden ware of all descriptions, paper, iron castings, nails, mill machinery, locomotives, steam engines, etc. The number of saw mills in the Province is very large.

The great extent of sea coast, with its numerous bays and navigable rivers flowing into them, furnish admirable facilities for commerce. The principal exports are fish, timber and lumber, iron, coal, gypsum, shooks, hay, etc. The chief imports are wheat, flour and cornmeal, corn and other grain, salted meats, coffee, sugar, tea, molasses, tobacco, woollen, cotton and silk manufactures, fruits, etc. The value of imports into the Province has exceeded \$10,500,000 in a single year—the exports aggregating two-thirds of that amount. The imports at the Port of St. John alone have aggregated between \$8,000,000 and \$9,000,000 in a single season, while the exports from the same port during the same time exceeded \$4,000,000.

There are six railways in the Province, three of which—the Albert, the Intercolonial, and the New Brunswick roads—have been only recently completed, the last in 1877. The Intercolonial, in this Province, runs from St. John to Halifax, with branch to Shediac. The head offices are at Moncton. The St. John and Maine Railway (late European and North American) runs from St. John westward to the State of Maine, connecting at Fredericton Junction with the Fredericton Branch Railway, at McAdam with the New Brunswick and Canada Railway, and at Vanceboro' with the rail system of the United States. This road forms a connection with the St. Francis and Lake Megantic International Railway recently built from Sherbrooke, eastward. By this connection the all-rail route between Montreal and St. John has been reduced to 430 miles. (By the Intercolonial the distance is 761 miles.) The New Brunswick and Canada Railway proceeds from St. Andrew's to Woodstock, with branches to St. Stephen and Houlton, Maine. This line connects at Woodstock with the N. B. R'y. running from Fredericton, whence it is to be extended to Riviere du Loup. It also has a branch up the Aroostook into Maine. Two other roads are in progress—the Grand Southern skirting the Bay of Fundy from St. John to St. Stephen, and the Kent Northern connecting Richibucto with the Intercolonial.

The growth of the Province has been steady and large. In 1851, the population was 193,800; in 1871, 285,777, an increase of nearly fifty per cent.; and now it is fairly estimated considerably over 300,000.

The school system of New Brunswick is non-sectarian and free to all. The Province annually grants about \$170,000, and with a rate on property supports free normal, superior and common schools in abundance. There is also a University of New Brunswick and several colleges.

No Province in the Dominion has made more generous provision for the immigrant than New Brunswick.

Under the land system of this Province, as established by the Act of 1872, Crown lands suitable for settlement and cultivation are set apart, and public roads made through the same.

These lands are granted to actual settlers in lots of one hundred acres. The terms of settlement are that a settler build a house, not less in dimensions than sixteen by twenty feet, and shall clear and cultivate not less than three acres within one year, and further clear and cultivate not less than ten acres in all within three years, and reside actually and continuously on such land for three years, necessary absence excepted.

By the Act of 1868, a grant of one hundred acres of land could be purchased for \$20 cash, or \$30 in three annual instalments, all to be expended in making roads through the settlement; but the new Act is in still better terms. Several hundred thousand acres were, however, applied for and settled under the old Act, and under the new one large tracts are settled by immigrants, chiefly English and Scotch.

The affairs of the Province are administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council of nine members, a Legislative Council of eighteen members appointed for life, and a House of Assembly of forty-one representatives, elected every four years. The judicial department comprises a Supreme Court, with a chief and four puisne judges having law and equity jurisdiction; one of Marriage and Divorce, a Vice-Admiralty Court, and a County Court for each county in the Province.

New Brunswick was first settled by the French in 1639. It continued to form part of Nova Scotia until in 1784 the present limits of New Brunswick were divided from Nova Scotia and erected into a separate Province by a special constitutional charter. When the United States had gained their independence, a considerable number of exiled loyalists, about five thousand persons, emigrated in 1783 to New Brunswick, where they were supplied with land, provisions, tools and clothing by the British government. These loyalists may be looked upon as the founders of New Brunswick, and their descendants now form a considerable part of the population.

It is urged and believed that this Province is peculiarly congenial to English, Scotch and Scandinavian immigrants; the climate is no more severe in winter than theirs, and the soil is better. But more, the love of order and good government inherent in them makes, in consequence, the laws and political institutions of this country suit them better than those of a republic.

The Maritime Provinces afford a fine field to anglers. In no part of the world, excepting, perhaps, the Seigniory of Mingan, in the Province of Quebec, are there finer rivers for trout or salmon than those of New Brunswick.

On the whole, to the laboring man who loves a life of industry, of liberty, independence, and rough plenty; where the tax-gatherer's visits are, like angels', few and far between; where he can worship God as he pleases, and where the means are not wanting; where there is no established Church, but all thrive side by side on equal terms, and all respectably supported by willing contributions; where the schools are free alike to all; where to him the words "starvation and want" convey no dread,—this Province offers a most desirable home.

The chief cities and towns of New Brunswick are St. John, with Portland and Carleton as its suburbs, Fredericton, St. Stephen, St. Andrew's, Chatham, Woodstock, Sackville, Newcastle and Moncton.

ST. JOHN.

ST. JOHN, the commercial metropolis of the Province, and fourth largest city in the Dominion, is situated at the mouth of the noble River St. John, 500 miles from its source, parish and county of St. John. It occupies a very commanding position, and when approached from the Bay of Fundy presents an imposing appearance. The whole of the elevated portion of the city consists of solid rock, which for the purpose of form-

ing tolerable streets has had to be cut down at an incredible expense.

St. John is the *entrepôt* of a wide extent of country, abounding in agricultural resources, minerals, and valuable timber. Its admirable situation at the mouth of one of the largest rivers in North America, with a harbor open all the year round, with regular steam communication with all the main ports of Nova Scotia and the northern portion of the United States, with first-class railways running from it in every direction, with extensive maritime and manufacturing interests, insures the certainty of its becoming a city of the greatest commercial importance.

In 1873 (by the official report published) the imports were \$8,118,758, and the exports \$4,107,550; and the government statistics for 1874 (the most prosperous in its commercial history) showed an unparalleled increase—the customs duties for that year exceeding those of 1873 by nearly 25 per cent.

The position of its harbor, and its entire freedom from obstruction by ice—the only harbor in America, north of Cape Hatteras, which *always* preserves this immunity—owing to the tide falls of the Bay of Fundy, which vary between twenty-one and twenty-five feet, gives it great advantages over all other ports in the Dominion, and tends largely to its commercial importance. Its facilities for ship-building are very extensive. A large trade is carried on in this important branch; also in its principal article of export—lumber. The latter includes the shipment of deals to England, pine timber to the United States, and shooks to the West Indies. Numerous mills and manufactories surround the harbor, which is almost at all times covered with shipping.

The entrance of the River St. John into the harbor, about 1½ miles above the city, is through a rocky gorge, 90 yards wide and 400 yards long, occasioning very remarkable falls. At low water, the waters of the river are about twelve feet higher than those of the harbor; at high water the waters of the harbor are five feet higher than those of the river; hence the phenomena of a fall outwards and inwards at every tide. Above the falls the tide seldom rises more than four feet. When the waters of the harbor and river are on a level, vessels can pass the falls, and this can be effected only during a period of fifteen or twenty minutes at each ebb and flow of the tide. At times of great freshets, occasioned by the sudden melting of the snow, the tides do not rise to the level of the river, and consequently it is not possible for vessels to ascend the fall. The depth of the fall is about 17 feet. Spanning the rocky gorge about 100 feet above low water, is a magnificent suspension bridge 640 feet in length, 182 feet shorter than the bridge at Niagara. A fine view of portions of the city and surrounding district is to be had from the bridge, as also of the rushing waters immediately beneath it, which at times present a splendid scene.

St. John has the largest and finest rolling and iron-mills—the Coldbrook Iron-works and Rolling-mills—in the Dominion, and manufactories of iron castings, steam-engines, machinery, edge-tools, nails, cotton and woollen goods, boots and shoes, leather, wooden ware, soap and candles, carriages, locomotives, agricultural implements, lumber, paper, sugar-boxes, etc. Its most important branch of industry, however, is ship-building.

The streets of St. John are wide and chiefly laid out at right angles. King and Prince William Streets are the principal thoroughfares. On the western side of the harbor is Carleton, a thickly settled district and part of the city; and joined to the city, but not incorporated thereto, is the populous suburb of Portland. The city is lighted with gas, and has an excellent fire brigade and unsurpassed water supply. There are six banks in the city: Bank of Montreal, Bank of New Brunswick, Bank of British North America, Maritime Bank, Bank of Nova Scotia, and a savings bank.

St. John boasts of numerous handsome public buildings, stores and private residences. Among the former may be noticed the churches, especially the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, banks, Dominion building,

court house, gaol, city hospital, marine hospital, lunatic asylum, and post office.

St. John, in point of registered shipping, stands first in rank of all cities in the Dominion of Canada, and fourth in rank of *all in the British Empire*, a fact worth boasting of, and which elicited much discussion when, a few years since, the figures were first compared and published by John Boyd, Esq., of St. John, in his since celebrated lecture, "They that go down to the sea."

On December 31st, 1873, the tonnage of St. John was 806 vessels, measuring 247,228 tons, and on December 31st, 1874, 808 vessels, measuring 263,410 tons. In the whole British Empire, the list stood thus (this being the latest date for which comparative statistics are at hand):

Liverpool.....	1,411,232 tons.
London.....	1,096,937 "
Glasgow.....	444,581 "
St. John.....	263,410 "

Ranking her the *fourth* port of the Empire, Sunderland being the only other place registering over 200,000 tons.

This tonnage represents a capital of more than \$12,000,000, or about \$200 for every inhabitant, great and small, in the city and county of St. John!

As an evidence of its lumber export trade, we may mention that one man alone (Alex. Gibson, of Nashwaak), in 1875, shipped to Great Britain and continental and African ports 136,000,000 feet of lumber, employing 212 vessels, of a capacity of 170,000 tons, while for the four seasons last past the totals foot up to over 430,000,000 of feet. His operations in the woods during the winter season employ over 1,200 horses and 3,000 men.

With respect to the *size* of the vessels composing this grand fleet, we may mention that St. John has eight times as many full-rigged ships as the port of Halifax, and more full-rigged ships, both in tonnage and number, than the whole Province of Nova Scotia. St. John has five times as many full-rigged ships as the port of Quebec, and four times as many as the whole Province of Quebec. St. John has three times as many barques as the port of Quebec, and nearly three times as many as the whole Province of Quebec. While St. John, therefore, stands far ahead of all other Canadian ports in point of tonnage, its superiority over them all becomes greater the more it is examined, for the bulk of the tonnage of St. John is of the large and expensive class of vessels engaged in foreign voyages; 90 ships, 127 barques and barquentines, 73 brigs and brigantines, and over 100 schooners, belong to this class, and there are no finer vessels afloat on the sea, built of wood, copper and iron, than the larger craft that hail from the port of St. John. In this respect, St. John is the first port in America, as it is the fourth in the whole British Empire. We have yet to learn the name of any other port on this continent, that has as large a fleet of clipper ships and barques on the sea as St. John. This is certainly something for Canada to be proud of.

The railway system of New Brunswick centres here, and, looking at the many natural advantages which St. John possesses, especially its free open harbor at all seasons of the year, and its unsurpassed facilities for manufacturing purposes, it bids fair to become, since completion of the great Intercolonial Railway, which connects it with Nova Scotia and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the chief seaport city in the Dominion.

The population of St. John, including Carleton and Portland, in 1871 (latest official census), was 41,325.

This is St. John previous to 20th June, 1877. On that day one of the most destructive conflagrations that has ever occurred visited this fair city, and swept away the great business centre, including all the public buildings and the most costly edifices. An area of 200 acres, or two-fifths of the entire city, was swept clear; 1,612 houses were destroyed, 13,000 people rendered homeless, and \$27,000,000 worth of property consumed in the short space of nine hours. Since then, however, the city has been very rapidly rebuilt, its people exhibiting an amount of energy and enterprise under the sorest of trials, which has commended them to the admiration of the whole world; and with the unveiling of the country at large

from the late universal commercial depression, St. John will undoubtedly assert her old-time supremacy.

FREDERICTON.

FREDERICTON, a small but beautiful city in the county of York, is the capital of the Province, and is pleasantly situated on a level plain, on the left bank of the River St. John, eighty-four miles from the Bay of Fundy. The city is well and regularly laid out; its streets are wide and airy, crossing each other at right angles. Queen is the chief business street, and on it are situated most of the public departments, law offices, banks, hotels, etc. At the east end were the Province buildings, where the Provincial Legislature held its sittings; the Supreme Court also met there. These having been recently burnt, new ones are about to be erected by the Provincial Legislature. At the west end stands the Government house, a fine stone structure, with no pretensions to architectural beauty, yet possessing ample accommodation as the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor. On the north side of Queen street are the court-house and city hall, two large brick buildings, and the barracks, a stone structure, capable of accommodating a regiment of infantry. On York street is situated the depot of the Fredericton Railway, and the skating rink, and on Westmoreland street is the Exhibition building, a handsome wooden structure, covering nearly an acre of ground. In rear of the city, on a hill, stands the University, a large, substantial, stone building. It is well endowed, has a good staff of professors, and as a seat of learning is in high standing in the Province. There are eight churches in the city—Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Church of Scotland, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, and Free-Will Baptist. Christ Church Cathedral is a fine stone edifice, and a good specimen of church architecture. It was built after designs by the late Mr. Wills, and is an exact model of his last work, Christ Church Cathedral at Montreal. The see house of the Lord Bishop of Fredericton is situated almost opposite. The scenery around Fredericton is very pleasing; a fine view may be obtained from the University building of the river and adjacent country. The St. John River is navigable from St. John to this city for large steamers and other vessels, and during high water steamers can proceed to Woodstock, Tobique, and Grand Falls.

Fredericton is becoming a considerable port, over 10,000 tons of shipping now annually entering and clearing for foreign ports. It is almost certain that its shipping trade with foreign countries must continue to increase, as it is favorably situated for certain classes of vessels; but it needs better wharf accommodation, and some improvements in the bed of the St. John River above Oromocto, where the shoals are troublesome in summer.

Opposite the city is the pretty town of Gibson, the terminus of the New Brunswick Railway, now completed to Edmondton, and in contemplation to Rivière du Loup. Lower down is the River Nashwaak, a few miles up which is the extensive lumbering establishment of Alexander Gibson, one of the wealthiest and most enterprising merchants in the Dominion, and the "lumber king" of New Brunswick. Fredericton is the chief terminus of the Fredericton and the New Brunswick railways. The former connects with the St. John and Maine (formerly E. and N. A.) Railway at Fredericton Junction, and the latter is in course of construction to Rivière du Loup.

Population in 1871, 6,006; now, about 8,000.

St. STEPHEN.—A thriving town in the parish of the same name, county of Charlotte, pleasantly situated on the banks of the River St. Croix. It is a port of entry, and the south-western terminus of the St. Stephen branch of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway. A covered bridge connects St. Stephen with Calais, a beautiful town in the State of Maine, from whence it is supplied with gas. The prospects of the town are highly encouraging. Merchants here have stores also in Calais, where they do an extensive business. Heavy lumbering operations are carried on in both towns. There are five churches in St.

Stephen, several schools, and a number of handsome residences.

Population in 1871, 6,515; 1880 (estimated), 8,000.

CHATHAM.—A beautiful town on the right bank of the Miramichi River, county of Northumberland. It is the largest and one of the most thriving towns on the north shore. Millions of feet of lumber and large quantities of fish, especially salmon, are annually exported from here. Chatham is a port of entry, is lit with gas, has a number of steam mills and foundries, and possesses several handsome buildings, a Roman Catholic cathedral, hospital and college, four churches, etc. Six miles above the town is Newcastle, the shire town of the county, and a principal station of the Intercolonial Railway. A branch railway has been built between the two towns. During the season of navigation the steamers of the Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Company call here weekly.

Population, 1871, 4,202; 1880 (estimated), 5,500.

St. ANDREW'S.—A prettily situated town at the mouth of the St. Croix River. It is the shire town of the county, is a port of entry, has a good harbor, and from the healthfulness of its situation and the beauty of its scenery, offers many attractions to the tourist and pleasure-seeker. The prospects of the town were at one time highly encouraging, the harbor being almost always covered with shipping, and a very large trade done; but of late years it has lost considerable by the withdrawal of the Reciprocity treaty and the energy of its rival St. Stephen. The continuation of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway, the first line built in the Province, and the head-offices of which are located here, to Rivière du Loup, would be of great benefit to this town, and make it one of the principal ports in the Maritime Provinces.

Population, 2,961.

WOODSTOCK.—An incorporated town in the parish of Woodstock, county of Carleton, pleasantly situated on the banks of the beautiful River St. John, in the centre of a fertile and thriving agricultural district. It is the shire town of the county, and the northern terminus of the Woodstock branch of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway.

It has now direct communication by two different lines of railway—one recently completed—with Fredericton and St. John. Considerable lumbering operations are yearly carried on in Woodstock, and an iron mine discovered a few years ago has been worked most successfully. Population, 1871, 3,963; 1880 (estimated), 5,000.

NEWCASTLE.—A prettily situated town on the left bank of the Miramichi River, thirty miles from the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is the shire town of the county, and one of the most important places on the North shore. A large amount of ship-building, facilities for which are unsurpassed, is carried on here, and a very extensive trade done in lumber and fish. The Miramichi, which is navigable to this point for vessels of the largest class, and for miles further up for smaller craft, is noted for its rich fisheries. Large quantities of salmon, herring, bass, and mackerel are annually taken from its waters, and exported from here and Chatham. A good business is also done in oysters, and in preserved salmon and lobsters. Newcastle is one of the principal stations of the Intercolonial Railway; is a port of entry; is well lighted with gas; and during navigation the North Shore and Gulf Port steamers call here regularly.

Population, 1871, 3,584; 1880 (estimated), 4,500.

SACKVILLE.—A rising village in the parish of the same name, county of Westmoreland. It is pleasantly situated at the head of the Bay of Fundy, possesses a good harbor and excellent facilities for ship-building, a number of pretty buildings, eight churches, two hotels, a steam tannery, several mills, and a foundry turning out 3000 stoves per annum. The Mount Allison Wesleyan college and academies are situated here. These are under the control of a board of trustees and governors appointed by the Wesleyan Conference of eastern British America, but are conducted on entirely non-sectarian

principles. The male academy was founded by Mr. Charles F. Allison, of Sackville, who has also aided in the subsequently erected institutions by generous gifts and devises. Sackville will be the outlet of the proposed Baie Verte Canal.

Population, 1871, 3,766; 1880 (estimated), 5,200.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Nova Scotia (originally Acadia) lies between $43^{\circ} 25'$ and 47° N. latitude, and between $59^{\circ} 40'$ and $66^{\circ} 25'$ W. longitude. It consists of a long, narrow peninsula called Nova Scotia proper, and the Island of Cape Breton, which is separated from the mainland by the Strait of Canso. It is bounded N. by Northumberland Strait (which separates it from Prince Edward Island) and by the Gulf of St. Lawrence; N. E. S., and S. E. by the Atlantic Ocean; W. by the Bay of Fundy; and N. by New Brunswick, with which it is connected by an isthmus only eleven miles wide, separating the Bay of Fundy from Northumberland Strait. Greatest length from S. W. to N. E., 350 miles; greatest breadth, about 120 miles; area, 21,731 square miles; equal to 13,382,003 acres.

The country is beautifully variegated by ranges of lofty hills and broad valleys, both of which run longitudinally through the Province. Its Atlantic frontier, for five to ten miles inland, is composed chiefly of a poor soil, though rich in gold and other minerals. The Cobequid range of mountains, as they are called, run through the interior of the Province. The summits of a few of the conical mounts of this range ascend 1,100 feet, and are cultivable nearly to their tops. On each side of these mountains are two extensive ranges of rich arable lands, where agricultural operations are carried on extensively and with profit. The traveller through these will see thriving villages, well-stocked farms, and all the evidences of plenty, as well as some charming instances of refined taste and culture.

The streams, too, with which the Province is beautifully watered, abound with brook trout, which is found in every lake and stream, and in some instances salmon too, of excellent quality.

The whole sea-coast abounds with fish of various descriptions, as well within the Bay of Fundy as the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Gut of Canso; the principal fisheries being those for cod, haddock, hake, pollock, mackerel, and herrings, and are extensively prosecuted by the inhabitants as well for home use as for exportation.

The climate of Nova Scotia is both healthful and agreeable, as the robust looks, stalwart frames, and large families of its inhabitants abundantly testify. Its fitness for agriculture may be judged of by its staple products, which are precisely those of the British Isles, with the addition of Indian corn.

No country in the world produces better crops of potatoes, turnips, and mangel wurzel, and large quantities of the former as well as beef and other products are annually exported to the United States.

Apples, pears, plums, cherries, and other garden fruits attain the utmost perfection. In some sections of the country peaches and grapes ripen in the open air. The apple orchards of Annapolis and King's counties are very productive, and extend along the roadsides in an unbroken line for fifty miles.

The climate varies considerably in the different counties. The western counties average from six to eight degrees warmer than the eastern. In Annapolis county, for instance, the mercury in the coldest winters rarely falls below zero. The coldest season is from the last week in December until the first week in March. The springs are tedious, the summer heats being for a brief season excessive; vegetation is singularly rapid, and the autumn is delightful.

Fogs are frequent in summer on the shores of the Bay of Fundy, but extend a short distance only into the interior, and where the air in summer is much warmer than on the coast.

Fever and ague, those curses of some of the South-western States, are unknown, and there is no peculiar disease, epidemic or otherwise, that can claim Nova Scotia as its home.

The south-eastern coast of Nova Scotia is remarkable for the number of its capacious harbors, there being no fewer than twelve ports capable of receiving ships of the line, and fourteen of sufficient depth for merchantmen between Halifax and Cape Canso, a distance of not more than 110 miles. There are also some excellent harbors on the south-west coast and on the north side of the Province. The island of Cape Breton is second only to Nova Scotia proper in the number and capacity of its harbors. The Big Bras d'Or is one grand harbor, while around the coast and in the Strait of Canso there are many fine harbors.

Nova Scotia is beautifully diversified with rivers and lakes, covering an area estimated at 3,000 square miles.

The lakes of Cape Breton are much larger and more important. The principal of these, however, are inland seas, rather than lakes. The Great Bras d'Or Lake is a magnificent expanse of water, of great depth, about fifty miles in length, and abounding with the best quality of fish. Of the rivers of Nova Scotia, fifteen flow into Northumberland Strait, four into St. George's Bay, seventeen into the Atlantic, and twenty-four into the Bay of Fundy. The most important are the Shubenacadie, the Avon, and the Annapolis, flowing into the Bay of Fundy; the St. Mary's, Musquodoboit, La Have, and Liverpool, flowing into the Atlantic. All the rivers are, with few exceptions, navigable for coasting vessels for distances varying from two to twenty miles.

The Province of Nova Scotia is rich in geological resources, all the rocks from the crystalline granites up to the new sandstone series being here met with. In the isthmus connecting the peninsula with New Brunswick, the underlying rocks consist of grey, red, and buff-colored sandstones of the coal-measures, containing innumerable seams of good bituminous coal, many of which are of sufficient magnitude to be profitably worked. Lofty cliffs abutting on the sea-coast at the South Joggins, present the most beautiful sectional profiles of the coal-bearing strata, with curious fossils, both of vegetable and animal origin. Coal is elsewhere found, more abundantly in Pictou County and on the island of Cape Breton. New and valuable mines have also been recently opened at Spring Hill, and a railway built to connect the mines with the Intercolonial Railway, and with Parrsboro.

The gold yield of Nova Scotia, from the first working of the mines in 1860 to the close of 1872 was about £948,000 stg., and has steadily increased since that time.

The manufactures of Nova Scotia are yet but very limited; although with her immense advantages of coal and position, she must in time become the leading manufacturing Province of North America.

Coarse flannels, bed-linen, blankets, carpets and tweeds are manufactured. Tanning is carried on to some extent; and in the towns and villages, boots, shoes, saddlery, harness, household furniture, and agricultural implements are made in large quantities. In the neighborhood of Halifax, tobacco, printing and wrapping paper, machinery, nails, pails, fuse, gunpowder, carriages, and some other articles are manufactured.

The geographical position of Nova Scotia is highly favorable to commercial pursuits, and as the natural resources become more fully developed there is no doubt her commerce will very largely increase. The imports within the last decade have on some occasions exceeded, and in others very nearly approached \$12,000,000; the exports averaging, during the same period, two-thirds of that sum. The largest portion of the exports were drawn from the fishing and mining interests. If we except Newfoundland, Nova Scotia may be said to possess the finest fisheries in the world. There is no port of its coast of 1000 miles, where a profitable fishery may not be pursued. Its bays and harbors, and inland

lakes and rivers, teem with salmon, cod, halibut, haddock, mackerel, herring, shad, lobsters, etc. The value of fish caught last year amounted to \$5,000,000; number of men employed in the fisheries, over 18,000.

Ship-building is very extensively engaged in in Nova Scotia. On the 1st of January, 1879, there were registered in the ports of Nova Scotia 3,000 vessels, with a tonnage of very nearly half a million of tons, being over two-fifths in number and tonnage of the total registry of the Dominion, and placing Nova Scotia at the head of all the Provinces in this respect.

There are 318 miles of railway in operation in the Province. The Intercolonial proceeds from Halifax to Amherst, 138 miles, and thence to St. John, N.B., and from Truro to Pictou, 52 miles, and Springhill branch, 4 miles. The Windsor and Annapolis proceeds from Windsor Junction to Annapolis, 116 miles. The extension of the latter road to Yarmouth is projected. Another line, to run from New Glasgow to Louisburg, is building. The Parrsboro road is also being constructed. Louisburg is one of the finest harbors in the island of Cape Breton. It is open all the year round, and admirably adapted as a winter port.

The public affairs of the Province are administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, an Executive Council of nine members, a Legislative Council of twenty-one members, appointed for life, and a Legislative Assembly of thirty-eight members, elected every four years. The laws are dispensed by a Supreme Court, composed of a chief and nine assistant justices, a Court of Error, of Vice-Admiralty, and of Marriage and Divorce. In each county there is a Court of Probate, which has control of the property of deceased persons.

Education is free to the children of all classes in Nova Scotia. There are numerous public schools and academies, besides a normal and model school, several convents and six colleges—namely: Dalhousie College and University, St. Mary's College (R. C.), and the Presbyterian College, Halifax; Acadia College (Baptist), Wolfville; St. Francis College (R. C.), Antigonish; and King's College and University, Windsor. The latter, belonging to the Church of England, was founded in 1787.

There are two Roman Catholic dioceses in the Province—the Archdiocese of Halifax and the Diocese of Arichat; and one Church of England—Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

Nova Scotia contains all the elements of wealth and future greatness, and is the nearest Province of the Dominion to the motherland; in other respects she also comes nearer than any of the other Provinces: in soil, in climate, and mineral productions; in her situation, nearly surrounded by water; in her laws and institutions; and in the character, energy, and impulses of the people. She is also one of the oldest of the colonies; her population is dense. As such she offers excellent opportunities to immigrants of a class that have a limited capital to employ in agriculture, and who would prefer farming lands of their own in preference to those of other people, and paying as much in rent in a single year as would buy the fee simple of an estate there. For this class of people Nova Scotia offers better opportunities than any of the western countries.

The chief cities and towns are Halifax, Yarmouth, Sydney, C. B.; Pictou, Windsor, New Glasgow, Truro.

HALIFAX.

Halifax, the chief commercial city and political capital of Nova Scotia, was founded in the year 1749, by the Lords of Trade, and was named in compliment to George Montague, Earl of Halifax, then at the head of the Board. The scheme for the establishment of the town is said to have originated with the people of Massachusetts, who used as an argument for the formation of the settlement, the growing encroachments of the French upon the territory of Acadia. A plan submitted to the government in 1748 being warmly supported by Lord Halifax, received the royal assent, and the sum of £40,000 sterling being voted by Parliament in furtherance of the under-

taking a fleet of thirteen transports accompanied by the sloop-of-war *Sphinx* set sail for Chebucto in the early part of May, 1749, arriving on the 14th day of July following. The colony consisted of 2,376 souls under the control of Colonel the Honorable Edward Cornwallis, M.P., with the title of Captain-General and Governor of Nova Scotia.

On the day of arrival, but previous to debarkation, civil government was organized on board the *Beaufort* by the election of and swearing in of the following Councillors: Col. Paul Mascarene, Capt. Edward Howe, Capt. John Gordon, Benj. Greene, John Salisbury, and Hugh Davidson; and the balance of the day was spent in festivities and rejoicing. The table around which this Council sat is still preserved in the City Council Chamber. The city was laid out as at present by Messrs. Bruce and Morris, Government Engineers, the same year.

Palisades and blockhouses were at once built, and the French and Indian residents of the locality came in and tendered their allegiance to the Governor. Dartmouth, the chief suburb, was settled next year (1750) by 350 immigrants per ship *Aldaby*; and during the fall and winter of 1751-2, 1,958 German immigrants arrived in the colony, 1,500 of whom, however, embarked in June, 1763, to Mahone Bay, where they afterwards built the Town of Lunenburg.

The great importance attributed to Halifax by the home authorities may be judged from the fact that during the first seven years of its existence the Government had expended over £560,000 stg. in its settlement. Its importance as a military and naval station were early recognized, and the fleet and troops sent out under Howe and Linden for the capture of Louisburg, made this place their rendezvous: while it was again the resort of the army and navy under Wolfe in 1759; and in 1763 quite a large force was again assembled here, ever since which time it has been a military and naval station of lesser or greater importance, but generally the chief, and at present the only one of the Imperial Government, in that portion of British North America now included in the Dominion.

It is protected by a large number of very strong fortifications, and has a noble harbor, which has been pronounced by the very highest authorities as "one of the best in the world." It is easy of access for ships of every class, is capacious enough to afford anchorage for all the navies of Europe, and is so situated as to afford protection from every wind. It runs over fifteen miles inland, and after passing the city, and narrowing considerably about three quarters of a mile above the city, suddenly expands into Bedford Basin, a beautiful sheet of water covering an area of nine square miles, completely shut in from the sea and affording good anchorage throughout, with from four to thirty fathoms of water.

At the north end of the city is a large dockyard for the accommodation of British ships of war. It covers fourteen acres, and is one of the finest dockyards in the British Colonies.

Though Halifax proper is not a manufacturing city, Dartmouth, its chief suburb, contains over half a dozen large iron foundries and machine shops, in some of which steam engines and the heaviest description of machinery are constructed. Richmond, another suburb, contains railway machine shops, several tobacco factories, piano factories, cabinet factories, fuse and powder mills, and several large nail factories, while both places contain a large number of establishments representing varied industries, including the manufacture of agricultural implements, cordage, boots and shoes, cotton and woollen goods, all descriptions of wooden ware, soap and candles, leather, paper, sugar refineries, breweries and distilleries.

The religious and educational institutions are in every way worthy of the place. There are twenty-six churches (including Episcopal and Roman Catholic cathedrals), one university, one non-sectarian and three theological (Presbyterian, Methodist and Roman Catholic) colleges, two commercial colleges, one convent, a grammar school, a large number of public schools, some of which are

elegantly built structures, seven asylums and hospitals, and a number of national and benevolent societies. There are seven chartered banks, three savings banks, a number of private bankers, several building societies and insurance associations, fifteen newspapers and periodicals, three public halls, over twenty hotels, and a vast number of mercantile establishments, many of which compare favorably with anything in their line on the American continent.

Halifax is the nearest Canadian city to Europe and the markets of the Old World; is the "winter port" of the Dominion; is the eastern terminus of the Intercolonial, and of a railway system having connections with all chief points in Canada and the United States; and has extensive steam communication by sea with all leading ports of Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, the West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain and Continental Europe. The population of the city proper in 1871 was 29,582; at the present time, with its suburbs, it exceeds 40,000.

WINDSOR.—A large and flourishing town situated on the river Avon, at the head of Minas basin. Ship-building is extensively carried on. Immense quantities of gypsum or plaster of Paris, existing in beds and in veins, are quarried in the vicinity. It is chiefly used in the United States for Agricultural purposes. Windsor possesses one of the best educational institutions in the Province, King's College, founded in 1787, and chartered by His Majesty George III, in 1802. It is the western terminus of the Nova Scotia Railway, and the north-eastern terminus of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway. Trains run daily in connection with the steamers from Annapolis to St. John, New Brunswick. Population, 2,715.

YARMOUTH.—A wealthy and flourishing town on the Atlantic and south-western coast. It is the second town in importance in Nova Scotia, not exactly in population, but in the wealth and enterprise of its inhabitants. A large ship-building and fishing trade is carried on, and it is the second port in the whole Dominion in its registered tonnage, ranking between St John and Halifax, with 422 vessels, of 124,741 tons, showing an average tonnage per vessel more than twice as great as Halifax, owing to the greater number of ships and large sea-going vessels.

It is increasing in ship-building importance yearly, and its general commercial importance will be largely increased on the completion of the railway to Annapolis, giving it direct land communication with Halifax, St. John, Montreal, and the United States. The town possesses several handsome buildings, churches, educational institutions, three banks, etc. Population, 5,335.

PICTOU.—A wealthy and flourishing town, the third in importance in the Province, on the north side of Pictou harbor. It stands upon a steep hill-side, making a good appearance from the water, and is surrounded by fine scenery. The principal trade is in coal, the produce of the Albion mines being conveyed and largely exported from here. The harbor is safe and commodious. Ship-building is carried on. There are several steam saw and grist mills, two steam carding mills, two tobacco factories, an iron foundry, and several tanneries. Logan's tannery, distant three miles, is one of the largest in the Dominion. Splendid freestone quarries are worked near the town. Pictou has many fine public buildings, churches, schools, court-houses, a county academy, masonic and other halls. Prince Edward Island Steam Navigation Co.'s mail steamers ply between here and Charlottetown. Gulf steamers run weekly from Pictou to Quebec, calling at intermediate ports. A steamship line runs direct hence to Montreal fortnightly. A steam ferry plies constantly between Pictou and Fisher's Grant, the terminus of the Nova Scotia Railway. Population, 3,462.

SYDNEY, C. B.—A flourishing and important town, pleasantly situated on the south-west arm of the harbor. This was the seat of government when Cape Breton was a separate colony. The principal trade is in coal. The important mines at Cow Bay, Bridgeport, Linga, Glace Bay, and Port Caledonia are within a few hours' drive by

stage. A railway, twelve miles long, to the International Co.'s mines at Bridgeport, has been put in operation at a cost of \$800,000. The terminus is on the eastern side of the harbor, within two and three-quarter miles by land from the town. It is proposed by an English company to construct another line to connect with the other mining localities on the coast. Cattle and butter are largely exported to Halifax, Newfoundland, Miquelon, and St. Pierre. There are six churches here of different denominations, besides several fine buildings. The court-house is considered one of the best in the Province. Pop. 2,900.

TRURO.—A wealthy and flourishing town, two miles above the head of Cobequid Bay, on a handsome and picturesque site. Its first inhabitants were Acadians; after them it was settled by Irish and Scotch. The country contains rich iron mines. A large market is held here regularly. The chief pursuit of the inhabitants is farming. Fishing and ship-building are also carried on. The provincial normal school is located here. An extensive boot and shoe factory employs a large number of men. The Intercolonial Railway forms a junction here with the Nova Scotia Railway. Population, 3,999.

NEW GLASGOW.—A flourishing and picturesque town on the East River, township of Egerton, county of Pictou. It contains two foundries, several tanneries, a pottery, and steam bakery. The Albion, Acadia, International and Nova Scotia coal mines are in the immediate vicinity. Ship-building is carried on. Several of the largest ships hailing from Nova Scotia were constructed here. It is a station of the Nova Scotia Railway. Population, 2,499.

There are a number of other flourishing towns throughout the Province, the chief of which are Amherst, with a population of 3,606; Antigonish, 3,319; Dartmouth, 4,358; Liverpool, 3,104; Lunenburg, 3,129; Shelburne, 2,789; and St. Andrews, 2,297. All the above figures (Nova Scotia) are taken from the census reports of 1871. In a number of instances the population has very materially increased since then; while in others it has remained stationary or nearly so, though on the whole the improvement has been of a satisfactory nature:

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND is situated in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between 46° and 47° 7' N. latitude, and 62° and 64° 27' W. longitude. It is washed by the Gulf on the north, and separated by Northumberland Strait from New Brunswick on the east, and Nova Scotia on the south. Greatest length, 130 miles; breadth, thirty-four miles—in its narrowest part, near the centre, it is only four miles wide. Area, 2,134 miles, or 1,365,760 acres. The coast-line presents a remarkable succession of large bays and projecting headlands. The largest bays are those of Richmond on the north-west, Egmont on the south-west, Hillsborough on the south, and Cardigan on the east. These bays, by penetrating into the land from opposite directions, form narrow isthmuses which make a natural division of the island into three distinct peninsulas. This natural division has been adopted as the basis of a nearly corresponding civil division into Prince's County in the west, Queen's County in the centre, and King's County in the east.

The surface of Prince Edward Island undulates gently, nowhere rising so high as to become mountainous, or sinking so low as to form a monotonous flat. At one time the whole island was covered with a dense forest of beech, birch, maple, poplar, spruce, fir, hemlock, larch, and cedar; and though destructive fires, lumbering, and cultivation have made large gaps in it, a considerable part of the original forest still remains. The whole island is eminently agricultural and pastoral. The soil consists generally of a light reddish loam, sometimes approaching to a strong clay, but more frequently of a light and sandy texture. The prevailing rock is a reddish sandstone, but a large part of the surface is alluvial

and entirely free from stone. No minerals of the least consequence have yet been discovered, and even limestone and gypsum appear to be wanting. The climate is much milder than that of the adjoining continent, and the air, generally free from the fogs which spread along the shores of Nova Scotia, is remarkably salubrious.

The scenery is charming, small game, wild fowl, and fish abundant, and the island should become popular as a Canadian summer resort.

The principal crops are wheat, barley, and oats; all of these abundant and of excellent quality; peas and beans are equally good, and potatoes and turnips are nowhere surpassed. The land not cultivable consists of soft, spongy turf, or deep layer of wet, black mould, which may prove valuable for fuel. The fisheries are very valuable, especially on the north coast, which is much frequented by mackerel and cod. The manufactures are chiefly for domestic use. Ship-building is prosecuted with considerable enterprise, and is yearly increasing in magnitude and importance.

More than in name Prince Edward Island is a "Maritime Province," there having been over 25,000 tons of new shipping built in single years in her ports, since her admission to the Confederation.

As may be imagined, the fisheries interests command a very large share of attention, not only from the inhabitants but from the outside world.

The imports consist almost entirely of manufactured articles of various kinds, and the exports of fish, grain and potatoes. The former last year came within a trifle of \$2,000,000. The exports generally exceed the imports by several hundred thousand dollars, and it may be remarked that this is the only Province in the Dominion to which this statement applies.

The products of the fisheries fluctuate very much, varying all the way from one-quarter of a million to nearly a million dollars yearly.

The following table shows the counties, with the capital of each:

Counties.	Capital.
Queen's	Charlottetown
King's	Georgetown.
Prince	Summerside.

These counties are divided into sixty-seven townships and three royalties. The inhabitants consist of descendants of Scottish, Irish, Acadian, French, English, and other settlers.

The free school system was introduced in 1853. There are about 400 district schools, 17 grammar schools, various private schools, a normal and model school, and 3 colleges—Prince of Wales (Protestant), St. Dunstan's (Roman Catholic), and the Wesleyan College. It is the law of the island that the Bible be read in the public schools.

The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia exercises episcopal authority over the island. The Roman Catholics have one diocese, Charlottetown.

Prince Edward Island has telegraphic communication with the continent of America and Europe by means of a submarine cable, eleven miles in length, connecting the island with New Brunswick.

In 1872 the building of a railway to connect Charlottetown with the principal places on the island was commenced. This railway was opened in 1874, and is 201 miles in length, viz.: Trunk line, from Cascumpeque to Georgetown, 143 miles; western extension, from Cascumpeque to Tignish, 18 miles; eastern branch, from Mount Stewart to Souris, 40 miles.

The Prince Edward Island Railway now extends nearly the whole length of the island, from Tignish on the north, to Georgetown and Souris on the east, connecting also with Summerside (Bedecque Harbor) and Charlottetown on the south. Summerside is about three and a-half hours' run by steamer from Point du Chene, the northern terminus of the New Brunswick railways. Charlottetown is about sixty miles or five hours' run by steamer from Pictou, the northern terminus of the Nova Scotia railways. Tignish and Cascumpeque are depots of the Gulf fisheries.

Georgetown and Souris harbors are open in the fall generally for two or three weeks after the other ports are closed by ice. The construction of the railway now enables shippers in all parts of the island to take advantage of this important addition to the open season.

During the season of navigation there is tri-weekly communication with Pictou, N. S., and Shediac, N.B., in addition to which there are steamers connecting with Quebec and the Gulf ports to the north, and Halifax and Boston to the south. The Baie Verte Canal, now projected, will greatly facilitate communication with the Bay of Fundy and the New England ports. Navigation generally closes about the middle of December, and is resumed about the end of April or beginning of May. During this time mails and passengers are conveyed across the Strait in ice-boats, which ply between Cape Traverse in Prince Edward Island and Cape Tormentine in New Brunswick. The passage is not at all times safe, and it is believed that powerful steamers might keep the navigation open nearly all, if not all, the year round—an undertaking which the Dominion Government have, by the terms of union, bound themselves to inaugurate.

The public affairs of Prince Edward Island are administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, an Executive Council of nine members, a Legislative Council of thirteen members, and a Legislative Assembly of thirty representatives. Justice is administered according to the laws of England.

The total population of the island in 1871 was 94,021, an increase of 13,160 since 1861, and of 89,921 since it became a British possession (1758); and it is now estimated at upwards of 105,000.

CHARLOTTETOWN, the capital of Prince Edward Island, is prettily situated on gently rising ground, looking toward the south, parish of Charlotte, county of Queen's. It is on the north side of the East River, near its junction with the North and West Rivers. The town is lighted by gas, and is well laid out; the streets cross each other at right angles, and several of them are 100 feet wide. The harbor is safe and commodious. The colonial building is the most handsome edifice in the place. It is built of Nova Scotia freestone, and cost over \$85,000. The other principal buildings are the new post-office, court-house, market, athenæum, public hall, exchange, drill-shed; Prince of Wales, St. Dunstan's and Methodist colleges; normal school, convent, lunatic asylum, gaol, government house.

There are also four banks, a savings bank, a woollen factory, iron foundry, ship-building yards, etc.

The merchants are enterprising and wealthy, and a very large export trade is done here with Great Britain and the United States.

An immense impetus would be given to the trade of Charlottetown by the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States. Population, over 12,000.

SUMMERSIDE, the second town of importance on the island, is situated on Bedecque Bay, and on the Prince Edward Island Railway, forty miles north-west of Charlottetown, forty-five miles north-east of Shediac. It has an excellent harbor with good anchorage for the largest vessels, and contains churches of seven denominations, three banks, a public hall, market, convent, schools, and several mills and factories.

Ship-building is carried on to a large extent, and eggs, potatoes, oysters, sheep, horses, and oats are extensively exported. Summerside has daily communication, in summer, by steamer with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In Bedecque Bay, opposite the town, is a beautiful island of about 200 acres, on which has been erected a fine hotel capable of accommodating 600 guests, and which is a favorite summer resort. A steam ferry runs between the island and the town. The Prince Edward Island Railway has a first-class station, engine-house, and car-sheds in the town. Population, nearly 5,000.

Georgetown and Alberton are also rapidly rising towns, with a population of about 1,500 and 1,000 respectively.

MANITOBA.

The whole of the vast territory hitherto held by the Hudson Bay Company, under Royal Charter issued in the twenty-second year of the reign of Charles II., and transferred to the Imperial Government on the 1st day of December, 1869 (the company receiving an indemnity from the Canadian Government of £300,000 sterling), was by order of H. M. the Queen in Council, dated 23rd day of June, 1870, admitted into the union or Dominion of Canada.

The portion of the territory hitherto known as the Selkirk or Red River Settlement has been erected into a Province, to be called the Province of Manitoba.

It is bounded on the south by the United States, and on the north, east, and west by the North-West Territories of the Dominion. It extends from 49° to 50° 30' north latitude, and from 96° to 99° west longitude, and comprises an area of 14,340 square miles, or 9,177,600 acres.

The name *Manitoba*, taken from a large lake, a part of which lies in the Province, is a contraction made by the old French Canadian *voyageurs*, of the Cree word *Manitowaban*. *Manitou* signifies *supernatural, divine, spirit*; and *waban* means a *strait*. As the waters of a strait in that lake are agitated in an unusual way, the Indians believed formerly there was therein something supernatural, a spirit that moved them, and they called the lake *Manitowaban*.

The agricultural capabilities of its soil cannot be exceeded for many things. The most part of the Province is prairie land, diversified by groups of elm, ash, oak, poplar, basswood, and ash-leaf maple. It is a rich, black mould, resting partly on a limestone formation and partly on a thick coat of hard clay. Manure, not indispensable at first, is as useful here as elsewhere. It has not been used much so far, on account of the large amount of land possessed by each of the inhabitants, which circumstance enables them to sow the same grain several years running. Wheat ripens in 110 days, and gives an average return of twenty-five to thirty bushels to the acre. All kinds of garden vegetables, as well as oats, barley, Indian corn, hops, flax, hemp, potatoes, and other root-crops are easily raised. The grassy savannas of Red River afford unlimited pasturage ranges, as long as unploughed. The authority of the scientific gentlemen connected with the Pacific Railway surveys exists for the statement that a large part of this Province is excelled by no portion of America as a cereal-producing country, and for the generally exceeding beauty of the newly-surveyed districts.

Though the winter is cold, it is mitigated by a clear, dry atmosphere. A population more healthy than the Manitobans cannot be met anywhere.

The Province is provided with a liberal homestead law, which exempts (with stock, implements, &c.) 160 acres of land. Every male adult is entitled to 160 of "homestead" land free (except such as are included in the various reserves); and a further 160 acres of "pre-emption" land at prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$2.50 per acre, according to the "belt" in which it is situated, these "belts" running parallel to the Pacific Railway, and prices varying according to their respective distances therefrom. Two sections in each township, or one-eighteenth part of the whole, is reserved for school purposes.

The great problem of a future fuel supply which stared the country in the face as soon as the timber limits along the river "bottoms" should become exhausted, has been satisfactorily solved by the recent discoveries of coal on both the Saskatchewan and Assiniboine. Indications give promise of an inexhaustible supply, and actual experiment has demonstrated its superior quality.

The chief rivers of the Province are the Red River and Assiniboine. The former takes its rise in Otter Tail and Traverse Lakes, Minnesota, running northward a distance of over 700 miles and emptying into Lake Winnipeg 105 miles from the U.S. boundary; but on account of the crookedness of the stream, its length in Canadian territory exceeds 200 miles. The Assiniboine takes its

rise some 400 miles west-by-north of Winnipeg (where it forms a confluence with the Red River), but on account of its winding course it is over 600 miles in length. It flows for the first 400 miles of its course in a generally south-east-by-eastern direction, receiving in that distance five important tributaries from the north side, each from 50 to 150 miles in length. At the "elbow," 220 miles (by river) from its mouth, it receives its chief tributary, the Qu'Appelle, from the right bank, and flows thence almost due east till it mingles its waters with those of the Red River at Fort Garry.

Manitoba is very rapidly assuming the status of one of the most important Provinces in the Dominion. Every part of the Province possesses a volume of interest; but the chief of all centres in Fort Garry, now the city of Winnipeg, and the commercial, as well as the political capital. This was one of the earliest points of settlement of the Lord Selkirk colony in the very first years of the present century. On account of its favorable geographical position it was early made the chief post of the Hudson Bay Company in the North-West, and such it still remains. The whole trade of the place was almost exclusively confined to the Hudson Bay Company's business until a few years previous to the transfer of the Company's territory to the Dominion in 1870; and even at that date it was a place of no importance, having but a single street, with no buildings of any size or value, and a general trade which amounted to little or nothing. Within a single decade it has become a handsome, well-built city of about 15,000 inhabitants, with wide streets, lined with brick and stone buildings which would do no discredit to any city of the Continent. In regard to its commercial attributes, Winnipeg is on all hands admitted as the briskest city in the Dominion, more business being transacted there, in proportion to its population, than in any other.

The chief historical incidents in connection with Winnipeg, since its original settlement, were the "Red River Rebellion" in 1870, the principal features of which (including the Presidency of Riel, the imprisonment of Canadians, the execution of Scott, the capture of Fort Garry by the military expedition under the then Col. Woolsley, and the flight of the insurgent chiefs) are still fresh in the minds of all Canadians; the incorporation of the place as a city, in 1873; the building of the Pembina branch of the Canada Pacific Railway; and the final decision of the Dominion Government to build the main line of the Pacific through and directly westward from the city, crossing the Red River by a magnificent iron bridge.

The city has several very fine hotels, one of which cost over \$100,000 to build. The Christian denominations all have churches, some of them very imposing structures. There are three theological colleges, "Manitoba" (Presbyterian), "St. Boniface" (Roman Catholic), and "St. Johns" (Episcopalian). There is an excellent Fire Department, with several steam fire-engines; national, benevolent, and society organizations of every description, including several Masonic and Oddfellows Lodges; three daily and several weekly newspapers; and a number of literary and scientific societies. It is the great commercial metropolis of the Canadian North-West, and its warehouses are filled with the products of every clime; while among its merchants are some of the most successful traders of this generation.

Besides the "Government House" and public offices of the Province, Winnipeg contains a number of edifices owned by the Dominion Government; including the Post-Office and Government Savings Bank, the Pacific Railway Offices; the Custom House, and the Dominion Land Office. The City Hall and Central School are very fine buildings, while the prospective public improvements include a North-Western University, Gas Works, and a water supply on the most approved modern principles.

Although Winnipeg is by far the most important and populous city in the whole North-West, yet Manitoba

contains a large number of prosperous and rapidly-growing towns in almost every portion, especially those bordering the Assiniboine and Red Rivers. Among the chief of these are:

BAIE ST. PAUL, on the Assiniboine, 30 miles above Winnipeg, containing churches, schools, several stores, &c., &c., and a population of 1,200.

BLUMENORT, a Mennonite village in section 35, Township 7, Range 6 East, contains steam grist and saw mills, church, school and custom house.

EMERSON, a newly incorporated city on the east bank of the Red River, just north of the U. S. boundary, is the southern terminus of the Pembina Branch. It already contains a population exceeding 2,000, and is growing very fast. It is a port of entry, and contains Custom House and Dominion Lands Office. All the attributes of the most prosperous eastern railway towns are to be found here, including the very best ecclesiastical and educational institutions, mail, telegraph and express facilities, and a daily and several weekly newspapers.

GLADSTONE, in Township 14, Range 11 West, on White Mud River, contains grist and saw mills, hotels, stores, churches, schools, &c., and a population of about 600.

HEADINGLEY, one of the most flourishing settlements on the Assiniboine, 13 miles above Winnipeg, contains several churches, school, mills, hotels, stores, &c., &c. Population, 1,200.

KILDONAN, the oldest of Lord Selkirk's settlements (named from the native parish of its first settlers), a flourishing town on the right bank of the Red River, five miles below Winnipeg, with a population of 700 or over, and very many of the attributes of our older eastern towns, including religious and educational institutions, literary, scientific, national and other societies, as found in the best towns of Ontario.

MORRIS, a town on the Red River, 24 miles north of the U. S. boundary: although only laid out in 1877, this town's present population already approaches 1,000, with five or six churches, schools, mills, factories, warehouses, hotels, etc., etc.

POPLAR POINT, on the Assiniboine, at the junction of the Portage and Lake Manitoba roads, 45 miles west of Winnipeg, is a flourishing town with 500 of a population, and all the attributes of prosperous villages generally of similar size.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, the county seat of Marquette West, is the most important point in western Manitoba. It has a population of nearly 1,500 and has daily stage connection with Winnipeg, 60 miles eastward. It has five or six churches, schools, mills, hotels, etc., etc., and every characteristic of the prosperous place which it is.

RAPID CITY, on the Little Saskatchewan, though only settled the present season, promises to be a very flourishing town, and ere long a railroad centre of considerable importance, being the contemplated junction of several proposed railway lines to the west, north-west and south-west.

SELKIRK, named from the nobleman who formed the Red River Colony, is 24 miles down the river from Winnipeg, which place it seriously threatened to supplant as the chief commercial metropolis, until the final decision of the general government gave the latter city the main line of the Pacific Railway. Selkirk is the terminus of what is now a branch of the Pacific, being originally designed as the main line and built thus far. It contains a population of several thousand, has newspapers, schools, churches, mills, factories, etc., etc., in profusion, and two daily boats to and from Winnipeg during the season of navigation.

STONEWALL, 26 miles west of Selkirk, and 6 miles north of the Provincial Penitentiary, though only settled in 1877, is already a thriving and promising town, containing flour and grist mills, several churches, schools, stores and factories.

ST. ANDREWS, in the parish of the same name, is on

the Red River, 16 miles below Winnipeg. It is one of the earliest Scotch settlements, and is the county seat of Lisgar County. It has a population of nearly 2,000, and is well supplied with all the facilities of modern civilization, including churches, schools, mills, shops, factories, stores and hotels.

ST. BONIFACE, at the confluence of the Red and Assiniboine, opposite Winnipeg, is one of the most important points in the Province, now containing a population approaching 2,000, which is being constantly and rapidly augmented. It was for a time the terminus of the Pembina branch of the Canada Pacific. There is a Roman Catholic cathedral at this place, which is the Metropolitan See of the North-West. It has a college, ladies' academy, large hospital and an orphan asylum, some very handsome buildings—public and private, a number of mills, several good hotels, and a French newspaper, *Le Metis*. It will undoubtedly soon become a part of Winnipeg, to which city it already virtually belongs.

There are several quite populous parishes along the Assiniboine and Red Rivers, in each of which there are towns of more or less importance, generally of the same name, including, St. Clements, 22 miles distant from Winnipeg; St. Charles, 9 miles; St. Francois Xavier, 25 miles; St. James, 3 miles; St. Johns, just north of the city; St. Norbert, at the mouth of the La Salle, on the Red River, and St. Paul's, north of Kildonan. St. Norbert Village is the county seat of Provencher, and is a very prosperous and rapidly growing town.

WEST LYNNE (Pembina), on the west side of Red River, adjacent to the United States boundary, was at one time a place of much greater importance than at present, being the outport of customs for the entire North-West, but since the completion of the railway to Emerson it has temporarily declined. The river, however, is being bridged, and the recent erection of important buildings, warehouses, &c., by the Hudson Bay Company and others, promise it a new lease of life.

There are many other places of great promise which are filling up as fast as a continuous living stream from the East can fill them, and which before another year will eclipse the present status of many of those already described, therefore we can scarcely form an estimate of what the next decade will do for a Province already embracing so many flourishing and rapidly growing settlements, and which but ten years ago (1870, when the transfer was effected from the Hudson Bay Company to Canada) contained the insignificant population of 11,953, and this, too, including the whole North-West, whose present population aside from that of Manitoba, is now variously estimated at from 50,000 to 100,000.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES

This large possession of the Dominion of Canada includes all that portion of British North America outside the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, and the island of Newfoundland. It is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the east by the Atlantic, on the west by the Pacific, and on the south by parts of the Dominion of Canada and the United States. Area estimated at 2,750,000 square miles.

This immense district was, until 1870, known as the Hudson Bay Territory, so named after Henry Hudson, who discovered the bay in 1610, and perished on its shores. It was governed by the Hudson Bay Company, by whom it was divided into four large departments or regions, subdivided into thirty-three districts, including 155 posts. The government was administered by a Chief Governor and Council, and the various departments by Chief Factors and Chief Traders. The Northern department, which included all the establishments in the far

north and frozen region, comprised the valley of the Mackenzie River, and the country between that sterile region and the Rocky Mountains, north of Lake Athabasca. The Southern department extended on both sides of James' Bay, and along the south shores of Hudson's Bay, as far north as Cape Churchill, and inland to the ridge which forms the northern boundary of Quebec and Ontario, and to Lakes Winnipeg, Deer, and Wollaston. The Montreal department included the country in the neighborhood of Montreal, up the Ottawa River, and along the north shore of the St. Lawrence to Esquimaux Bay; and the Columbia department comprehended all that immense extent of country to the west of the Rocky Mountains, now the Province of British Columbia.

The North-West Territories now have a separate Lieutenant-Governor, the capital being at Battleford, and the government of the Territories is of a quasi-military character, chiefly under the jurisdiction—subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor—of the North-West Mounted Police. During the incumbency of the Mackenzie Administration, a portion of what is generally known as the "North-West" (between Ontario and Manitoba) was set off as the new Province of Keewatin; but the arbitration then pending between the Ontario and Dominion Governments subsequently resulted in the greater part of the territory in question being awarded to Ontario, a decision which of course put an end to the scheme of a new Province.

The North-West Territories are watered by numerous lakes and rivers. The principal rivers are the Churchill, Nelson, Severn, Albany, Abbitibi, East Main and Great Whale rivers, flowing into Hudson's Bay; the Mackenzie, Coppermine and Great Fish rivers, flowing into the Arctic Ocean; the Saskatchewan, Assiniboine, and Red rivers, falling into Lake Winnipeg; and the Caniapusaw (or Koksoak) and Natwakame rivers, falling into Hudson's Straits. The Mackenzie is one of the greatest rivers in the world. It is 2,500 miles long, and flows through a fertile and finely wooded country, skirted by metalliferous hills, and with coal-measures cropping out near the surface throughout three-fourths of the area drained by it. According to the best computation, it drains an area of 443,000 square miles. The Coppermine River is very rich in copper ore and galena. The Saskatchewan, 1,300 miles long, and its tributaries, drain an area of 363,000 square miles. The principal lakes are the Great Bear, Great Slave, Athabasca, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Lake of the Woods, Winnipegosis, Clear Water, Nelson, Deer, Wollaston, North Lined, Mistassini, and Abbitibi. Great Bear Lake is 250 miles long and about as wide. Great Slave Lake is 300 miles long and 50 wide. Lake Athabasca is 200 miles long and 20 to 40 wide. Lake Winnipeg is 280 miles long and 5 to 57 miles wide. Lake of the Woods 75 miles long by 60 miles wide, and Lake Mistassini about the size of Lake Ontario.

The numerous and recent surveys for the Pacific Railway have confirmed all that has ever been written of the vast extent of the agricultural capabilities of the North-west Territories, or at least 600,000 to 700,000 square miles of them. The fertile belt of the Saskatchewan alone contains an area of 64,400 square miles, in one continuous strip 800 miles long, and, on an average, eighty miles broad. But the best and largest wheat area is beyond the Saskatchewan, namely, the valleys of the Athabasca and Peace rivers to the very western (the Pacific) slope of the Rocky Mountains, along the Peace River Pass to latitude 60° N. Near the foot of the Rocky Mountains there is an area of 300,000,000 acres beyond the supposed limit of the fertile belt of the North-West. The Saskatchewan is partially wooded, and abounds with the most beautiful herbage, and generally possesses a deep and rich soil of vegetable mould. This extraordinary belt, more than one-third of which is at once available for the purposes of the agriculturist, is capable of sustaining a population of 90,000,000. This region in winter is not more severe than in Ontario; and in the western districts, which are removed from the influence of the great lakes, the spring com-

mences about a month earlier than on the shores of Lake Superior, which is 5° of latitude farther to the south.

Snow is never excessive in depth; while in the richest tracts the natural pasturage is so abundant that horses and cattle may be left to obtain their food during the winter.

Travellers describe this region as magnificent, with the surface of the ground covered with flowers, such as roses, hyacinths, tiger-lilies, and blue-bells, half hidden in the luxuriant grass.

The rivers and lakes west of Lake Superior are bordered by rich prairies and splendid woods. A splendid stream (Rainy River, 100 miles long) empties Lac la Pluie into the Lake of the Woods, and must one day be the highway of a great settlement, with towns on its borders and steamboats on its bosom.

On Peace River groves of poplars and pines vary the scene, and their intervals are enlivened with vast herds of elk and buffaloes.

About 150 miles east of the Rocky Mountains the great coal-bed commences. So far as has been ascertained it is over 300 miles in width, and extends continuously over 16° of latitude, to the Arctic Ocean. The lignite (or tertiary coal) formation is still more extensively developed. At the junction of the Mackenzie and Bear Lake rivers, the formation is best exposed; it there consists of a series of beds, the thickest of which exceed three yards, separated by layers of gravel and sand, alternating with a fine-grained, friable sandstone, and sometimes with thick beds of clay, the interposing layer being often dark from the dissemination of bituminous matter. The coal, when recently extracted from the bed, is massive, and most generally shows the woody structure distinctly. Beds of coal also crop up to the surface on various parts of the Arctic coast.

When the Hudson Bay Territory was turned over to the Dominion in 1870, there was absolutely no population in that part of it now known as the North-West Territories, except some roving bands of Indians, and the few white hunters, trappers and traders, scattered sparsely from the American and Old Province boundaries to Alaska and Hudson Bay, and from Labrador to the Rocky Mountains. Ten years later, we find, in addition to a populous and already wealthy province (Manitoba, previously described), an agricultural population settled along the valleys of the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan Rivers and their tributaries, which some authorities already estimate as high as 100,000 souls, a number which is so rapidly increasing as to promise ere long to outstrip even the heretofore unprecedented growth of Manitoba.

Among the very many points of interest and importance which this territory already contains, we may mention the following:

BATTLEFORD, the capital and chief station of the North-West Mounted Police, is situated on Battle River, at its confluence with the Saskatchewan. The site of the town is a plateau 200 feet above the water of the river, which is navigable to this point, to and from which Hudson Bay Company's steamers regularly ply. Government House, here situated, together with the government offices, including those of the Registrar and Stipendiary Magistrate, form an imposing appearance. The town is well laid out, and contains numerous buildings of more than ordinary pretensions. It has Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Methodist and Roman Catholic churches, school, stores and mills, and a population already in excess of 500. It is even now a place of considerable commercial importance, and from its geographical position, its surroundings and its political ascendancy combined, promises to become the leading city of the North-West. It has telegraphic communication with the outside world, and the first established newspaper in the Territories—the *Battleford Herald*—is among its institutions. Altogether, it is a place of very great and peculiar interest, as well as of leading importance.

CARLETON HOUSE, or FORT CARLETON, is a Hudson Bay Company's trading post on the North Saskatchewan, 520 miles west of Winnipeg. The village itself is a smart one of several hundred people, containing churches, stores, schools, &c., while the "settlement" contains already nearly 2,000 of a population.

DUCK LAKE, 12 miles south-east of Carleton House, is becoming quite a centre of trade, and contains stores, churches, schools, &c. One school is under charge of the Grey Nuns.

EDMONTON, in lat. 53° 45' N., lon. 113° 20' W., a chief trading post of the Hudson Bay Company, consisted formerly of a fortification of red earth, enclosed by abattis, surrounded by trenches, and entered by battle-mented gateways. It is now a flourishing village of from 300 to 500 population, a North-West Mounted Police station, Hudson Bay Company's post, and contains post office, four churches, several hotels, school, two grist mills, saw mill, lath and shingle mill, a number of mechanics' shops, and a good supply of mercantile establishments. It is situated on the North Saskatchewan River, 880 miles north-west from Winnipeg, and immense supplies of the best coal exist in its immediate neighborhood.

FORT ELLICE is a Hudson Bay Company's post, and now quite a considerable settlement at the junction of the Qu'Appelle with the Assiniboine, 220 miles west of Winnipeg. It is also a Mounted Police station, and a place of rapidly growing size and importance.

FORT MCLEOD, a post established by the North-West Mounted Police authorities, and named after Colonel McLeod, the commanding officer of the force, is about 850 miles almost direct west of Winnipeg, on the South Saskatchewan. It has lately become the centre of quite a prosperous and rapidly growing settlement, which promises to be one of the most important points of the North-West.

FORT PELLY, on the Assiniboine, 110 miles north of its junction with the Qu'Appelle, and 330 miles north-west of Winnipeg, is also a Mounted Police station, and the centre of a rapidly growing agricultural population.

FORT PITT, also on the North Saskatchewan, is 687 miles north-west of Winnipeg, and the headquarters of the Roman Catholic missions to the Cree Indians. The village contains a church, excellent school, store, etc.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, a French Canadian settlement near Edmonton, contains a population of between 200 and 300, and has a post office, a number of churches, several stores, etc. The best of coal is obtained in the neighborhood, and in inexhaustible quantities.

FORT VERMILLION is a H. B. Co.'s trading post and growing village on the Peace River, over 600 miles north of Winnipeg. Cereals and roots grow in this locality to the greatest possible perfection, and the promises of a rapid development of the adjacent territory are extremely encouraging.

Great anticipations are everywhere indulged in with regard to the glorious future of the North-West; and the unprecedented advance which it has already made, together with its ever-accelerating development, would seem to indicate that the most brilliant hopes are in no wise overdrawn.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BRITISH COLUMBIA is bounded on the north by the sixtieth parallel of latitude; east by the main chain of the Rocky Mountains; south by the United States; and west by Alaska, the Pacific Ocean, and Queen Charlotte's Sound. Length, 764½ miles; breadth about 400 miles; area, including Vancouver and other islands, 330,000 square miles.

Vancouver Island extends from lat. 48° 19' to 50° 53' N., a distance of 278 miles, along the southern portion of the mainland, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Georgia, 90 miles in width. The north entrance to the

gulf is Johnston's Strait, and the south entrance is the Strait of San Juan de Fuca, which separates the south shore of the island from the territory of the United States. Queen Charlotte Islands, lying between lat. 52° and 54° N., and long. 131° 25' and 134° W., are separated from the north portion of the coast by Queen Charlotte Sound.

The seaboard of British Columbia extends from the Straits of San Juan de Fuca to Alaska. These points are distant, on an air-line, some five hundred and fifty miles, but the coast is deeply indented by great arms of the sea at many intermediate places, so that the actual coast-line is very irregular, and will probably measure several thousand miles.

The northern part of the colony is diversified with mountain, lake, and river; is of extraordinary fertility, producing all Canadian cereals and vegetables, and fruits in larger measure than any part of even Ontario, and with a mining region at the head-waters of the Peace, Skeena, and Fraser rivers, which, though very imperfectly explored (owing to their inaccessibility to general travel), gives indications of being very rich in gold and silver. The southern and middle part includes the rich gold valley of Fraser River, and is well adapted for pasturage, and also, with irrigation, for agriculture; some parts, however, such as the Chilcotin plains, and the great and beautiful valley of the Okanagon, require no artificial irrigation, nor does any part of the seaboard.

The mineral resources of British Columbia are very great. Gold is found all along the Fraser and Thompson rivers, and in great abundance in the Cariboo district, the yield in that one locality exceeding, in 1870, one million dollars, while the yield of the entire Province for the past ten years has exceeded twenty-two million dollars. Silver and copper are also to be had in abundance, but the mines have not as yet been very largely worked. The true wealth of the Province, however, is its coal-fields, which are inexhaustible, easy of access, and easily worked. Bituminous coal is found on the mainland and on Vancouver Island, and anthracite coal on Queen Charlotte Island.

The climate of British Columbia is mild and favorable enough to allow animals to live in the open air throughout the winter, and in many parts the plains and hills are covered with an herb called bunch-grass, which possesses highly nutritious qualities, and keeps cattle in excellent condition during the whole winter. On the coast the winter is more humid than cold. The lakes are never wholly frozen, and travel is never impeded by the snow, except in the mountain passes.

The area of the land fit for agricultural settlement is estimated at 200,000 square miles, diversified by hill and dale, and watered by numerous streams and lakes. The soil varies from a deep-black vegetable loam to a light-brown loamy earth, the hills supplying slate and building-stone. Wheat, barley, potatoes, turnips, apples, pears, etc., grow luxuriantly. There is abundant grass for cattle, and sheep-raising has been introduced with success.

The country is rich in fur-bearing animals, bears, lynx, marten, and beaver. The annual product of the fur trade exceeds \$250,000. Ship-building also promises to assume large proportions.

The chief river is the great Fraser River, which pursues a rapid course between steep and rocky banks, until, approaching the sea, it presents a fertile and finely wooded valley of from fifty to sixty miles in length. The total length of the Fraser River is about 700 miles. The Thompson River surpasses the Fraser in the richness of its scenery, and flows through one of the most beautiful countries in the world. The Columbia, another noble stream, enters the United States at Fort Shepherd, after a course of nearly 800 miles in British territory. Its total length is about 1,200 miles. Means of communication are very good.

Steamers ascend the Fraser River over 100 miles, to the head of navigation, and for over 450 miles beyond

this there is an excellent gravelled road, constructed by the government.

British Columbia consists of two perfectly distinct parts, the mainland above described and Vancouver Island. This island is the largest in the Pacific, being 278 miles long and forty to fifty wide. It is separated from the mainland by the Straits of Fuca, which are about sixteen miles in width, and by the Gulf of Georgia, which varies from thirty miles in width to a narrowness that is bridgeable, viz., at Valde's Island.

The island is noted for its coal mines. Gold has also been found. The harbors are numerous and excellent, and Esquimaux Harbor is the naval station of the imperial government and the site of an extensive graving dock.

Burrard Inlet is the largest and finest harbor on the mainland, and also the Pacific Railway terminus.

The public affairs of British Columbia are administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, an Executive Council of five members, and a Legislative Assembly composed of twenty-five representatives elected every four years. Justice is dispensed by a chief-justice and two assistants. Education is free, and schools non-sectarian.

There is regular steam communication from Victoria to Portland and San Francisco; while telegraph lines extend from Victoria via Saanich to Swinomish, U. S., thence via Matsqui, Hope, Yale, Lytton and Quesnel to Barkerville, Cariboo, a total distance of 632 miles.

There is also a branch line from Matsqui to Burrard Inlet via New Westminster, in addition to a right of way over the line belonging to the Western Union Telegraph Company, from Swinomish to Victoria, which comprises five submarine cables. This line of telegraph, which by the Act completing the union of Columbia with Canada became the property of the Dominion, is 632 miles long, and is being extended across the entire continent.

The construction of the Canada Pacific Railway cannot fail to develop the untold resources of this Province, and add greatly to the wealth and general prosperity of the Dominion.

Though British Columbia possesses considerable tracts of fine agricultural and pastoral land, amply sufficient to produce all the food her own population is ever likely to require, yet it is not probable that she will ever hold a prominent position as an exporting agricultural country. Her chief resources are her forests, her fisheries, and her mines, and these are capable of almost unlimited development. Her gold-fields, her silver-veins, and her coal-mines are yet in their infancy; her timber trade is in a similar condition; and her fisheries, which may fairly be expected to rival those of the Atlantic Provinces, have scarcely yet extended beyond the supply of local demands.

There cannot be a doubt in the mind of any one who has visited the country, that a bright and prosperous future is in store for the Alpine Province of the great Dominion, only to be realized, however, when the iron road shall have brought her into closer communion with her elder sisters in the east.

The distance from Montreal to Victoria is over 3,600 miles, which can now be accomplished in eleven or twelve days by the San Francisco route; but by the future Canada Pacific Railway the distance will be reduced to less than 2,800 miles. The most direct route to British Columbia from England is by way of Quebec and San Francisco, the Allan line of steamers furnishing passage-tickets through from Liverpool. On arriving in Quebec, passengers proceed through to Chicago by rail, and thence by the Pacific Railway to San Francisco, whence steamers ply regularly to Victoria and New Westminster.

This colony was first established in 1858, and has since made remarkable progress. The total population is about 60,000, of whom 15,000 are whites.

VICTORIA, the capital of British Columbia, is situated near the south-east extremity of Vancouver Island, where the adjoining Strait of Fuca is 17 miles in breadth, 143 miles from Olympia (Puget's Sound), 320 miles from Portland (Oregon), and (by C. P. R.) about 2,800 miles from Montreal.

The surroundings of Victoria are singularly beautiful. To the south is a wide stretch of sea, closed in by the magnificent range of the Olympian Mountains. These mountains, the lower portion of which is shaded with a soft velvety mist, and the tops covered with snow strongly reflecting the rays of the sun, form the most prominent feature in the landscape. To the eastward is Mount Baker, which, at a distance of nearly 100 miles, rears its snowy peak far away into the clouds. To the westward is a long, wide stretch of sea, bounded on one side by the Olympian range, and on the other by the rocks and mountains of Vancouver, jutting out here and there into the Strait; while to the northward are ranges of hills and mountains, prominent among which, and within five or six miles of the town, are the peaks of Mount Tolmie and Cedar Mountain. From these heights the most beautiful panoramic views of the southern end of the island, the surrounding ocean, the Olympian range, and the coast range on the mainland far westward may be obtained.

The country in the neighborhood of Victoria is remarkably picturesque. Natural parks—in which there are numbers of fine old oaks and a profusion of ferns and wild roses—little inlets, bays, and beaches, jutting rocks, and the fine scenery of the background, combine to render it one of the most lovely spots on earth. This, together with its magnificent climate, which is beautifully clear, cool and fresh during the whole summer season, and very mild in winter, must in the future render it a place of great resort.

Three miles from Victoria is the harbor of Esquimaux, one of the finest on the Pacific coast. There is here a naval station, at which there are generally two or three ships of war. A graving dock was recently built, capable of admitting ships of the largest size. An excellent macadamized road connects the two harbors.

The city boasts of some good streets, with fine drives, over excellent roads, in various directions. Adjoining the town a large extent of ground has been reserved for a public park. This picturesque locality, known as Beacon Hill, borders on the Strait. Here is the public race-course and cricket-ground. On the outskirts of the town are many attractive residences, and every cottage displays its pretty garden.

Though Victoria can boast of no architectural pretensions, there are many neat and substantially constructed buildings; among them may be mentioned the Provincial offices on James' Bay; the Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic churches; a Jewish synagogue; Christ Church cathedral; the iron church of St. John, a donation to the Episcopalian congregation of the Province from the Baroness Coutts; the Angela College for young ladies, from the same excellent lady; the St. Anne's Convent and Orphan School; the Masonic building; the Mechanics' Institute; Bank of British North America; hotels, hospital, and theatre. A post-office and a custom-house were lately built by the Dominion Government.

The city is supplied with gas and water-works. There are several breweries, distilleries, foundries and factories, one ship-yard, etc. Wages are high for all laborers and mechanics, who are always in demand. The population is about 6,000. The amount of business transacted in Victoria is far beyond what would be expected from a town of such a limited number of inhabitants.

NEW WESTMINSTER, the former capital of British Columbia, is beautifully situated on the north bank of the Fraser River, 85 miles from Victoria. The town boasts of a very handsome Episcopal church (of stone) and the only peal of bells on the coast, presented some years ago by Miss Burdett Coutts, now Baroness in her own right. There are also very neat churches in connection with the Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Methodist denominations. Population, over 3,000. Steamers run twice a week between New Westminster and Victoria.

BURRARD INLET, one of the finest harbors on the Pacific coast, and the terminus of the Canada Pacific Railway, is only a few miles from New Westminster.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

NEWFOUNDLAND is a large island in the Atlantic Ocean at the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between lat. $46^{\circ} 38'$ and $51^{\circ} 40'$ north, and long. $52^{\circ} 35'$ and $59^{\circ} 35'$ west. It is separated on the north-west from Canada by the Gulf; its south-west point approaches Cape Breton; north and north-east are the shores of Labrador, from which it is divided by the Straits of Belleisle; and on its eastern side expands the open ocean. It lies nearer to Europe than any part of America. It is about 1,200 miles in circumference; its width, at the very widest part, between Capes Ray and Bonavista, is about 300 miles; and its extreme length, from Cape Race to Griguet Bay, about 419 miles, measured on a curve. Its form is somewhat triangular, but exceedingly irregular, owing to its being indented with deep bays, the most remarkable of which are Hare, White, and Notre Dame Bays, Bay of Exploits, Bonavista, Trinity, and Conception Bays on the east coast; St. Mary's Bay, Fortune and Placentia Bay, on the south coast; and St. George's Bay and Bay of Islands on the west. There are besides these smaller bays and harbors. Many of these are extensive, commodious, and well-sheltered, with numerous rivulets running into them, while most of the harbors have complete anchorages, with clear and good channels.

Hills and valleys continually succeed each other, the former never rising into mountains (the highest not exceeding 1,500 feet), and the latter rarely expanding into plains.

The rivers of Newfoundland are numerous, and though the majority are small, yet some attain to respectable size. The largest are the Humber, River of Exploits, Gander, and Great Cod Roy rivers. The Humber, in its main branch, is about 80 miles long; in its second, or Grand Pond branch, it is about 48 miles long. The Exploits is about 150 miles long, and drains about 3,000 square miles of country. The Gander is somewhat over 100 miles long. Nearly all the rivers issue from lakes or ponds in the interior. Many of them abound with excellent salmon. Fresh-water lakes and ponds are also numerous. They are found over the face of the entire country—on the very tops of hills. The surface covered with fresh water has been estimated at one-third of the whole island. Sixty-seven ponds have been counted from one spot on the north-east mountains of Avalon, some two and three miles in extent, none less than 100 yards, and not at a further distance than ten miles from the base of the hill. The principal lakes in the island are the Gander Pond, Deer Pond, Grand Pond, and Red Indian Pond. The Grand Pond contains an area of about 185 square miles; this includes an island at its south-west end, which contains an area of about fifty square miles. Deer Pond has an area of about thirty square miles. The Red Indian Pond has an area of sixty-four square miles. The Gander Pond is from seventy to eighty square miles.

The prevalent formation of Newfoundland is granite, and in some parts porphyry, quartz, gneiss, mica, and clay slate, with secondary and, over a considerable area, carboniferous formations. The minerals of the island comprise silver, copper, lead, chromic iron, magnetic iron, specular iron, manganese, nickel, plumbago, gypsum, serpentine, jaspers, white and black marble, limestone, and coal. Traces of gold have also been found by analysis, as well as traces of cadmium and bismuth.

The principal mines are the Tilt Cove Mine (copper), the Notre Dame Mine (copper), both on the eastern side of the island; and the La Manche Mine (lead), on

the southern coast. The first named has been very productive. The other two have not been so successful, though there is no doubt they are rich in minerals; the cause of their comparative failure is to be found in the lack of means.

The climate, being insular, is not liable to so great changes in temperature as that of the neighboring continental Provinces, the winter being much milder and the summer not nearly so warm. In May and beginning of June, dense fogs prevail on the banks and neighboring shores, but they do not appear to be in the least prejudicial to health.

The principal trees of Newfoundland are spruce, birch, pine, larch, willow, ash, and fir. Recumbent and standing evergreens are to be met with in great variety; berry-bearing bushes abound in every swamp: European and American grasses, also red and white clover, are abundant.

In several sections of the island, agriculture can be carried on with profit. In the neighborhood of many of the lakes and rivers there are valuable alluvia. Potatoes yield well and are of an excellent quality; green crops thrive well in many districts. Wheat has been known to yield 30 bushels per acre. Apples, plums, and cherries have been raised with success; gooseberries, strawberries, and raspberries, of very good quality, are grown.

The timber lands, amounting to nearly one million of acres, and situated principally on the western side of the island, and by the chief lakes and rivers, are wholly unsettled and ungranted, though they are of high importance with a view to settlement. No lands are let for lumbering purposes—the laws provide that they shall be disposed of for settlement alone; but the probability is that this will at once be changed, so as to open up the country for lumbering enterprises.

The only animal peculiar to the island is the Newfoundland dog; famous the world over. Among the wild animals may be enumerated the deer, the wolf, the bear, the beaver, the marten, and wild-cat. Land and aquatic birds are numerous. Seals are numerous on the coasts, as are also whales, grampuses, and porpoises; while for fish, there is no place in the world comparable to Newfoundland, especially for cod. The famous Grand Banks swarm with cod and every other variety of fish.

The cod fishery opens in June and lasts till the middle of November, and may be said to form the chief occupation of the inhabitants of the island.

The seal fisheries of Newfoundland are of very great importance. Over 200 vessels have been annually employed in this industry, having an aggregate of nearly 40,000 tons burthen, and a complement of between 10,000 and 12,000 men.

The chief exports of the island are fish, fish oil, seal oil and skins, and the imports consist of breadstuffs, fruits and textile fabrics. Over \$7,000,000 of these articles have been imported within a single year, while the exports during the same time have exceeded \$6,000,000.

The government of Newfoundland pays \$120,000 annually for the steam service of the colony. The steamers subsidized are the Allan line, to and from Liverpool and Halifax, or some port in the Dominion or United States, once a fortnight, and several for coast and local service.

The public affairs of Newfoundland are administered by a Governor, appointed by the Queen; an Executive Council of six members, a Legislative Council of thirteen members, and a Legislative Assembly of thirty-one representatives. The judicial department comprises a Supreme Court, with a chief and two assistant judges; a Vice-Admiralty Court, and a District Court.

The public school system is based on the denominational principle as regards Roman Catholics, and the non-denominational as far as Protestants generally are concerned.

There are four public academies, based on the denominational principle, and all situated in the capital of the island; one for Roman Catholics, which is in connection with their college; one for the Church of England Protestants, in connection with their collegiate establishment; one for Wesleyans; and one for Protestants of all other denominations.

There are no railways on the island, and the means of communication are not the best. Two steamers make fortnightly trips to the principal places north and south of St. John's, and another runs daily between ports on Conception Bay. It is, however, proposed to build a railway through the island, and the surveys, which were some time ago authorized by the government and legislature, have been so far carried out as to demonstrate the feasibility of the scheme and the immense resources of the country it will open up. The last official census (1874) gave the island a population of 170,000.

ST. JOHN'S, the commercial emporium and seat of government of Newfoundland, is situated about three miles from Cape Spear, the most easterly land on the American side of the Atlantic. The harbor, though rather small, is thoroughly safe in all weather; vessels may ride out any gale when once inside the heads. On the south point of the narrows is erected the harbor light, burning at an elevation of 114 feet. The rocks on which this beacon is erected are the termination of a high range of hills running east and west, which constitute the south side of the harbor. At the foot of these hills are situated most of the vats used in the manufacture of the seal oil, and most of the mercantile houses have wharves and premises on that side, for the transshipment of articles of export. There is also situated the dry dock, capable of raising vessels of about 600 tons burthen. A causeway and bridge connects the south and north sides. On the north side the hills, which are so abrupt at the narrows, fall away in a series of gentle undulations sloping towards the harbor. On this slope the town is built, the site being everything that could be wished. The principal thoroughfare is called Water Street, running nearly parallel with the harbor, but rather irregular. This street is about one and a half miles long, well built on both sides with stone or brick, but not showing much appreciation of street architecture. In the busy seasons it is crowded till late in the night by thousands who come from the out-ports to buy and sell. The amount of business done in these short periods is almost incredible for the size of the town, amounting to perhaps four or five millions of dollars in three or four weeks.

The manufacturers are few but important, there being very large biscuit manufactories, foundries, breweries, rope factories, and oil refineries.

St. John's boasts of several handsome public buildings. The Church of England Cathedral (early English), by Gilbert Scott, is a very beautiful edifice, and cost about \$120,000. The Roman Catholic Cathedral and adjacent buildings form a very conspicuous and imposing group, built on high ground, erected at a cost of about \$800,000. There are also the Government house (costing \$240,000), Colonial building, court-house, penitentiary, lunatic asylum, hospital, poor-house, and banks. The lunatic asylum is beautifully situated in wooded grounds, about three miles out of the town.

The population of the city is about 30,000.

GEOLOGY OF THE DOMINION.

THE following article makes no attempt at the dignity of a *comprehensive essay* upon so interesting and extensive a subject as the Geology of the Dominion.

The Department of the Interior has kindly furnished for this Atlas a special transfer of the great geological map of Canada, prepared under the direction of Sir William Logan, F.R.S., in 1869, and also the corrections and additional maps since that date.

To give as briefly as possible such data as shall lead to some understanding of this map, and of the general geological formations and mineral resources of Canada, is all that this article attempts.

To this end we shall confine ourselves mainly to the *economic geology* of the Dominion, describing as nearly as possible, by Provinces, the character and location of such minerals, ores, and earths as are of use in commerce, and might be sought after by business men, for whom this Atlas is chiefly intended.

For this purpose, Mr. Selwyn, the Director of the Geological Surveys of Canada, has kindly placed at the disposal of the writer the complete records and reports of progress in his department up to the present time. From them most of the information given below is derived, and to them (in published volumes) the reader is referred for more scientifically geological or particular information.

Valuable information has also been obtained from Dr. Dawson's *Acadian Geology* and reports on Prince Edward Island, and Mr. Alexander Murray's reports of the geological surveys of Newfoundland.

With the exception of about 50,000 square miles belonging to Quebec, extending from the line of New York to Gaspé, and joining the Lower or Maritime Provinces, the whole of the Upper Provinces of the Dominion lies on the north side of the St. Lawrence and the great lakes.

The flank of the northern hills, known as the Laurentides, forms the north shore of the river and gulf, until within twenty miles of Quebec. It then recedes, and at the latter city is already about twenty miles distant from the St. Lawrence. At Montreal the base of the hills is thirty miles to the rear, and to the westward of this it stretches along the north side of the Ottawa River for about 100 miles, and then runs southward across both the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence, crossing the latter river a little below Kingston, at the Thousand Islands, and entering New York. Here the Laurentides spread out into an area of about 10,000 square miles of highlands, known as the Adirondack country, and lying between the Lakes Champlain and Ontario. The narrow belt of hill-country which connects the Adirondacks with the Laurentides north of the Ottawa, divides the valley of the St. Lawrence proper from that of the great lakes, which is still bounded to the north by a continuation of the Laurentides. The base of these from near Kingston runs in a western direction, at some distance in the rear of Lake Ontario, until it reaches the south-west extremity of Georgian Bay on Lake Huron; after which it skirts this lake and Lake Superior, and runs north-westward into Manitoba and the North-west Territory. This great northern hill-region consists of the oldest known rock-formation of the globe, to which the name of the Laurentian system has been given, and occupies a very large portion of the whole of the Dominion northward of the limits just assigned. Over a large portion of this area, along Lakes Huron and Superior, and farther eastward on Lake Temiscaming, is another series of rocks, to which the name of the Huronian system is given. But as the country occupied by these rocks is geographically similar to the Laurentian, it is for convenience here included with it.

To the south of this region the whole of Canada between Montreal and the Rocky Mountains, with the exception of the narrow belt of Laurentian country described as running southward across the Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers, is very level. The same is true to the eastward of Montreal until we reach the Notre-Dame range of hills, passing southward into Vermont, and in its north-eastern extension bounding the Lower St. Lawrence valley to the south. This level country to the south of the Laurentides is occupied both east and west of Montreal by the same rock formations, and constitutes the Champaign region of Canada, the surface of which is scarcely broken, except by a few isolated trap hills near Montreal, and by occasional escarpments, ravines, and gravel ridges further westward.

On the southern, as on the northern, side of the valley of the Lower St. Lawrence is a range of mountainous country. These ranges keep close to the shores for a considerable distance up the river; but about 100 miles below Quebec, where the river is fifteen miles wide, the southern range begins to leave the margin, and opposite to Quebec is thirty miles distant. From this point it runs in a more south-western direction than the river valley, and opposite Montreal is met with about fifty miles to the south-east, where it enters Vermont, and is there known as the Green Mountain range, which forms the eastern limit of the valley of Lake Champlain. In Canada, this range, stretching from the parallel of 45° north latitude to the Gulf, is known as the Notre-Dame Mountains, but to its north-

eastern portion the name of the Shickshock Mountains is often given.

This Notre-Dame range, on the south side of the St. Lawrence, which forms the belt whose course has just been described, has an average breadth of thirty to forty miles.

To the south and east of it the land is undulating, extending through the Maritime Provinces. This may be called the Eastern District.

The region occupied by the Laurentian series is exclusively composed of crystalline rocks, for the most part silicious or granite-like in character, consisting of quartzite, syenite, gneiss, and other related rocks, broken up into ridges and mountain-peaks.

The general level of this region is about 1500 feet above the sea, sometimes attaining an altitude of 2000 to 4000 feet, and running down to a much lower level than the average in the narrow belt crossing the country east of Kingston.

The softer rocks of this region are of crystalline limestone or marble, giving rise to numerous valleys of fertile soil. The hillsides, covered with vegetable mould sustaining a growth of small trees, are soon laid bare if fire passes over them and destroys the growth, but in the valleys and lower parts of this region deep soil and heavy timber abound. This region also contains inexhaustible mines of rich iron ores, copper, lead, marble, and other minerals.

The Champaign region of these Provinces is divided into two parts by the narrow isthmus of Laurentian country, which runs from the Ottawa River to the Adirondack Mountains of New York. East of this division it includes all the country between the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence, and all between the Laurentides on the north and the Notre-Dame hills to the south-east. Westward, it embraces the whole country south of the Laurentian region, including the south-western peninsula of Ontario, lying between the great lakes. This is a region of vast plains, or very trifling elevations, underlaid by beds of unaltered Silurian and Devonian rocks of sandstone, limestone, and shale. These again are overlaid in the greater portion of the region by beds of clay, occasionally intermixed with, or overlaid by, sand and gravel, and often covered by a considerable thickness of vegetable mould.

In the eastern portion of this region, between Ottawa and Quebec, the lands are nearly all marine clays covered by sandy deposits, and forming a light, warm soil; or a heavy blue clay giving a strong and rich soil for cereal crops. Peat abounds through this region, and also mineral springs. Its mineral resources are chiefly confined to stones suitable for building, paving, lime, cement, and glass.

The south-western part of the Champaign region, commencing near Kingston, and including all the southern portion of Ontario, is the most fertile and productive part of Canada. Like the plains further eastward, its soils consist chiefly of strong clays, overlaid here and there by loam, sand, and gravel. In the natural state nearly the whole of this region supported a fine growth of timber, in great part of broad-leaved species, but presented, however, various local peculiarities. Thus, the banks of the Grand River from Galt to Brantford were remarkable for a sparse growth of oaks, free from underwood, and known as oak openings. These are said to have been pasture-grounds of the Indians, brought to this condition and kept in it by partial clearing, and by the annual burning of the grass. The object of this was to attract the deer who came to feed upon the herbage. The soil of these plains is a light sandy loam, very uniform in character, and generally underlaid by coarse gravel. The valley of the Thames, together with the rich alluvial flats which extend from it northward to the North Branch of Bear Creek, and southward nearly to the shore of Lake Erie, is remarkable for its great fertility, and its luxuriant forest growth. The soil is generally clay, with a covering of rich vegetable mould, and is covered in the natural state with oak, elm, black-walnut, and white-wood (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) trees of large size, together with fine groves of sugar-maple.

The mineral products of this region are chiefly building-stone, lime, cement, gypsum, and petroleum.

The hills of the Eastern Division on the south side of the St. Lawrence are crystalline rocks, but of a softer nature than on the north shore, and yielding, by their wearing down, a more abundant soil. The range of elevation is from 700 to (occasionally) 4000 feet above the sea, extending on the south-east side, through a succession of valleys, to the Bay of Chaleurs, and thence through the Lower Provinces.

The geological formations of the Lower Provinces are, so far as recent surveys establish, of the same series as of Upper Canada, the Laurentian system being ascribed here also to the older formations, and rocks corresponding to the Huronian and Silurian series being the main formations underlying the carboniferous and superficial areas.

The soil is of a sandy and loamy character. The minerals of the Eastern District are metallic ores, marble, slate, and, in the Lower Provinces, coal also.

The following are the names of the principal geological formations of Canada, in descending order:

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|--------------------|-----------------------|
| X. Superficial. | V. Devonian. |
| IX. Tertiary. | IV. Upper Silurian. |
| VIII. Cretaceous. | III. Middle Silurian. |
| VII. Permian. | II. Lower Silurian. |
| VI. Carboniferous. | I. Eozoic. |

These again are subdivided into various local series or groups, of which it is only necessary to mention here that the Laurentian and Huronian systems above referred to are the divisions into which the Eozoic rocks of Canada have been classed. To these rocks no local names have yet been applied elsewhere in America; but, as they are here more extensively exposed than anywhere else on the continent, it would be inconvenient to describe the geology of Canada without giving the names used here, and which are now recognized abroad.

The limestones and sandstones of the older formations are to be found sufficiently distributed through most parts of Canada for all useful purposes, but the great eastern coal-field of North America is confined to the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, a narrow margin on the north shore of the Bay of Chaleurs being its limit in a westerly direction.

No coal exists in workable veins in Central Canada, but in the North-west Territories and in the Province of British Columbia it underlies large areas.

Passing by any enumeration of the less valuable or less abundant minerals which are to be found in the different rock formations of Canada, we will now speak in detail only of those which are susceptible of *economic* application. We follow the classification adopted in the official reports.

I. METALS AND THEIR ORES.

Iron.—Much has been written about the iron ores of Canada, but the information is to be found scattered through the geological reports of many years, and in scattered reports and papers given at various times to the public.

In 1874, Mr. B. J. Harrington, B.A., Ph.D., Chemist and Mineralogist to the Geological Survey, brought together concisely, in his report to the director, all the more important facts of previous reports, supplementing them with the results of his own recent observations, and to his report we are indebted for very much of the information we now give.

The iron ores of the Dominion have a wide range, both geographical and geological. From Vancouver Island on the west to Cape Breton on the east they occur at varied intervals; little, however being known of their extent or importance, except in the Provinces on the eastern side of the continent.

From the Laurentian days down to the present moment, processes of concentration, both chemical and mechanical, have been in operation, often resulting in the formation of beds and veins of ore. The processes have doubtless, to a certain extent, differed in kind, and have operated under more or less favourable conditions, and the ores, subsequently to their deposition, have frequently been subjected to agencies depriving them of their original characters, so that it is not surprising to find them differing widely in chemical composition and physical characters. They may, however, be classified as follows:

I. ANHYDROUS OXIDES.

1. Magnetic Iron Ore or Magnetite.
2. Hematite, including crystalline and earthy varieties.
3. Titanic Iron Ore.

II. HYDROUS OXIDES.

1. Limonite or Brown Hematite.
2. Bog Ore.

III. CARBONATES.

1. Spathic Ore.
2. Clay Iron-stone.

The sulphuret of iron, which is not used as an ore, but is valuable for other purposes, will be noticed in the second class.

Magnetic iron ore is probably the most abundant throughout Canada. This ore has a specific gravity of a little over five times that of water, is iron-black in color, hard, brittle, and of metallic lustre. When pure, it consists of 72.4 parts of iron and 27.6 parts of oxygen, but it often contains foreign matters, either mechanically mingled or chemically combined, which reduce more or less the percentage of the ore. It is found mostly in crystalline or metamorphic rocks.

The most important deposits of this ore occur in rocks of Laurentian and Huronian age, but it is also found in rocks which have been

referred to the Lower and Upper Silurian, as well as in the Devonian and the Trias. The iron sands of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, moreover, give us examples of deposits of more recent date, and form one of the best possible illustrations of the great concentrating processes carried on by Nature.

Magnetic ores abundantly occur throughout several counties of Ontario. An important deposit in the township of South Crosby, known as the Chaffey Mine, has been worked for many years. It forms a bed 200 feet thick in gneiss rock, and has been traced for a long distance. The Mathews Mine in the same township is a continuation of this bed, and is mined with equal success. A very fine and valuable ore, free from any trace of pyrites and with very little sulphur, exists as a large deposit at North Crosby, on the land of the Hon. George W. Allan, of Toronto. The ore is a fine crystalline magnetite, and seems worthy of most careful examination. On the fourteenth lot of South Sherbrooke a bed of twelve feet occurs, which has been used to advantage in Col. Gzowski's iron-works at Toronto. Another deposit, with a thickness of sixty feet, is said to exist at Myer's Lake in the same township, and specimens of ore from this locality assay 63 per cent. of metallic iron, equal to 87 per cent. of magnetic oxide.

The contiguous townships of Madoc, Marmora, Belmont, and Seymour contain several beds of magnetic iron ore, which have yielded excellent iron. The ore is black, fine-grained, and very pure. Blast-furnaces were erected many years since at the village of Marmora, and the biggest production of iron in Canada now comes from the Blairton mines, the "Big Ore-Bed," as it is called, in the township of Belmont. This bed has usually been called 100 feet thick, but it is more properly a succession of beds, interstratified with layers of slate and crystalline limestone, occupying a breadth across the strike and back from Crow Lake, into which it runs obliquely, of about *five hundred feet*.

This section was at one time nearly abandoned, as being far removed from any shipping-point, but the building of the Coburg, Peterboro', and Marmora Railway has put renewed life into its mining enterprises.

The Seymour ore-bed of Madoc, the Howse Mine, and other locations in Bedford, the Foley Mine in Bathurst, the Fournier and other mines in South Sherbrooke, are all important deposits, and in some other parts of the Province others are to be found, although we have enumerated above most of those which are of real economic importance.

In Quebec, through the townships of Sutton, Bolton, and Leeds (Megantic), and at Inverness, Grenville, and Wentworth, are large and valuable deposits of magnetic ore.

At Hull, on the Ottawa River, is a valuable deposit, worked for some years and yielding 69.65 per cent. of metallic iron.

At Bristol, in Pontiac County, valuable deposits were discovered over a large area, in 1873.

In the seigniory of St. Francis, Beauce, a bed of granular iron ore about two-thirds magnetite, with a vein forty-five feet wide, occurs in serpentine.

In New Brunswick, magnetic ores are frequently met with, but no well-defined beds have been developed. The localities in which the indications are the most abundant are in the parish of Springfield, in the Nerepis Valley, in Petersville in King's County, near Dolin's Lake and Lepreau in St. John County, and at Deer Island in Passamaquoddy Bay.

In the Upper Silurian slates and quartzites of Nova Scotia magnetite occurs in veins associated with specular or micaceous ores at Londonderry, and also near the East River, Pictou County. Near Truro, a bed six feet thick is said to exist, and the fossiliferous hematites of the Devonian slates on the south side of Annapolis Valley have in many cases been more or less completely altered to magnetite, a metamorphism, according to Dr. Dawson, which has taken place chiefly at Moose River, to the south of the great mass of granite in Annapolis County. A short time since, a massive, fine-grained magnetic, resembling some of the Laurentian ores, was discovered near the Nictaux River.

Valuable beds of magnetic ore occur on Texada Island, British Columbia, and they are said to exist at other points in that Province, though not yet opened for mining.

Many of the old crystalline rocks contain disseminated grains and crystals of magnetite and ilmenite, which, on the disintegration of the rocks, are gathered together and form deposits of what is known as "iron-sand." This iron-sand is always more or less mixed with siliceous sand, so that artificial processes of concentration have generally to be employed before it can be utilized for the manufacture of iron.

They exist in enormous quantities on the Lower St. Lawrence near the mouth of the Moisie River, where bloomery furnaces have been erected by Mr. Molson, of Montreal, and these sands contain 52 per cent. of magnetic grains. Other deposits in the same region, and assaying from 55 to 34.3 per cent. magnetic grains, are found at Tadousac, Mingan, Bersimis, Pentecost, Natasquan, Kagashka, Batiscan, and St. Margaret River, in localities favourable for shipment.

In Ontario they are also met with in workable quantities near Sarnia, and on the north shore of Lake Erie.

Hematite iron ores include several varieties of iron ore, consisting mainly of anhydrous peroxide of iron, the varieties depending upon texture rather than chemical composition. Specular and micaceous iron ore are terms applied to crystalline varieties with metallic lustre; earthy varieties are known as red ochre, while intermediate between the highly crystalline and the ochreous ores comes red hematite. The latter term is sometimes used by iron smelters in the same general sense that hematite alone is, to indicate any ore consisting essentially of anhydrous peroxide of iron. As a rule, hema-

tite is freer from impurities than magnetite; it is not so easily reduced as hydrated oxides or carbonates, and is liable to produce grey rather than white iron, a fact of importance in connection with the manufacture of Bessemer pig.

Geologically our hematites have a wide range in time. They are found in the Laurentian, Huronian, Lower Silurian, Upper Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous, and Trias formations.

Hematite occurs in both beds and veins, the beds generally, though not always, being the more important deposits. Like magnetite, it is not found solely in any one kind of rock, but often in rocks of most diverse characters.

An important deposit in Ontario exists in the township of McNab. The bed is thirty feet in thickness, and an analysis of an average specimen gave 58.8 per cent. of pure iron.

Large amounts of red hematite are met with at Iron Island, in Lake Nipissing. In Madoc, and at Gros Cap, Lake Superior, large deposits are unworked. The Dalhousie Iron Mine, in the township of that name, produces a valuable compact red hematite, and is extensively worked. Ores have lately been discovered at Lake Nipigon.

The ores from this Province are largely exported to the United States for smelting, it being found more profitable than erecting furnaces near the mines, which are distant from cheap fuel.

In Quebec, in the township of Sutton, several veins of hematite ore assay from 42 to 52 per cent. of pure iron; also in Bromo, Inverness, and other townships. But one of the most valuable deposits is the Haycock mine near Hull, opposite Ottawa, which is a specular ore assaying from 64 to 68 per cent. of metallic iron.

Rising in the geological scale to the Upper Silurian, we find some exceedingly important deposits of hematite; but this, so far as known, only in the Province of Nova Scotia. As specular, or rather micaceous, iron ore, it is found in veins in the Cobequid Hills of Londonderry, and near the East River of Pictou County, that of the latter region being regarded by Dr. Dawson as the equivalent of the Londonderry ore. Earthy red ore in veins also occurs in large quantity near Londonderry, while beds of siliceous red hematite of enormous extent occur in Pictou County.

The red ores of Londonderry are frequently associated with limonite; they often contain a considerable proportion of water themselves, and may then be regarded as mixtures of hematite and limonite. The same is probably true of the red ores in many other localities.

According to Dr. Dawson, the Devonian slates of Nictaux River, Nova Scotia, contain a bed of highly fossiliferous red hematite, having a thickness of from 3½ to 4 feet.

In Cape Breton deposits of hematite are said to occur in rocks of Carboniferous age, but little is yet known of them. The Whykomagh mines in Cape Breton produce a micaceous iron slightly magnetite, but still classed as a hematite ore.

Near Merigomish there is a large deposit of considerable value, and Dr. Hunt in his reports speaks highly of it for making steel.

In New Brunswick large deposits of hematite ore are found at Jacksonville, near Woodstock, and the iron produced is remarkable for its great hardness and strength. When converted into wrought-iron, it is on the authority of Sir William Fairbairn pronounced to be specially suited for the plating of iron-clad war-vessels and similar purposes. It is also admirably adapted for steel. Furnaces were erected at Woodstock, but are not now running. Similar ores are found in great abundance near the River Beccaguimic, and also, though probably not so abundantly, on the St. John, from Flanigan's Hill to the East Glassville settlement. In the eastern part of St. John County there are deposits of hematite ore in the Quaco Hills, and at West Beach and Black River; one of these beds is said to be twenty feet thick. A large bed of hematite is also said to exist near Coot Hill on one of the upper branches of the Nerepis.

Hematite ores are reported as found in some parts of Manitoba and the North-west Territories, but no particulars can be yet given.

Titanic iron ore is found chiefly in rocks of Laurentian age. Some of the ores of Broome and Sutton in Quebec contain from twenty to thirty per cent. of titanic acid.

The largest deposit known is at Bay St. Paul, where furnaces for smelting have been erected. It occurs in rock mainly made up of triclinic feldspar, and is ninety feet thick.

At St. Julien, near St. Lin, on the property of Joseph Barsalou, Esq., of Montreal, is a valuable deposit, and also at Bay of Seven Islands.

Limonite and Bog Ore.—Limonite, which in some of its forms is often called brown hematite, consists essentially of peroxide of iron combined with water, the theoretical proportions being 85.6 of the former to 14.4 of the latter.

The term limonite is generally made to include bog ores, which, however, is scarcely correct, as the ores to be described as limonite usually occur in veins, being the result of the alteration, generally *in situ*, of other ores of iron or of such minerals as ankerite; if they contain organic matter at all, it is, so far as known, in very small quantity. The bog ores, on the other hand, appear generally to contain a considerable quantity of organic matter, and occur, moreover, as patches or beds in low grounds.

In Ontario, the bog ore chiefly occurs, and is found in various localities on the shore of Lake Erie, in the townships of Charlotteville, Middleton, Windham, and elsewhere.

In Quebec, they exist largely at Vaudreuil, where the beds are from four to eight feet thick, and contain about 52 per cent. of iron. Ores of more or less purity are found, also at Bastard Stanbridge, Farnham, St. Vallier, St. Angélique, and St. Elizabeth.

In the seigniories of Green Island, Villeray, Cacouna, and Rivière du Loup many traces are met with. The ore-bearing tract measures twenty-five miles east and west by six miles north and south over this region.

The large St. Maurice forges or blast-furnaces, near Three Rivers, produce many tons daily of iron which is much esteemed for car-wheels and like purposes, and are, or have been, supplied by the bog-iron ore beds of St. Maurice, Champlain, and other seigniories. Forges also exist at Batiscan River, called the Radnor Forges, and are supplied with ore from this and the adjoining seigniory of Champlain. Messrs. Larue & Co., the proprietors, sent a pair of car-wheels from these forges to the International Exhibition, which were said to have run 150,000 miles. Here, also, is a large rolling-mill.

In Nova Scotia, limonite of the brown hematite variety is found very pure near the East River, in Pictou County, and the Londonderry deposits in Colchester County are among the largest and most extensively worked in the Dominion. Here are the Acadia Iron-works with large furnaces. The ore is of the best quality, and the average yield from smelting is over fifty per cent.

At Brookfield, near the line of the railway between Halifax and Truro, large masses of limonite are said to occur scattered over the surface.

Bog-iron ores are found in New Brunswick along the northern side of the Granite Hills, in Queen's and Charlotte counties.

Limonite is said to occur at some localities in British Columbia, but they have yet to be examined.

Spathic iron ore, composed of crystalline carbonate of iron, is the least important of all the iron ores of the Dominion, only one deposit being known which gives any prospect of being of economic value.

The deposit alluded to occurs near Sutherland's River, in Pictou County, Nova Scotia. It appears to be a bed, the rocks above and below being sandstones of the millstone-grit formation. It is highly crystalline, and of a grey or brownish grey colour. Though perhaps not rich enough to be smelted as an ore, it would be an exceedingly valuable flux.

Clay iron-stone is a compact, earthy ore, varying in colour from light brown or grey to black, the different shades often depending upon the presence of organic or coaly matter, or upon the peroxidation of the iron when the ore has been exposed to atmospheric action. It consists of carbonate of iron mixed with clay and other impurities, and though not rich in iron has been the chief source of that metal in England.

In Canada, it is found in rocks of various ages.

In Nova Scotia, they occur in the Carboniferous shales of the Cape Breton, Pictou, and Cumberland coal-fields, though very little is really known of the thickness or quality of the deposits.

Clay iron-stones also occur in the Carboniferous Rocks of New Brunswick, but whether they are widely distributed or not, is not reported. Gesner's report, in 1840, says the quantity on Salmon River is very considerable.

In British Columbia, the coal-bearing rocks of Cretaceous age in Vancouver Island often contain iron-stones, though little is yet known as to the quantity. At the Bayne's Sound mines the nodules are of large size, some of them being flat or lenticular, and others round; the former vary in length from six inches to four or five feet, and in thickness from six to eighteen inches; and the latter are often as much as eighteen inches in diameter. Mr. Richardson thinks that at this locality sufficient could be obtained for the supply of a blast-furnace. East of the Rocky Mountains Cretaceous iron-stones again occur, but little can be said as to the quantity until further explorations have been made.

Those of Tertiary age occur in the lignite-bearing strata west of Red River, in the vicinity of the forty-ninth parallel, where they have been observed by Hector, Professor Bell, Mr. G. M. Dawson, and others. The recently published report of the last-named gentleman speaks of them as abundant, and in close proximity to the coals of the same region, and says that "should these ores ever come to be worked, limestone for use as a flux could be obtained in considerable quantities from the boulders of Silurian age which strew the plains in many places."

Clay iron-ores from Edmonton were assayed by Mr. C. Hoffmann, and gave an average of 34.98 per cent. of metallic iron. They seem to be rich and valuable ores, and are all carbonates, with an external coating of hematite.

We must refer the reader who may be interested, to the report of Mr. Harrington in the Geological Reports for 1873-74, for a very valuable chapter upon the cost of production of iron ores in Canada, wages, transportation, cost of mining, etc.

We have shown that Canada possesses inexhaustible supplies of rich ores of this precious metal, and it cannot be doubted that skilled labour and capital will one day make the iron mines of the Dominion a great source of national wealth.

Lead.—The only ore of lead met with in Canada is the sulphuret or galena. Galena almost always holds small portions of silver, and in some cases the amount of this metal is sufficient to render it valuable as a silver ore.

Well-defined veins of galena are met with in many localities traversing the rocks of the Laurentian series; and in some cases they pass upwards through the overlying Potsdam and Calciferous formations, showing them to be younger than the latter.

In Ontario, several veins of galena occur in the townships of Bedford, Lansdowne, Stonington, Peterboro', and Ramsay, and in several localities the mines are worked. On Lake Superior several veins occur, some of which are, as at Black River, extremely rich in silver.

At Thunder Bay, and the Nipigon region to the north-west of Lake Superior, very numerous and valuable veins of ore are found, and several mines opened and worked profitably.

On the seigniory of the Hon. L. J. Papineau, at North Petite Nation River, a lode of six or eight inches exists; and at Upton, Acton, and Otton, all in the Province of Quebec, veins of some magnitude occur.

At Little Gaspé Cove, also, mines have been opened, from which specimens of sixty per cent. ore have been obtained.

In New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, galena occurs at a number of points, but nowhere in quantities of any importance so far as developed.

Copper.—This metal occurs in Canada in the forms of native or metallic copper, and of the sulphuretted ores. The former is confined principally to the rocks of the upper copper-bearing series on Lake Superior. The latter are widely diffused through the Laurentian series. In Ontario, on the north-eastern shore of Lake Huron, in the Huronian rocks, extensive veins of rich copper ores have been mined for years, often with great profit, as at the Wellington, Bruce, and Wallace mines. At Echo Lake, Root River, and the region about Lake Maskanong and the Mississagui River, many valuable indications of copper exist. On Lake Superior the native copper, which is so extensively and profitably worked on the Michigan shore, also exists in large quantities over the north or Canadian shore. Many locations have been surveyed and taken up, and it can scarcely be doubted but that in time a mining region will be developed, second only to that in Northern Michigan.

In Quebec, the rocks of the so-called Quebec group, which are an equivalent to the copper-bearing strata of Lake Superior, contain numerous deposits of copper ores.

At Upton, Wickham, and Acton, the veins are many, but for the most part in irregular and interstratified masses. At Acton, about 1000 tons of very rich copper were extracted, when the vein became exhausted; but millions of dollars have been invested through this region in veins giving similar promise, chiefly by United States capitalists.

At Harvey's Hill, in Leeds, an extensive mine is worked by the English and Canadian Copper Company; and on the St. Francis River, and at Halifax, Sutton, St. Margaret, Ascot, Bolton, Ham, and other places through the Eastern Townships, copper exists and is in many cases mined. As this large industry becomes developed, the question will arise as to the most accessible point of transportation to cheap fuel for smelting, and although the poorer ores may be reduced near the mines, the richer will still be carried to the vicinity of coal. It may therefore be anticipated that those from Eastern Canada will eventually find their way to the coal-mines of the Lower Provinces.

In the North-west, large deposits of copper are said to exist beyond Lake Nipigon, and traces are also found in British Columbia, on the mainland.

In the Lower Provinces, the veins of ore on the right bank of the St. John River, near Woodstock, New Brunswick, have attracted much attention. At Adams Island, Passamaquoddy Bay, and many points in Charlotte, St. John, Albert, King's, and Westmoreland counties, deposits more or less valuable exist, and are in some instances profitably worked. Copper is also said to exist in Nova Scotia, near Polson's Lake, and elsewhere, but is not yet developed by working.

Nickel is found sparingly diffused through the magnesian rocks of the Quebec group. At two or three points only have ores been found yielding any considerable percentage of nickel, but its high price will allow very poor ores to be wrought to advantage; and these deposits may be worth careful examination. At the Wallace Mine on Lake Huron, and at Michipicoton Island, near Lake Superior, are the two best deposits yet known. Deposits are found also at Orford and the Eastern Townships.

Silver.—Native silver occurs in large quantities at several points on Lake Superior, and the copper ores of the Province of Quebec also contain small portions of silver. Some of the galena ores also contain silver in quantities worth extracting, as at St. Francis, Beauce, Vaudreuil, and Moulton Hill, in Quebec, where the assays were from thirty-seven to sixty-five ounces to the ton, and at Meredith's location on Lake Superior, where the assay yielded thirty ounces to the ton. With the present improved processes, so small a quantity as four ounces may profitably be extracted from a ton of lead.

At Thunder Bay, on Lake Superior, silver in a native state has recently been discovered in many localities, such as Silver Islet, Prince's location, the Thunder Bay mine, Silver Lake, Pie Island, and McKellar's Island; and several mines produce large results.

Silver mines have also been opened in British Columbia, near Hope, on the Fraser River; a yellowish decomposed vein-stone, brought by Mr. Richardson from this place, was assayed, and gave at the rate of 271.48 oz. of silver to the ton of 2000 lbs. From the general geological features observed in portions of Central British Columbia, there is every reason to anticipate that a rich silver-bearing region exists there, which only requires for its speedy development the introduction of the capital, enterprise, and skill which are certain to follow the opening up of direct communication with the East, but for the present want of which the silver veins, as well as many of the other great natural resources of this portion of the Dominion, remain unproductive and neglected.

Gold exists over a large extent of the Eastern Townships in Quebec, and has attracted labour and capital for its development. It was first noticed in the sands of the Chaudière Valley in 1835, by General Baddeley, R.E.; but the examinations of the last few years only have resulted in its being worked. The source of the gold seems to be the crystalline schists of the Notre-Dame range, and the drift is spread over a wide area on the south side of the St. Lawrence. From Melbourne to Sherbrooke on the St. Francis River, and on Lake St. Francis; on the Chaudière and its tributaries, from St. Mary to the frontier of Maine, and at the Rivière du Loup, gold is to be found; and mining has been carried on at Chaudière and Rivière du Loup with considerable results from the alluvial washings only. Lately machinery has been erected at Chaudière to assist in developing the rock ores.

In Ontario, at Madoc and Marmora, several discoveries have been made of gold, partly in quartz veins and partly in decomposed rock, and several mines have been opened and worked with success in both townships. They are usually known as the Marmora Gold Mines.

The geological conditions in North-western New Brunswick being analogous to those of auriferous countries generally, and especially of Eastern Quebec and Nova Scotia, it has always been stated as a gold-bearing region, and the explorations so far undertaken, both for alluvial deposits and gold-bearing rocks, have been moderately encouraging. On the Tobique and its tributaries, mining leases have been taken up.

In Nova Scotia, gold-mining has been extensively followed, with varying results, for years. In 1870, the Nova Scotia gold-fields were visited in person by Mr. Alfred R. C. Selwyn, the director of the geological surveys of Canada; and, as Mr. Selwyn had been, before coming to Canada in 1869, for sixteen years director of the geological surveys of the Province of Victoria in Australia, he was peculiarly fitted to investigate these fields and their workings. His report in full, in the volume of Geological Surveys for 1870-71, should be read and heeded by every one proposing to venture on gold-mining in Nova Scotia.

The comparisons drawn geologically between Nova Scotia and Victoria are favourable, but he shows conclusively that, to produce analogous results, more economic and skilled labour, and more careful investigation before the expenditure of capital, must be substituted for the present wasteful customs. Mines in Victoria are worked to pay ten per cent. dividends on a less yield of gold per ton than the amount wasted in the tailings of some of the Nova Scotia mines; and in Australia the same number of stamps do from fifty to a hundred per cent. more work per day than in Nova Scotia.

The gold in Nova Scotia occurs principally in quartz veins in stratified slaty and quartzose rocks along the Atlantic coast, covering an area of probably 3500 square miles. The mines worked are mainly in the districts of Stormont, Sherbrooke, Wine Harbour, Waverley, Montague, Tangier, Oldham, Renfrew, Caribou, Uniacke, and Gay's River. In 1873, there were fifty-three mines open, mostly in small areas, and worked upon the tribute system. Only one or two are alluvial mines.

The auriferous lands of British Columbia do not appear to be confined to any single district of that great Province. They extend all along the Fraser and Thompson rivers, and are particularly rich in the district of Caribou, and the new gold mines of the district of Omineca, in the north of Columbia, appear to extend over a very large tract of country.

On Vancouver Island very valuable stream washings have been wrought for a long time. On the mainland the gold of the Fraser and North Thompson rivers seems to be derived from the "terrace deposits" which border these rivers, and affords a fine field for hydraulic mining.

In many localities quartz veins intersperse the slaty rocks, and it seems to be established that from the United States frontier to the fifty-third degree of north latitude, and to a width of from one to two hundred miles, gold is found nearly everywhere.

The yield is gradually increasing, that for 1874 being in the neighbourhood of a million and a half of dollars, and an increase of over four hundred thousand dollars beyond that of last season.

Gold is also distributed at some points on the east side of the Rocky Mountains, and has been met with in the branches of the Saskatchewan, from Edmonton to the forks. Mr. Selwyn says that it is, no doubt, "washed out of the drift, and as there is little probability of its having come from the unaltered strata underlying the plains, it is to be inferred that it has been derived from the crystalline rocks to the north-eastward, probably somewhere between the Methy Portage and Athabasca Lake. These rocks lie at a distance of only about 250 miles from Edmonton in that direction."

Antimony is found in workable veins at Prince William, near the Woodstock road, in New Brunswick. The ore is sulphuret of antimony, occurring both in pure masses and more or less mixed with gangue. No other workable deposit is known, we believe.

II. MINERALS USED IN CERTAIN CHEMICAL MANUFACTURES.

Iron Pyrites is of three species, but only one—the common cubic pyrites, or bisulphuret of iron—is of any economic importance. This is used chiefly for making sulphuric acid and coppers. Considerable deposits occur at Elizabethtown, near Brockville, Ontario; also at Garthby and Ascot, in the Eastern Townships of Quebec. In New Brunswick it is abundant in the strata of the St. John group in Queen's County.

Chromium, or chromic iron ore, is chiefly used as an ingredient in the production of bichromate of potash, used in dyeing and calico-printing. It is met with in considerable quantities in Quebec, in the townships of Ham, Bolton, Melbourne, and at Gaspé, but is not yet used commercially, although it could be to advantage.

Manganese, used in the manufacture of chlorine, is to be found on Lake Superior. In Quebec at Stanstead, Bolton, and St. Mary's, and in New Brunswick at Markhamville, King's County, it is mined to a considerable extent. It is also found in Hants County and elsewhere through Nova Scotia.

Titanium, or titanite iron ore, is used for the production of titanite acid for the manufacture of colors. It is also susceptible of other applications in the arts.

The largest body of this ore known in Canada is at Bay St. Paul, in Quebec. It is, however, often found through the Laurentian series. This ore has been more particularly referred to in the classification of iron ores.

Molybdenum, a rare metal, exists in nature for the most part as a sulphuret, and is used for dyeing silk, cotton, and linen, and for other purposes. It is found in some quantities on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and at Harvey Hill, near Leeds. It is also met with on Lake Superior. It is a mineral, soft and unctuous to the touch, of a leaden-grey colour, and is often mistaken for plumbago, from which it is, however, distinguished by its much greater weight.

Magnesia and its salts are extensively used in pharmacy. It is obtained from serpentine or hydrous silicate, from magnesian limestone or dolomite, and from the native carbonate. The latter is much better fitted for the preparation of magnesian salts than either serpentine or dolomite. It is a rare rock in most parts of the world, and it is therefore not improbable that the large quantities of it to be found in the Eastern Townships of Quebec, particularly near Bolton, may one day become an article of export.

III. MINERALS USED IN AGRICULTURE.

Phosphate of Lime, or apatite, is used in the arts for the manufacture of phosphoric acid and of phosphorus, and in the composition of certain porcelains; but its largest application is as a fertilizer, after being manufactured into the superphosphate of lime.

This substance is found in abundance among the Laurentian rocks of Canada, and in Ontario, along the Ottawa, and the line of the Rideau Canal, near Perth, it extends over an area of many square miles.

Its production has been for some years now successfully attempted at the large deposits in North Burgess, South Crosby, and Elmsley, and Bedford, Stonington, and Loughborough, where there are a very great number of locations worked, and a large amount of phosphate is exported.

Latterly very valuable deposits of apatite have been discovered and opened for mining on the north side of the Ottawa, in Buckingham, Templeton, and Portland townships.

Gypsum is found in great abundance in Ontario; the outcrop extends from the Niagara River to Lake Huron for a hundred and fifty miles; but the mines now worked are comprised in about thirty-five miles along the Grand River, in Cayuga, York, Seneca, Brantford, and Paris. A very large amount is annually raised and used as a fertilizer, or ground for cement and stucco.

In Quebec, the supplies come mainly from the Magdalen Islands. Extensive and practically inexhaustible beds of gypsum are found in New Brunswick, on the Tobique River, at Hillsborough, Sussex, and other points. There are important works near Hillsborough, in Albert County, for the manufacture of plaster from the gypsum which abounds in that neighbourhood. There are extensive beds also worked in Nova Scotia, at Windsor, Cheverie, Parrsborough, Black River, and elsewhere, and a very large product is exported thence to the United States, or sent to local markets.

Marl, or carbonate of lime, is found in marshes and shallow lakes, where it is formed by the waters of springs highly charged with lime, which is held in solution as bicarbonate, and deposited when the waters come to the air.

When calcined, marl yields a nearly pure and white lime for mortar and other uses. It is often overlaid with deposits of black mould or peat, and is used as a valuable manure for sandy soils.

It is found in many localities in Canada; in Ontario, deposits of it are abundant in the counties of Bruce and Grey; also at Kingston, Loughborough Lake, Elmsley, McNab, and along the Ottawa. In Quebec, it exists at Argenteuil, St. Armand, the island of Montreal, Gaspé, and the island of Anticosti. Workable deposits of it are not found in the Lower Provinces.

Salt was discovered in 1866, near the town of Goderich, Ontario. The brine here obtained is one of the purest and most concentrated known for the manufacture of salt. The borings go down through the limestones of the Onondaga and Guelph formations, and two or three hundred feet of red and blue shales, which carry rock-salt as their base. The area is extensive, extending from Clinton, through Goderich, to Kincardine, a distance of over forty miles long by seven or eight wide. The manufacture has become important in its dimensions, the position of Goderich on the lake, and at the terminus of a railway, offering great advantages.

Salt springs exist, and no doubt salt deposits, in Manitoba and the whole country north of the Saskatchewan River. They are found at Black Sturgeon River and Lake Manitoba; and on Salt River, an affluent of Slave River in the North-west, Sir John Richardson, in 1820, reports seeing copious springs issue from the base of a long ridge some hundreds of feet high, and, spreading their water over a clayey plain, deposit much pure common salt.

In Nova Scotia, the salt springs of Cape Breton appear to issue from rocks lying towards the base of the Lower Carboniferous formation, and are situated on the north side of the Little Narrows of Bras d'Or Lake. Here several saline springs of more or less strength occur in close proximity over an area of about twelve acres of flat marshy land. Much hydrated peroxide of iron is deposited in the water-courses, the odour of sulphuretted hydrogen pervades the atmosphere in the vicinity, and the vegetation is destroyed around all the springs. The strongest spring discharges from 100 to 200 gallons per minute. It is stated that, by evaporating in two com-

mon iron pots, each containing about three gallons, from two to three bushels of salt were made per day, and it had been proposed many years ago to establish works for the manufacture of salt at this place, but the enterprise has not been carried out. At Springhill, Cumberland County, a company is working the salt wells to a large extent.

IV. MINERALS USED AS PIGMENTS.

Under this head come the minerals used as paints. The marls just alluded to are sometimes used in this way for whitewashing, or mixed with cheap colours.

Iron Ochres, similar in composition to limonite or bog-ore, but being soft and pulverulent, instead of forming solid masses, are extensively used as cheap paints. The colour of these ochres is generally a shade of yellow or reddish brown, but sometimes purplish or blackish hues are met with.

These ochres are extensively manufactured in Canada, and are found most abundantly in Quebec, at St. Anne's, Cap de la Madeleine, and Durham. In Ontario, at Owen Sound and Nassagaweya, these ochres are found in large quantities, and at one or two places in the Lower Provinces, in a smaller degree.

Sulphate of Barytes is also used as a paint, or for mixing with other pigments as an adulteration, by reason of its greater weight. It is largely used in the composition of cheap white paints. It is also used as a surface gloss for paper-hangings. It is found in Ontario, in Lansdowne and Burges townships, and from Pigeon River to Fort William, on Lake Superior; and at Gaspé, in Quebec. A beautiful vein of this mineral occurs in the township of Hull, in this Province, varying from two to three feet thick, on a property owned by Hon. Peter Mitchell and F. P. French, of Ottawa. It is of an opaque white colour, and nearly pure.

V. COMBUSTIBLE AND CARBONACEOUS MATERIALS.

In the Central Provinces of Canada, coal cannot be counted among the economic minerals; but in both the Atlantic and Pacific Provinces it is found in quantities to make it of the first importance.

In Nova Scotia, coal-mining assumes large proportions. The principal localities of the coal-fields are in Cape Breton, and in Pictou and Cumberland counties, though veins have been traced, and in some instances opened, in Victoria, Inverness, Richmond, Hants, and Guysborough counties.

We cannot attempt any strictly geological description of these fields, but refer the reader to the extensive reports of the Geological Surveys, or the valuable work on "*Acadian Geology*," by Dr. J. W. Dawson, of McGill College, Montreal. From his widely extended examinations of the Carboniferous rocks of Nova Scotia, Dr. Dawson has subdivided the system into five subordinate formations in descending order:

- "1. *The Upper Coal formation*, containing coal-formation plants, but not productive coals.
- "2. *The Middle Coal formation*, or coal formation proper, containing the productive coal-beds.
- "3. *The Millstone-grit Series*, represented in Nova Scotia by red and grey sandstones, shales and conglomerates, with a few fossil plants and thin coal-seams, not productive.
- "4. *The Carboniferous Limestone*, with the associated sandstones, marls, gypsums, etc., and holding marine fossils recognized by all palæontologists who have examined them as Carboniferous.
- "5. *The Lower Coal measures*, holding some, but not all, of the fossils of the Middle Coal formation, and thin coals, not productive, but differing both in flora and fauna from the Upper Devonian, which they overlie unconformably."

These overlie generally a series of metamorphic rocks, consisting of quartzites, felsites, altered slates, and conglomerates, which are probably of Devonian and Silurian age.

The productive coal-measures of Pictou County consist of seams of good bituminous coal, interspersed with black carbonaceous shale, and in some parts with sandstones and fire-clay. The coal-seams vary in thickness from two or three to thirty-six feet.

The coal-fields are divided into mining areas, which are leased by the Province under the authority of a Commissioner of Mines. In the Pictou district, the principal mines are:

The Albion Mines, worked by the Halifax Company (limited), having an area of four square miles, with a number of collieries in active operation. The greatest depth reached in the borings is about 900 feet. A railway, six miles long, with numerous branches and sidings, connects the mines with the loading-ground. The loading-wharf is at Pictou Harbour, extending 400 feet into 22 feet of water. The output of these mines is about 150,000 tons per annum.

The Acadia Coal Company hold, under three leases, an area of six square miles. On one area is a peculiar oil-coal, containing from 65 to 120 gallons crude oil to the ton, and valuable for gas-making and distillation. The company also possess a railway of three and a half miles to the Intercolonial junction, and a shipping-wharf, with 26 feet of water, at Pictou Harbour. Their output is from 120,000 to 140,000 tons per annum.

The Intercolonial Coal Mining Company, of Montreal, have an area of three square miles. Their principal colliery, the Drummond, was the scene of an explosion a few years since, which seriously retarded their outputs, but they have facilities for upwards of 100,000 tons per annum, with extensive wharfage on Middle River.

The Nova Scotia Coal Company have an area of four square miles, and a shipping-wharf at Middle River. Their capacity is upwards of 100,000 tons per annum.

The Vale Mine, belonging to Sir Hugh Allan, of Montreal, has an area of three square miles, and a capacity not yet fully developed, but promising results equal to its neighbours.

In this district, several more mines, covering an area of several square miles, are under lease, but not worked at present.

The Pictou coals, long known as good house-coals, have, by recent experiments, been proved of sound fitness for steam-coals and gas-making.

The Cape Breton coal-mines are still more important and extensive than those of Pictou. The Eastern or Sydney coal-field is the most important on the island, comprising an area of over 200 square miles. Bounded on three sides by the Atlantic Ocean, and with the whole coast deeply indented with bays or harbours, notably those of Sydney and Louisburg, this district appears to be the most important in the Dominion for the supply of fuel to the numerous steamers navigating the Atlantic.

Mr. Charles Robb, who made a critical examination of this coal area in 1873, and detailed measurements of the exposures at various points, gives it as his opinion that the whole region occupied by the productive coal-measures in the eastern coal-field of Cape Breton is probably underlaid by only one set of seams, the continuity of which, however, is interrupted by bays or inlets.

The aggregate thickness of coal in workable seams is from forty to fifty feet, the seams varying from three to nine feet in thickness. All the seams dip at a low angle seaward, and much of the coal will be available, with due caution and care, in the submarine, as well as in the land, areas.

The coal is of a nearly uniform bituminous variety, much of it applicable for the manufacture of gas, and comparable, for steam purposes, to the best English coal.

As compared with Pictou coal, it is characterized by a greater proportion of combustible matter and less ash; but, on the other hand, it contains more sulphur.

Of all the coal-mines in Cape Breton, the Sydney Mines are not only the first established, but by far the most extensive and important. In 1827, these mines came under the exclusive control of the General Mining Association, a London company, who now hold under lease in the district more than 30,000 acres, which are, for the most part, underlaid by large workable seams of coal. From 1827 to the present time, this company have worked their mines regularly and systematically, and in the most skilful and economical manner. Mining operations have been confined to three seams at these mines, of which the principal is the Sydney main seam, about six feet in thickness. An estimate has put the available coal of this seam alone at over 38,000,000 tons. Four miles of railway connect the mine with loading-wharves at North Sydney. The capacity of this mine with the present works is from 150,000 to 200,000 tons per annum, which may be more than doubled by additional works.

The Lingan Mine, belonging also to the General Mining Association, covers an area of fifteen square miles, and is underlaid its entire length by several important seams of coal. It is a specially good gas-coal, and largely exported for that purpose. The capable production of this mine is about 100,000 tons per annum, though not so much, by half, is produced.

The Victoria Mine coal, for house and steam purposes, is among the best in the district. The area is four miles, and the annual average production from 15,000 to 20,000 tons.

The International, Caledonian, Gardiner, and Little Glace Bay mines are situated a few miles from Sydney Harbour, and are connected with it by a line of railway, and have respectively four, two, and three mile areas. Their average capacity is somewhere about 100,000 tons per annum each; but, of course, it is not fully worked up to. The coal is chiefly exported to New York and Boston.

The Gowrie and Block-House mines, on Cow Bay, are of importance, the latter being regarded, from the size and quality of the coal-seam and its advantageous situation for shipments, as, next to the Sydney Mine, one of the most important and productive in Cape Breton. The works of the Block-House Mine are equal to 1000 tons per day, and 600 tons per day have been, in some seasons, delivered from the mine. The coal is extensively exported as a steam and gas coal of superior quality.

The "Glasgow and Cape Breton Coal and Railway Company," an association of English capitalists recently formed, has amalgamated under one management with the railway, the mining areas of Lorway, Emery, Reserve, Haven, Lake Balmoral, and Schooner Pond.

The railway, eighteen miles in length, from Sydney Harbour to Schooner Pond passes through, or connects by short branches with, all these mines. The road is a three-foot gauge, substantially built, and ballasted with rubble and slack coal, and equipped with Fairlie engines and a sufficient number of English four-ton coal-wagons, and is being extended to the port of Louisburg, which will add materially to the value of this coal-field, by furnishing an outlet the whole year round from what must one day be one of the most important coaling stations on the Atlantic seaboard.

The New Campbellton Mines were reopened in 1873. The property comprises three square miles, a small proportion of which is sea area, but easily accessible from the land. It is situated on the northern side of the Great Entrance of the Bras d'Or Lake, a very extensive and deep arm of the sea stretching far into the interior of the Island of Cape Breton, and lies at the north-western extremity of the Sydney coal-field, and about thirteen miles distant, on the course of the beds, from the Sydney Mines. Most of the coal-seams of the Sydney Mines are traceable throughout the whole of this distance, and although at the Great Bras d'Or Entrance their direct continuity seems to have been interrupted, and their course deflected con-

siderably to the west, it is nevertheless believed on good ground that some of the most important seams of the district underlie the New Campbellton property in a basin-shape, with their outcrops comprised entirely within the area.

Three seams of coal, aggregating twelve feet, are included within a thickness of 110 feet on this property, and considerable coal has been obtained since their opening. Supposing these three seams to maintain their thickness, and to be unaffected by faults, they will underlie, at a moderate and easily workable depth, an area of 1000 acres, and contain 18,000,000 tons of coal, exclusively of the vertical portions of the seams, which may be estimated to contain 8,000,000 or 10,000,000 tons additional. It is proper to mention, however, that the six-foot seam, where cut and partially worked at the tunnel, is irregular in thickness, and may not prove to be workable throughout its whole extent; but, on the other hand, there are evidences of the existence of other seams lying both above and below those specified. The coal from these mines is shipped from Kelly Cove, a capacious and sheltered harbour three miles from the ocean and close by the mines, with which it is connected by a railway one and a quarter miles long.

The mines of Cumberland County have only lately assumed importance, but recent surveys are proving the coal-fields underlying this region to be very extensive.

The workable seams of coal are numerous, running from two to thirteen feet, with an average dip of thirty degrees. The report of the late Mr. Edward Hartley on the Springhill coal-field, which comprises the most important section of this county, speaks highly of its character and value, as follows:

"An examination of the external character of this coal shows it to be a bituminous coal of a moderately compact texture, and not inclined to fall to pieces or *slack*. Its colour is a bright, brownish black, brilliant except on the faces of the *partings*, which show a few patches of mineral charcoal. But a small proportion of the sample shows a shaly lamination, or tendency to break with the planes of deposition.

"The analyses show this coal to belong to the class known as highly bituminous, or *fat* caking coals, in character very similar to those of the north of England, known as North Country or Newcastle-Hartley coals.

"The high rate of volatile to fixed combustible matter should render this coal, in common with the Newcastle coals which it resembles, an admirable gas-coal, while in the amount of sulphur it falls much below the average of Newcastle coals; therefore the gas obtained from it should be very easily purified.

"The coke of this coal appears in every way well adapted for iron-smelting, as it is firm and rather compact, and in contents of ash and sulphur will compare favourably with that from any coal of the Provinces, the latter being a most important point to consider in its value for iron-smelting."

The Joggins Mine, with an area of two square miles, is situated on the coast at the entrance to Cumberland Basin, and is the oldest in this region, with good shipping facilities, and works capable of an output of about 50,000 tons, but not working up to quite half that amount.

The Scotia Mine has an area of four square miles, but is only lightly worked as yet.

The Springhill coal-field is situated about twenty miles south-east of the Joggins shore. The Springhill Mining Company's area of three square miles has attracted much attention, as being the most important mine yet opened in the recently surveyed district. The great eleven-feet vein in this area has been traced and proved, and a rapid development of the mines of the district is probable.

The Springhill Company have opened their workings successfully. Two slopes have been commenced fifty chains apart. The west one has been driven about 420 feet, and the requisite pumping and winding machinery erected. The engine is a single sixteen-inch cylinder with a four feet six-inch stroke, geared three to one, and driving a nine-foot drum. Engines of a heavier class and more permanent character are in course of erection at the east slope, where in future the principal output is expected to be made.

A good deal of coal is being marketed by means of the Springhill branch, four miles in length, of the Intercolonial Railway; but when the completion of the Springhill and Parrsboro' Railway opens communication with a good port of shipment, it will enable them to ship to the New England markets, and compete with the Cape Breton coals for gas-making purposes.

The capable production of this mine depends on the extent of the works erected. The seams of coal are abundant to supply exhaustless quantities.

The Springhill and Parrsboro' Mining and Railway Company, who are building the road before alluded to, and the General Mining Association, and others, have large areas in this field awaiting development.

Borings and surveys made in 1874, by Mr. Scott Barlow, have shown the existence of many valuable seams from six to thirteen feet in these properties, which will no doubt be soon actively mined.

The mines of the remaining counties of Nova Scotia require no special notice.

The total output of all the mines is from 1,000,000 to 1,200,000 tons per annum. Those of Inverness County are of extent and value, with a bituminous coal of excellent quality, but hitherto their development has been retarded by the want of a port of shipment, a fault which is likely soon to be remedied by the construction of a railway connecting the coal-mines of Broad Cove, Mabou, and other parts of the county with a shipping-port on the Strait of Canso; and the railway system of Nova Scotia.

The great Carboniferous area of New Brunswick has a triangular form, the base resting on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the apex situ-

ated near the boundary-line between the counties of York and Charlotte, embracing fully one-third of the area of the Province.

Much of it is yet unexplored in detail, but a survey was begun, in 1873, of the counties of Queen and Sunbury, and part of York, which it is intended to extend over the whole area. The coal formation of New Brunswick is divided by the reports into three series, the Lower, Middle, and Upper Carboniferous formations, with a base of conglomerate rocks.

The limestones which are so common in the Carboniferous rocks of Nova Scotia here appear to be generally wanting, but the red conglomerates and sandstones which accompany these limestones are universally distributed, making a close lithological resemblance to the underlying series of the Pictou coal-measures. No extensive mining operations have yet been carried on in the district under survey, though several small mines are opened, and coal to a considerable amount is taken out at points near Grand Lake and on the Newcastle River. In this area the coal-croppings are numerous, and the country is everywhere occupied by the strata of the Middle Carboniferous formation (productive coal-measures).

On the Salmon River, coal was mined nearly two centuries ago by the French; and on the North Branch several good indications are seen, and on Coal Creek mines have been worked to some extent.

West of the St. John River, coal-seams are exposed at various points on the Nerepis River.

A valuable seam has lately been opened, called the Clones Coal-seam, near the source of the Nerepis, and with easy communications to a market. On the Otnabog and Mercereau brooks, in the same locality, outcrops of coal exist.

The total area of this district over which workable seams of coal may be looked for, is over 1900 square miles, and we cannot do better than quote from the report of the surveys of 1872-73 a few words on this point, to show (as a curiosity of figures to the uninitiated) the calculations of the possible enormous quantity of coal beneath:

"We are not yet possessed of sufficient data to justify the assertion that the various outcrops of coal met with over this area, and at widely separated points (such as Clones, the Washademoak, Otnabog, Little River, Nashwaak River, etc.), belong to the same seam as those at Grand Lake, though there are facts which favour such a supposition; there is, however, no reason to doubt that those in the neighbourhood of the last-named lake are all of the same seam, and that consequently the area over which it may be safely regarded as extending is a very considerable one. Thus the areas of the Newcastle, Salmon River, and Coal Creek coal-fields are about one hundred and twelve square miles. Adopting twenty inches as the average thickness of the coal-seam, and 79.4 lbs. as the weight of a cubic foot of coal (the specific gravity being 1.27), and deducting one-fourth for the areas occupied by Salmon River and Grand Lake, the total amount of coal within the areas in question would be (at the rate of 2000 lbs. to the ton) not less than 154,948,147 tons.

"It is, however, to be observed that the true area of the coal-fields in question, and more particularly that of Newcastle River, is probably much larger than has been stated above; the line which has been chosen as marking its western limits really indicating only the point where the rocks of the Middle coal formation pass beneath those which form the highest member of the Carboniferous system, and under which they could probably be reached at no great depth. The occurrence of a coal-seam on Little River in Sunbury County, having about the same position and thickness as those of Newcastle, renders this supposition highly probable. Moreover, the thickness of the coal-beds at Clones does not differ very greatly from that of the beds at Grand Lake, and it is not improbable that a large part of the area occupied by the productive measures, and more particularly where the Newer coal formation exists, is underlain by the same seam. Supposing this to be the case, and deducting one-third for the area occupied by the barren measures at the base of the Middle Carboniferous formation, or rendered unavailable by being covered with lakes, the possible total yield of coal from a seam of twenty inches covering the remaining area would be not less than 3,510,436,357 tons. Setting aside, however, this supposition as confessedly based upon too imperfect data, we can still hardly doubt that the area over which the principal seam of coal in the Grand Lake region may be reasonably supposed to extend, is at least two or three times greater than that employed in the above calculations, and that therefore the estimate of its productive capacity may be fairly increased in a corresponding ratio."

It is to be regretted that the report of the surveys of this region made by Professors Bailey and Matthews during 1874, could not also be obtained in time for this article, as being likely to show more particular developments.

There exists also in Hillsboro' County, New Brunswick, a famous mine of coal called the Albert Mine, which produces coal largely impregnated with oil, and of extraordinary gas-producing qualities. It has long been disputed whether this was a bed or a true vein, but the late Mr. Hartley, of the Geological Survey, confirms by his report the view taken by Dr. Dawson and others, that it is indisputably a vein. When the discussion first arose, the mine was only 300 feet deep, and worked 300 feet on the strike; now it is 1300 feet deep, and worked over half a mile on the strike. This coal, called Albertite, is said to yield 100 gallons of crude oil to the ton, while of gas the yield is 14,500 feet, of superior illuminating power.

Coal has been found, and is supposed to exist in large quantities in the North-west Territories, but as yet of the actual extent little is really known. In 1873, Mr. Selwyn conducted an exploration from Fort Garry in Manitoba to the Rocky Mountain House, returning by way of the Saskatchewan River and Lake Winnipeg; and Mr. Robert

Bell made a survey between Red River and the South Saskatchewan, and between Red River and Lake Superior.

From these reports we gather all that is yet known of these coal-deposits, which are likely, at no distant day, to be of great value in assisting in the settlement and development of the North-west, and in serving perhaps as sources of a fuel-supply to the Canadian Pacific Railway.

From Mr. Selwyn's report we may briefly quote the finding "on the North Saskatchewan River, between Edmonton and Rocky Mountain House, of a number of flat-lying workable seams of good coal; one of them measuring, in two exposures upwards of four miles apart, from eighteen to twenty feet in thickness, and very favourably situated for working." Also farther down the stream, "at about a mile and a half below the mouth of Clearwater, on the left bank, a seam of excellent coal crops out, said to be from two to three feet thick. A considerable quantity of coal has been raised from it for use in the forge at the fort, for which purpose it is found to answer well. It is a hard, jet-like coal, and does not split up on exposure like that from most of the other beds in the vicinity. The analyses of seams which crop in the banks of the river, between Rocky Mountain House and Edmonton, serve to show that the lignite coals of the Upper Saskatchewan are very superior to those met with farther to the south, along the boundary-line, and in the Qu'Appelle Valley. The latter appear to be all of Tertiary age; whether the Saskatchewan coals are of the same age, or Cretaceous, is at present uncertain." He also says, "There can be no question that in the region west of Edmonton, bounded on the north by the Athabasca River and on the south by the Red Deer River, there exists a vast coal-field covering an area of not less than 25,000 square miles; and beneath a large portion of this area we may expect to find workable seams of coal at depths seldom exceeding 300 feet, and often, as in the case of the thick seams above described, very favourably situated for working by levels from the surface.

"These coals may all be classed as brown coals, although in physical character they mostly resemble bituminous coals of the true Carboniferous. Regarded as brown coals, they may all be considered the best of their kind.

"As a fuel for locomotives and for domestic purposes, including cooking as well as warming, the coal in general answers very well. It kindles and burns freely, making a bright fire with a yellow blaze and comparatively little smoke."

Comparing recent investigations with the report of the late Professor James T. Hodge on the coal-mines of the Rocky Mountains, in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming, which are now being largely worked, there appears every reason to believe that those seams undoubtedly belong to what may be regarded as only the southern prolongation of one vast and wide spread coal-bearing formation, extending, with but few interruptions and with wonderful uniformity of character, from the shores of the Arctic Ocean for thousands of miles along the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains.

Between the Red River and South Saskatchewan, lignites were found at Dirt Hills and Woody Mountain, but not of as good a character as the brown coals above mentioned. Similar coals were also found in the Souris Valley.

We have only now to notice the extensive coal-fields of British Columbia.

The coal-bearing formation of Vancouver Island may be divided into two subordinate troughs, the north-western being described as the Comox, and the south-eastern as the Nanaimo coal-field. The coal is of a true bituminous character, the veins or seams running through strata of grey sandstone and argillaceous shale. The Comox area, on the north-western end of the island, extends from Brown's River, a tributary of the Puntledge, on the north-west, to Sable River on the south-east, on which the Baynes Sound Coal-mine is situated, and it also includes Denman, and Hornby islands. The Union and Beaufort mines in this area are raising large quantities of coal for export. At Baynes Sound Mine operations are also carried on extensively. The seams of coal vary from nine inches to ten feet.

The Vancouver Island Coal Company's works at Nanaimo are on a six-foot seam, and they work other seams also at Newcastle Island. These mines produce about 40,000 tons per annum with the present facilities. The Nanaimo area includes a number of islands, on some of which mines have been opened.

Coal has also been found on the mainland near Chilliwack River, but nothing is known of its thickness or extent.

In Queen Charlotte Island the coal is an *anthracite*, occurring in strata with black argillaceous shale and grey trap or sandstone, with nodules of ironstone interstratified with the shale. The Queen Charlotte Coal-Mining Company have for some time undertaken to mine this coal for export, but with only partial success. This may be improved by more careful management and surveys.

The coal trade of this Province is yet in its infancy, and with more thorough surveys and improved mining it must soon develop into an industry of the first importance. The output of the mines of the Province for 1874 was less than 100,000 tons, but with the advantages of position, and the markets of California and the Lower Pacific coast open to supply, there should be a large increase in production before long.

Bituminous shales exist in large masses at Collingwood in Ontario, where works were erected for their distillation, and they produced oil in quantities equal to about three per cent. of the rock. At Boscquet they yield about 4.2 per cent. of oil, or about ten gallons to the ton. In Quebec the shales at Gaspé are said to be rich in oil.

New Brunswick possesses some very rich bituminous shales, the Blackband, in Albert County, yielding sixty-three gallons of crude oil to the ton. Others on the Memramcook yield thirty-seven gallons. The Blackband shales are also capable of yielding 7500

cubic feet of gas per ton, or about one-half the quantity afforded by the mineral Albertite. There are rich beds of these shales in King's, Albert, and Westmoreland counties.

Petroleum occurs in the limestones of both the Trenton group of the Lower Silurian series, and the Carniferous formation of the Devonian series, and it is from the latter that the oil-springs of Ontario take their source.

At Enniskillen, Bothwell, Petrolia, and other towns of Western Ontario, immense numbers of wells have been sunk, and the capital employed in the production and refining of petroleum is over \$15,000,000, with an annual yield which has risen to 25,000,000 gallons of crude oil, and twelve to fifteen millions of gallons of refined petroleum. Petroleum is also found largely diffused through Gaspé in Quebec, but little has been done in its development comparatively, although a few hundred thousand gallons are yearly produced. In Manitoba and the North-west, from the western shore of Lake Winnipeg, up the Saskatchewan Valley, and to the north of it, lies a great belt of palæozoic rocks with an average width of sixty to seventy miles, and extending in British territory from the forty-ninth parallel to the mouth of the Mackenzie River.

Almost the only reliable information relating to this region north of the Saskatchewan is to be found in the narratives of Sir Alexander Mackenzie and Sir John Richardson, published respectively in 1801 and 1851, and who observed "bituminous fountains"; but Mr. Selwyn, in his late report, says: "In the comparatively few localities where the rocks composing it have been examined they appear to be characterized, like the formations of the same age in Western Canada, by deposits of salt and petroleum, giving rise to copious springs of these valuable materials. And there seems but little doubt that Canada has here a salt and oil bearing region surpassing in extent and productive capacity any hitherto developed on the American continent."

Peat exists in great deposits in Quebec, in the plains along the St. Lawrence and its tributaries. It is of a gradual vegetable growth often resting on a layer of shell marl. The largest deposits occur near Chambly, St. Sulpice, Longueuil, and Ile Verte. On the island of Anticosti there is a deposit of excellent quality of over a hundred and sixty square miles, and from three to ten feet thick. Some of the peat-bogs are being worked to advantage of late years by large companies formed in Montreal.

In Ontario, large deposits are found at Nepean, Gloucester, Westmeath, and other points.

Extensive deposits of peat presenting the same features as those of Quebec occur in New Brunswick, in St. John County, on the Mispic Barrens, along the coast near Musquash Harbour and Passamaquoddy Bay, and on the line of railway near St. Stephen's.

VI. REFRACTORY MINERALS.

Those minerals which are used in the construction of furnaces, or generally for withstanding heat, are technically called *refractory substances*. First in order comes

Plumbago, or graphite, commonly known as black-lead, which receives several applications in the arts. The finer varieties, used for pencils, command a very high price; the inferior qualities are used for preventing friction in machinery, and for stove-polish. The most important use, however, is for the manufacture of crucibles and melting-pots, and for small furnaces for assayers and chemists.

The plumbago of Canada is a pure crystalline plumbago, and is found principally in the Eastern Townships, and at Grenville and Buckingham, where valuable mines are worked. It is also found at Burgess and North Elmsley, in Ontario, and near Kingston. At a few points in New Brunswick this mineral is found in available quantities. The largest deposit is in the vicinity of St. John, near Portland, on the Straight Shore, where for many years the mines have yielded largely a plumbago well suited for foundry facings and stove-polish. In the vicinity of Windsor, in Nova Scotia, plumbago is also found and exported.

Mica occurs in the limestones and altered rocks of the Eastern Townships at Grenville, where mines are opened. At North Burgess in Ontario, also, a valuable mica-mine is worked, where plates of unusually large size have been obtained. The value of mica depends upon the size, transparency, and perfection of the plates. It is frequently found in large masses, which may be separated into thin, transparent plates. Mica in this form, as is well known, receives various applications in the arts, being employed for the fronts of stoves, for lanterns, and for the chimneys of lamps. As it is not liable to be broken by concussion, it is also used instead of glass in the windows of ships of war; and it has received several other applications of less importance.

Soapstone, or steatite, is used for an infinite variety of purposes, such as small furnaces, stove-linings, culinary vessels, water-pipes, cistern-linings, and, when heated and made harder and polished, it is used for gas-burners, buttons, etc.

In Quebec, a workable bed exists at Potton, in the Missisquoi Valley, and, no doubt, in other parts of the same magnesian band. A variety called pyralolite is found at Grenville and on the Saguenay. Another variety, less refractory and less unctuous than true steatite, but applicable to many of the same uses, is potstone. At Bolton and Broughton, beds of this pure, compact chlorite are met with, having a breadth of twenty feet, from which large blocks and plates may be cut by a common mill-saw.

Sandstone, and sand suitable for constructing furnaces and smelting metals, are to be found in many parts of Canada. In the nearly

pure siliceous sandstone at Grès Rapids, on the St. Maurice, blocks of large size are found, and used in the iron-furnaces of that vicinity. Moulders' sand is also found here, and at Laval, near Quebec. At Pittsburg, in Ontario, large quantities of stone for iron-workers is quarried, and at Perth, Brockville, and Owen Sound, moulders' sand exists in large quantities. It is also found at Windsor, and other points in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

VII. MATERIALS FOR BRICKS, POTTERY, AND GLASS.

Under this head may be noticed the clays for the manufacture of common bricks, tiles, and coarse earthenware. No clays fit for the finer kinds of pottery have as yet been found in the country.

Clays suited for the manufacture of bricks are found in a vast number of places throughout the Province. In Ontario, the clays are divided into two classes. The older and underlying deposit is comparatively free from oxide of iron, and yields white bricks, which generally, however, have a somewhat yellowish tinge. The white-brick clay is unconformably overlaid by another deposit, which gives red bricks. These white bricks, which are more esteemed than the red, are made in a great many localities, from the shore of Lake Huron as far eastward as Brockville. The average number of bricks made annually in Toronto is from fifteen to twenty millions, of which from seven to ten millions are white bricks.

In Quebec, the two kinds of clay which are distinguished in the West are no longer met with; but an extensive deposit of marine clay extends throughout the valleys of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence, and furnishes everywhere material for bricks. The two principal manufacturers at Montreal produce each about ten millions of bricks annually. Some beds of these clays are employed for the manufacture of coarse earthenware, which is manufactured at many places in either Province. Drain-tiles for agricultural purposes are also made at several places.

The white siliceous sandstone of the Potsdam formation affords, in many places, a material sufficiently pure for the manufacture of glass.

The specimens of this stone from Vaudreuil have attracted the attention of English glass manufacturers, who import a similar material from the United States, and who have made inquiries as to the price at which the sandstone could be furnished in England. A successful glass factory has since been established at Vaudreuil.

Good marine clays, furnishing material for bricks, are to be found at very many places in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, so that they may be considered as generally obtainable for local use.

Fire-clay is met with beneath the coal-seams in the Newcastle district of New Brunswick, and has been shipped to some extent to St. John, but less attention has been devoted to it than its value and accessibility deserve.

Good red-brick clays exist at Fort Garry in Manitoba, and will be of considerable value to that Province, if care is taken in the proper mixture of suitable sand, and in burning.

Brick-clays exist near Victoria in British Columbia, and at many other parts of the coast, as at Comox Harbour and elsewhere.

VIII. CEMENTS AND MORTARS.

Under this head come the ordinary limestones and those suitable for making water-lime.

The Lower Silurian limestones of the Chazy formation and of the Trenton group afford, throughout their distribution, abundant material for the manufacture of lime, and they are extensively burned in many parts of the Dominion. From their general purity, and from their freedom from iron and magnesia, they yield a white lime well adapted for making fine mortar, for whitening walls, for agricultural purposes, and for the purification of coal-gas.

The Middle and Upper Silurian limestones of Ontario are generally magnesian, and have the composition of dolomite. When burned, they yield a meagre or magnesian lime, which is for the most part very free from impurities. These magnesian limes yield very strong mortar, but are considered to be less proper for agricultural purposes than those which contain no magnesia.

The limestones of the Laurentian series are very important, both from their extent and from the fact that wherever they occur the same region presents fertile valleys fit for cultivation.

Hydraulic cements are artificially made by mingling chalk or other carbonate of lime with a proper quantity of clay, and calcining the mixture. Where, however, natural admixtures of clay and carbonate of lime can be obtained in abundance, it is more advantageous to employ them than to resort to artificial preparations. When a limestone contains ten or fifteen per cent. of clay, it yields a lime possessing hydraulic properties, which increase with the proportion of clay; and when this amounts to one-third of the lime, the mixture yields a mortar which hardens almost immediately under water. Magnesian limes yield hydraulic cements equally good with those of pure lime.

Argillaceous limestones and dolomites, yielding good hydraulic cements, are known in many parts of Canada. Valuable quarries are found at Gaspé, at Quebec City, and other points in that Province, and at Nepean, Kingston, Thorold (an exceptionally good cement), Oneida, Brantford, and on Lake Huron in the Province of Ontario. Limestones, both of the ordinary and magnesian sorts, and of every shade from pure white to one which, from disseminated graphite, is nearly black, form thick deposits at the narrows of the St. John River in New Brunswick, and many large quarries are worked. Through the whole coastal group very pure white car-

bonates of lime are found in Charlotte and King's counties, the Nerepis River, Grand Manan, etc. Pure limestones are also found at Woodstock, Canterbury, and the north-western counties.

In Nova Scotia also, good limestones are found in Cumberland County, and near Windsor and Halifax, and at Big Bras d'Or and other parts of Cape Breton. In Manitoba and the North-west they abound near many of the lakes and rivers.

Limestones are abundant in British Columbia, both in Vancouver Island and the mainland, in those parts which have come under survey. They are of both grey and white descriptions, and afford an excellent building-lime.

IX. GRINDING AND POLISHING MATERIALS.

These consist of millstones employed for grinding grain, and, secondly, of stones used for grinding, sharpening, cutting, and polishing metals and stones. Besides these, mention may be made of garnet rock, sometimes used as a substitute for emery, and which occurs in Canada at Bay St. Paul and St. Jerome, in Quebec.

The French buhrstone, which is preferred to all other materials for the construction of mills for grinding grain, is a peculiar chert-like siliceous rock, having a porous or cellular texture, which renders its surface especially adapted for the purpose.

In the Laurentian series in Canada, however, a cellular chert of this kind occurs in large veins, apparently of aqueous origin, cutting the intrusive syenite of Grenville. The chert, which much resembles the French buhrstone in its character, has been pronounced to be equally well fitted for the manufacture of millstones. The portions at the surface are, however, injured by the weather; and the difficulties of quarrying the material from a vein in the hard syenite are such that it would probably prove more expensive than the imported buhrstone.

In various parts of the country, millstones, inferior to the French stones, but answering a very good purpose, are made from different hard siliceous rocks. Along the north shore of the Ottawa, on the Saguenay, at St. Cuthbert, Vaudreuil, and other points in Quebec, millstones of a good quality have been made from the quartzose conglomerates or granitoid gneiss rocks.

At Cayuga in Ontario good millstones are manufactured, and some points on Lake Superior possess rocks of a similar character.

For *grindstones and whetstones*, a sandstone well adapted is found in Ontario at Nottawasaga, Collingwood, and Madoc; and in Quebec, at Whetstone Point on the Chaudière Lake, Whetstone Island in Lake Memphremagog, and at Stanstead, Bolton, and Oxford.

In New Brunswick, sandstones of superior quality for making millstones or grindstones may be obtained in the Lower Carboniferous or millstone-grit series of rocks, near the head of the Bay of Fundy. Quarries have been opened at Shepody Bay and neighbouring points.

In Nova Scotia the quarries of Minudie yield excellent grindstones and scythe-stones, which are largely manufactured for export.

X. BUILDING-STONES.

Of these Canada possesses an abundance, both for common and decorative architecture.

Granite, syenite, and gneiss may be considered together, inasmuch as they pass into one another.

In Quebec, one of the most beautiful granites is to be found in the township of Stanstead, where a mass of it covers an area of about six square miles. This granite is a rather fine-grained and uniform mixture of white orthoclase and white quartz, with a sparing amount of black mica, giving a light grey colour to the mass. The rock is free from iron pyrites, and appears to be but little affected by the weather. It is capable of being easily split by wedges into blocks of almost any required size. This stone appears to compare favourably with the best granites of Great Britain and of New England. Although granite is more expensive to quarry and to dress than limestone, its superior beauty and durability cause it to be preferred for structures destined to be of a lasting nature; and the facilities now offered by railways enable these beautiful granites of the eastern region to find their way into all the Canadian markets.

Granite similar to the above is found at Barnston and Barford, and in many localities around the St. Francis and Megantic rivers.

Among the intrusive rocks of the Laurentian series, is a reddish syenite having an area of about thirty-six miles among the Laurentian rocks in the townships of Grenville, Chatham, and Wentworth. It is composed chiefly of a deep flesh-red orthoclase feldspar, and a greenish-black cleavable hornblende.

A very fine variety of syenite is obtained from Barrow Island in the St. Lawrence near Gananoque; and it is said to be common in numerous small islands from this nearly to Brockville. It differs from the last in containing but a small proportion of greenish hornblende. The quartz, which is more abundant than in the Grenville syenite, is somewhat bluish and opalescent; and this, with the rarity of the hornblende, gives to the rock a brighter red colour, which is very agreeable to the eye, and resembles that of the red Aberdeen granite.

The gneiss of the Laurentian series is in many localities well fitted for building purposes; but it occurs in districts removed from the towns, and has received but few applications.

Sandstones capable of being employed for building purposes abound in Lake Superior and through the Huronian series. At Lyn near Brockville in Ontario massive beds are found, from which sandstone was procured for the new houses of Parliament in

Ottawa, as also from similar quarries at Nepean. A belt of sandstone strata, from two to ten feet thick in its different beds, and known as the Grey-band, extends from Queenston to Collingwood, and from this sandstone University College in Toronto was built.

In the Province of Quebec, at Gaspé, on Anticosti Island, and at Vaudreuil, quarries of fine sandstone are to be found in abundance.

In New Brunswick, many excellent granites are obtained from those of the Laurentian system. At Eagle's Cliff, and at St. George in Charlotte County, in the Nerepis Valley, and on the St. Croix River, quarries producing excellent stone for architectural purposes exist. Sandstones of various textures and colours are abundant through the southern counties. The best is an olive-grey freestone in Albert and Westmoreland counties. Red freestones are found at Lepreau, and grey sandstones of a harder character in the county of St. John. Sandstones of fine building quality are found in Nova Scotia at Minudie, Cheverie, Hantsport, and Windsor.

The good grey limestones suitable for building are of frequent occurrence. The principal points worked for supply in Quebec are at Grenville, Grand Isle, Caughnawaga, and Pointe Claire. Large quarries are open near Montreal, derived from the grey beds of the Trenton formation. The band has a thickness of from eight to twelve feet, made up of beds of from three to eighteen inches. From these are derived the stones used in the best buildings of Montreal. Farther down the St. Lawrence, these limestones are to be found at very many points, and also at Murray Bay, the Saguenay, and Anticosti.

In Ontario, these limestones are to be found at Niagara and Guelph,—where the quarries are exceptionally good,—at Owen Sound, Brantford, and, in the eastern part of the Province, at Brockville, Bowmanville, Kingston, and Cornwall.

In North-western Ontario and Manitoba, supplies of good building limestones and sandstones are to be found on Lake Nipigon, the Black Sturgeon River, and elsewhere. The limestones of the parish of Portland and the narrows of the St. John in New Brunswick, already mentioned for lime and cements, will undoubtedly yield good material for building purposes.

In the valley of the Nerepis and the north-western counties, excellent building limestones are found, and in Nova Scotia they are also sufficiently abundant over most localities heretofore noticed.

In British Columbia, very beautiful crystalline limestones for building purposes, furnishing blocks of great size, are found at Mount Mark above Horne Lake, and at Texada Island.

At Yale, on the Fraser River, a very fine, greyish-white building granite is observed, and limestone suitable for building is found both here and on the Thompson River. At Newcastle Island near Nanaimo, most valuable grey sandstone quarries are worked for export to San Francisco and to Victoria.

Marbles.—The name of marble is applied to those varieties of limestone which, from their fineness of texture and colour, and from their susceptibility of polish, are proper for decorative architecture, or for sculpture. Marbles may consist either of pure or of magnesian carbonate of lime. The presence of foreign minerals generally renders a limestone unfit for use as a marble; but serpentine, which does not differ much from carbonate of lime in hardness, is often intermingled with it, and gives rise to some fine varieties of marble. This mineral may greatly predominate over the limestone, or even exclude it altogether; thus giving rise to serpentine rock, or ophiolite, which through these admixtures passes into the marbles proper. As all of these have about the same hardness, and are employed for similar uses, they are not unfrequently confounded under the technical name of marble. The great variety of Canadian marbles, and the beauty of many of them, has attracted particular attention abroad; and the collection of Canadian marbles was especially commended in the Report of the Paris Exhibition of 1862. A fine collection is now exhibited at the Geological Museum in Montreal.

The crystalline limestones of the Laurentian series yield in many cases a strong white marble, which, although not generally fine enough for statuary, is well fitted for purposes of decoration. Among the localities on the Ottawa may be mentioned the Calumet Falls, Portage du Fort, and Fitzroy Harbour; which last has been employed for the Parliament buildings at Ottawa. Portions of the Portage du Fort marble are of a tolerably fine grain, pure white in colour, and of a quality well fitted for all purposes but that of statuary. Near Beverley, in the township of Bastard, beds of this limestone are wrought as a marble for tombstones. It is strongly coherent, but greyish-white in colour, and contains small spangles of mica and of graphite.

Many fine varieties of serpentine marbles are found in Quebec through the Eastern Townships, and at Melbourne, Orford, and St. Joseph, at St. Lin, St. Dominique, St. Armand, and Dudswell. These marbles are of infinite variety of shade and colour, pure white, dove-grey, red, brown, black, or of variegated tints, and they take a fine polish.

In Ontario at Cornwall, Barrie, and Arnprior are fine marbles of similar character. Marbles of crystalline texture admixed with bands of yellowish green and dark green serpentine are found in New Brunswick on the St. John River, but blocks large enough for ornamental purposes are difficult to obtain. For this reason the beds at Long Island on the west side of the river, opened some years since by the Hon. S. L. Tilley, have been abandoned, although the product obtained in small blocks was of considerable beauty.

In British Columbia, many of the white limestones on the mainland are of the fineness of texture and the hardness of marble; and in Vancouver Island, at Horne Lake, the limestone rocks produce a great variety of excellent ornamental marbles, suitable for almost all purposes. They are all more or less crystalline, and of white, whitish, dove-grey, and bluish colours; but none of the beds, so far

as observed, are sufficiently white and fine-grained to afford statuary marble. As a material for building purposes it could not be surpassed, as regards durability and the size of the blocks which could be obtained. Some of the beds present faces of from thirty to fifty feet in breadth, without, so far as could be seen, a single flaw or crack. The Qualicum River, which discharges Horne Lake, would afford any amount of water-power for driving all the machinery required for cutting, dressing, and polishing the marble. The limestone cliffs are from a mile and a half to three miles from the outlet of the lake.

Flagstones are to be obtained from many of the stratified rocks already mentioned as building-stones or marbles, the thinner beds being well fitted for floors, hearths, walks, and crossings.

Among the crystalline rocks of the Eastern Townships, the mica slates of Sutton Mountain will doubtless afford, in some parts, good flagstones.

The higher rocks on the west side of Memphremagog Lake, at Pottou Ferry, and on the east side for some miles above the outlet, afford beds of a greyish-brown, somewhat calcareous sandstone, which splits readily into slabs, some of them as thin as two inches. These may be obtained of almost any required size up to six feet by three, and often ten feet by five. The slabs are very regular in thickness, but their surfaces are somewhat rough, and would require a little dressing. Great quantities of these stones might be easily obtained along the lake-shore.

On both sides of the Rivière du Loup for some miles above its junction with the Chaudière, beds of fine-grained, dark bluish-grey sandstones are met with, some of which divide with the bedding into layers sufficiently thin for roofing-slates, while others would yield excellent flagstones, which may be obtained five or six feet long, by two or three feet wide, and not more than an inch in thickness. Similar flagstones and slates are met with at many other points in Quebec.

In Ontario, the Hudson River group furnishes thin-bedded sandstones fitted for flagging, which are exposed on the banks of the rivers falling into Lake Ontario in the vicinity of Toronto, and in other parts of its distribution farther west. The grey band of the Clinton formation affords along its outcrop thin beds of sandstones, which are well fitted for flagging, and are extensively used for that purpose in Toronto and in Hamilton.

In New Brunswick, material suitable for flagging is found in the sandstones of the St. John group, and in some of the northern counties.

In Nova Scotia they are procured from the thinner beds of the sandstones mentioned for building purposes, in Minudie, Cheverie, Hantsport, and Windsor.

Flagstones for both the domestic and San Francisco markets are obtained at Newcastle Island in British Columbia, in any quantity and of very large size.

Roofing-slates.—Extensive quarries of slates for the roofing of houses, and of a quality in no way inferior to the best Welsh slates, have within the last few years been opened in Quebec on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway, at Walton in the township of Melbourne, and good quarries are also found on the St. Francis River, and at Rivière du Loup.

In Ontario, good roofing-slates have been obtained on the north shore of Lake Superior, and on the east shore of Lake Nipigon.

In New Brunswick, the only slates suitable for roofing are the pale-grey micaceous argillites of Charlotte and Queen's counties.

A band of slate well adapted for this purpose runs through Charlotte County eastward, and is well exposed at Basswood Ridge, Oak Hill, Jerusalem Settlement, and Hampstead on the St. John River.

In Nova Scotia, a band of good slate occurs near Weymouth.

XI. MATERIALS FOR ORNAMENTAL PURPOSES.

Under this title may be considered certain porphyries, and other feldspathic and siliceous rocks, which are capable of being employed for vases, tables, inlaid work, and for various articles of ornament. The hardness of these materials, and the consequent cost of cutting and polishing them, prevents their employment to any great extent, and causes the preference to be given, in many cases, to marbles and to serpentine. The latter, from its softness, and from the ease with which it is cut and turned in a lathe with the aid of ordinary tools, is much employed in various countries for ornamental purposes. Some of the varieties of serpentine which are found at Melbourne, and elsewhere in the Eastern Townships, are apparently well fitted for such uses. The recent application of a variety of diamond to the turning of stones in a lathe has, however, greatly facilitated the working of these harder materials, which are now fashioned into shape at much less expense than formerly. Few countries afford more beautiful or more numerous varieties of hard rocks of this kind than Canada: among these are the porphyries, the labradorite, and other opalescent feldspars.

The agates which are common in the amygdaloidal rocks of Lake Superior, and are abundant in the form of pebbles along the shores of Thunder Bay, and of Michipicoten and St. Ignace islands, admit of being cut for ornaments. They are often of considerable size, and exhibit a fine variety of colours. The agates which are found in the conglomerates of the Bonaventure formation are scattered abundantly along the coast where this rock prevails, and are known by the name of Gaspé pebbles. They are of small size, but are often of

fine colours, and admit of a good polish. Agates, however, are very common in many countries, and, unless of considerable size and perfection, they have but little value.

Gems.—Canada has as yet afforded but few gems. The zircons or hyacinths in the Laurentian limestones at Grenville are occasionally transparent, and have a fine colour; and the presence of small portions of red and blue varieties of corundum in these same limestones in Burgess may also be noticed. This mineral constitutes the gems known as sapphire and ruby; and it is worthy of remark that the sapphire of Ceylon is found, with chondrodite, in similar crystalline limestones. The transparent green garnet of Orford, which owes its colour to oxide of chrome, has hitherto been met with only in small crystals; but if found of large size, it would constitute a gem as beautiful as the emerald. Amethysts abound in some parts on the coast of Lake Superior; but the specimens hitherto brought from that region have seldom been sufficiently fine in colour for the jeweller's use. The so-called Quebec diamonds, which are sometimes cut and polished for ornaments, are nothing more than rock crystal.

Beautiful varieties of porphyry are found in Quebec at Grenville and Bathurst. In Ontario, a fine opalescent labrador-feldspar, so called from the region where it was first noticed, is found on Lake Huron, as also in Abercrombie in Quebec.

Jasper.—A bed of jasper occurs in the town of Sherbrooke, and is traced for a considerable distance, having in some parts a breadth of six feet. Its colour is blood-red, and it includes small grains of red hematite, and occasionally passes into a jaspery iron ore. In the parts exposed, this jasper does not appear to be sufficiently compact to be wrought for ornamental purposes. A small bed of jasper occurs imbedded in the red shales at Rivière Ouelle. Its colours are dark green and reddish-brown, and it is penetrated by small veins of white chalcedony. This jasper is compact and uniform in its texture, and receives a good polish. In some parts, the reddish-brown base is marked by clouds of a brilliant red. The jasper conglomerate of the Huronian series is fine in texture, and often brilliant in colour, and the whole rock is extremely solid, and receives a polish which makes it well fitted for ornamental purposes. Great beds of this jasper conglomerate are met with on the north shore of Lake Huron, where rounded masses of it, often of large size, are also found. A beautiful bed of jasper is found in New Brunswick at Washademoak Lake near Taft's Cove.

In New Brunswick, some of the granites, marbles, and serpentines mentioned for architectural uses may also be employed for decorative purposes, and will take a fine polish. In the range of intrusive granites extending from Digdequash River through the Nerepis Hills to the St. John River in Queen's County, and about Lake Utopia and the Magaguadavic River, some of the red syenitic granites will compare, in depth and richness of colour, with the highly esteemed red granite of Scotland. Felsites and porphyries of uniform texture and beauty of colour are frequently seen in the south-western counties. Beds of a valuable character are seen about the Chimook Lakes on the St. Andrew's Railway, and about Digdequash and Magaguadavic, and also some beds of exceeding beauty at Shin Creek in Queen's County.

XII. LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

A very fine-grained and compact limestone is required for the purposes of lithography, and beds having these characters are found in the Birdseye and Black River formation, at the base of the Trenton group throughout a considerable part of its distribution, from Hungerford to Rama on Lake Couchiching in Ontario. In the township of Marmora, there is a section of about twenty feet of light grey limestone, which is compact, with a conchoidal fracture, and holds no organic remains. Some of the beds contain numerous small lenticular crystals of calc-spar, and are marked with crystallites. There is, however, a bed of two feet in thickness, which is extremely fine in its grain, and yields a lithographic stone of excellent quality. It has been repeatedly tried by lithographers, both in Canada and England, with most satisfactory results. It is probable that equally good material for the purpose may be found in other parts of this band, which may be traced for about a hundred miles.

Beds of a fine-grained yellowish-grey stone, well fitted for lithographic purposes, have lately been found among the dolomites of the Onondaga formation in the township of Brant.

The stone from this formation, being magnesian, is attacked by acids more gently and with less effervescence than ordinary limestone. This peculiarity in the action of acids, which are employed in the lithographic process, is said to be an advantage.

XIII. MINERAL SPRINGS AND WATERS.

The unaltered palæozoic rocks of Canada abound in mineral springs, a great number of which have been submitted to chemical analysis, and may for convenience be arranged in six classes, according to their chemical composition. In the first three classes chlorides predominate; in the fourth, carbonates; and in the fifth and sixth, sulphuric acid and sulphates. The waters of the first, second, and sixth classes are neutral; those of the third and fourth are alkaline; and those of the fifth are acid.

Nowhere else has such a complete systematic examination of the waters of a region, and of a great geological series, been made as in Canada, and the extended series of analyses given in the volumes of the Geology of Canada obtain an additional importance from

the fact that the waters are derived from palæozoic strata, which prepares us to find certain points of difference between these waters and those of other countries, for the most part belonging to more recent geological formations.

The brine-springs of the first class are altogether unlike those of England, Germany, and the State of New York. In all of these, common salt greatly predominates, and the earthy chlorides form but a very small portion of the solid contents; while in the waters of the first class in Canada, these chlorides constitute more than one-half of the saline ingredients. The brine-springs of other regions are supposed to arise from the solution of rock salts, which occur in beds, or in crystals disseminated through the strata, as in the saliferous marls of the Onondaga formation. In the process of crystallization the common salt separates from the earthy chlorides; and hence the brine-springs of New York, which have their source in this formation, are solutions of chloride of sodium, with but very little impurity. The brine-springs of the Lower Silurian limestones of Canada, on the contrary, may be supposed to represent the composition of the ancient ocean in which these early strata were deposited. The action of the carbonate of soda from feldspathic rocks, through long ages, has since decomposed the greater part of the chloride of calcium of the ocean, replacing it by chloride of sodium, and forming the carbonate of lime of which vast limestone formations have been built up. The mineral waters of the second class, which are distinguished by containing a large proportion of carbonate of magnesia, and but very little carbonate of lime, seem, from numerous analyses, to be very rare in Germany. Though the number of springs submitted to examination has been very large, they form but a small portion of those which are known to exist through the country, and we can but briefly enumerate the most important.

The first class includes saline waters containing chloride of sodium, with large portions of chlorides of calcium and magnesium, sometimes with sulphates. The carbonates of lime and magnesia are either present only in very small quantities, or are altogether wanting. These waters are generally very bitter to the taste, and always contain portions of bromides and iodides.

The waters of the first class are characterized by the presence of great quantities of chlorides of magnesium and calcium; amounting, in several cases, to more than one-half the solid contents of the water. This composition is altogether unlike that of any waters hitherto studied. The water of the Dead Sea offers some resemblance to these curious brine-springs, in its large amount of chloride of magnesium; but it differs in containing a much smaller proportion of chloride of calcium, and a larger quantity of chloride of potassium; resembling in this respect the bitter of sea-water, in which, from the separation of the chloride of sodium, the potash has accumulated. The occasionally large proportion of iodine in these brine-springs is especially worthy of notice.

Among the most notable springs of this class are those of St. Catharine's, Ont. A well was sunk here some years since in the hope of obtaining brine for the manufacture of salt. The brine is so much charged with lime and magnesia salts as to be unfit for this purpose, but it has acquired considerable reputation in the treatment of many diseases. It is used at the well both internally and externally, and is also evaporated to small volume and sent over the country in a concentrated form. A second well was opened afterwards, of a water similar to the other, but somewhat less strong. Large sanitary establishments have been opened at these wells.

An attempt was formerly made to manufacture salt from a well of the first class in the village of Ancaster, Ont., but, from the large amount of earthy chlorides, the purification was found to be difficult. At Hallowell and Whitby, in Ontario, and at St. Benoit and Bay St. Paul, in Quebec, springs exist of very bitter and saline properties, but with varying proportions of bromine and iodine.

The second class includes a large number of saline waters, which differ from the first in containing, besides the chlorides of sodium, calcium, and magnesium, considerable portions of bicarbonates of lime and magnesia, the latter carbonate generally predominating. Small quantities of oxide of iron, and of baryta and strontia, are frequently present. These waters generally contain much smaller proportions of earthy chlorides than the first class, and are therefore less bitter, and more pleasant to the taste.

The springs of Plantagenet, in Ontario, and St. Léon and Ste. Geneviève, in Quebec, are notable examples of this class. The waters of the former are largely sent over the country, and are highly esteemed as medicinal waters. There are here several springs of nearly similar analysis.

The spring at St. Léon contains sufficient carbonate of iron to give it a chalybeate taste, and those of Ste. Geneviève are remarkable for the large proportion of iodides which they contain.

At Caledonia Springs, Ont., one of the four waters which have made this place noted for medicinal resort is of this class.

The Lanoraie spring (Quebec) is remarkable for the considerable proportion of salts of baryta and strontia which the water contains.

At Assumption, Baie du Febvre, Berthier, St. Eustache, and Sabrevoise, in Quebec, and at Kingston, Ancaster, and Gloucester, in Ontario, springs of this class have been examined; those of Kingston partaking also largely of the characteristics of waters of the first class.

The third class includes those saline waters which contain, besides chloride of sodium, a portion of carbonate of soda, with bicarbonates of lime and magnesia. Small amounts of baryta, strontia, and of boric and phosphoric acids, are often present in these waters, and bromides and iodides are very rarely wanting.

At Caledonia Springs, a watering-place of some note in Ontario, the three springs, known as the Gas Spring, the Saline Spring, and the White Sulphur Spring, are of this class. Varennes, a watering-place eighteen miles below Montreal, on the St. Lawrence, possesses

two similar springs, which are largely resorted to. Baie du Febvre, Ste. Martine, Belœil, Chambly, and the Providence Spring of Ste. Hyacinthe, are examples of this class in Quebec; and Fitzroy, Hawkesbury, Henryville, and Rawdon, in Ontario.

The waters of the fourth class differ from the last in containing but a small proportion of chloride of sodium, while the carbonate of soda predominates. These waters generally contain a much smaller amount of solid matters than those of the previous classes, and have not a very marked taste until evaporated to a small volume, when they are found to be strongly alkaline.

A remarkable spring of this class occurs near Chambly, where the water overflows in a small stream from a well eight or ten feet deep. The water is slightly thermal, and carbonate of soda forms more than one-half of the solid contents of the water, which also affords evidences of bromine, iodine, strontia, and baryta.

The spring at St. Ours is remarkable for the large proportion of 25 per cent. of the solid matter being potash salts.

The other chief examples in this Province (Quebec) are at the St. John suburb of the city of Quebec, Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, Joly, and Nicolet, and an example also is found at Scarborough, in York County, Ontario.

The fifth class includes acid waters, which are remarkable for containing a large proportion of free sulphuric acid, with sulphates of lime, magnesia, protoxide of iron, and alumina. These springs, which are few in number, and characterized by their acid styptic taste, generally contain some sulphuretted hydrogen.

The principal ones examined were those of Niagara and Tuscarora, in Ontario. The former is a spring of acid water, in a basin about thirty inches deep and three or four feet in diameter, and is in a yellow clay which, at a depth of three or four feet, is underlain by the red and green sandstone of the Medina formation. The water of the basin is slightly yellowish, turbid, and very styptic and acid, and is in constant ebullition from the escape of inflammable gas, and has a decided taste and smell of sulphuretted hydrogen. It contains sulphuric but no hydrochloric acid, and portions of lime, magnesia, alumina, protoxide of iron, and alkalies, besides an organic matter which causes the residue of the evaporated water to blacken when heated. The specific gravity of this water is 1.002.16, and in round numbers the water may be said to contain two parts of hydrated sulphuric acid in 1000.

About a mile and a half above Chippewa, near the Niagara River, is a similar spring, which has been described by Dr. Mack, of St. Catharines. The water is very sour to the taste, and strongly impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen. A qualitative analysis shows it to be similar in composition to the water described above, but somewhat stronger. This spring rises from the Onondaga formation; but another similar water, said to be near St. David's, rises, like that of Niagara, from the Medina formation.

What is known as the Sour Spring of Tuscarora, is upon the Indian Reserve, about nine miles south of Brantford. The water is kept in constant agitation by a discharge of inflammable gas. It is slightly turbid and brownish, and has a styptic, acid, and sulphurous taste. The presence of sulphuretted hydrogen is also evident from the odour, and from the ready blackening of bright silver when immersed in the water.

The specific gravity of the water is 1.005.58. It contains no trace of chlorides, but gives by analysis as follows, for 1000 parts:

Sulphate of potash.....	.0608
" soda.....	.0502
" lime.....	.7752
" magnesia.....	.1539
" protoxide of iron.....	.3638
" alumina.....	.4681
Phosphoric acid.....	traces
Hydrated sulphuric acid (SO ₃ HO).....	4.2895
	6.1615

In the sixth class may be included some neutral saline waters, in which the sulphates of lime, magnesia, and the alkalies predominate, chlorides being present only in small amounts. To this class belongs a mineral water from Hamilton, remarkable for the very large proportion of sulphate of magnesia which it contains; and another at Charlotteville, which is noticeable from the great amount of sulphuretted hydrogen it contains, amounting to nearly 12 cubic inches in 100 cubic inches of water. It is limpid and sparkling, and pungent to the taste from this cause.

A copious spring of mineral water, belonging to the sixth class, occurs in the township of Brant. It is described as filling a basin of eighty-eight by forty-five feet, having a depth of about forty feet, and situated upon a mound composed of calcareous tufa. From the clear blue colour of the water in the basin, it has received the name of the Blue Spring. The flow from the spring is constant and copious, and the water is sulphurous to the taste and smell.

There are some brine-springs belonging to the first class in New Brunswick, at Sussex and Salt Springs, and salt has been to a limited extent manufactured at the former place. In Nova Scotia there are some few springs of medicinal reputation.

The Bras d'Or saline water of Cape Breton has a well-grounded reputation for effecting cures in various maladies. It belongs to the first class, and is remarkable for the unusually small quantities of sulphates and carbonates, and the unusually large quantity of chloride of calcium.

The Wilmot Spring in Annapolis County has a reputation in cutaneous diseases, but no correct analysis of it has been obtained. It is no doubt highly charged with mineral substances.

The Spa Spring, at Windsor, is a chalybeate water, and belongs to the sixth class. It has a considerable local reputation.

There are brine-springs at River Philip and Renfrew of some value. No doubt in a systematic survey of the waters of the Lower Provinces many valuable mineral springs yet unknown might be brought to light.

For economic uses, the saline springs of the first class are too much charged with earthy chlorides to be suited to the manufacture of common salt; while those of the second class contain too small a proportion of salt to be employed with advantage. It is not impossible that the large amount of alkaline carbonates in some of the springs of the fourth class might be made economically available, provided that the waters were concentrated, during the heats of summer, by solar evaporation. The supplies of dilute sulphuric acid furnished by the waters of the fifth class might also be found of value, in their vicinity, for manufacturing purposes.

In a medicinal point of view, the mineral waters of Canada are already known to a considerable extent; but they are generally employed without much reference to the great variations in their composition. Among saline waters, those containing considerable quantities of earthy chlorides must evidently possess medicinal properties very different from those in which large amounts of carbonate of soda are present. The salts of iodine, which are rarely absent, and are found in such unusually large quantities in the saline waters of Ste. Geneviève, and the salts of baryta and strontia which occur in those of St. Léon, Lanoraie, Varennes, and many other springs, are also especially worthy of consideration in a therapeutic point of view.

Few of these springs are very copious, and the water in their basins is consequently subject to more or less modification from atmospheric influences, and, so far as they have yet been examined, none offer any considerable elevation of temperature above the mean of the region in which they occur. There are, however, some instances where this is exceeded sufficiently to cause them to be regarded as slightly thermal.

It is proper to remark that the examinations of this subject were mostly undertaken previous to 1867, and in the two Provinces of Quebec and Ontario only. In 1867, brine-springs of great extent were discovered in Ontario, at Goderich and Clinton, the source of which, however, is believed to be in formations of later date than those of the first class here mentioned. These being of real economic importance, have been noticed by themselves under the head of "salt," in the division of "minerals of agricultural use," and in the same connection have also been noticed the brine springs of Manitoba and British Columbia, and those of the Maritime Provinces; leaving this article chiefly to the consideration of such waters as are of medicinal value, or have not yet been applied to economic uses.

For the information about the medicinal springs of Nova Scotia, which we mention, we are indebted to a pamphlet published by Professor How, of Dalhousie College.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

THE geology of these two Provinces is considered separately, as a matter of convenience. The authorities from which the information above given is derived are chiefly the records of the geological surveys of Canada down to the summer of 1874, and the Acadian Geology of Dr. Dawson. With the exception of a chapter in the latter, these relate solely to the Provinces of the mainland, as Prince Edward Island has not yet received the attention of the Dominion geologists since its admission into the Confederation in 1873. We extract the facts given below regarding this island, exclusively from the "Report on the Geological Structure and Mineral Resources of P. E. Island, by J. W. Dawson, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., assisted by B. J. Harrington, B.A., Ph.D.": 1871.

The geological formations represented in Prince Edward Island are, in ascending order, or proceeding from the oldest to the newest:

1. Beds of brown, grey, and red sandstone and shale, with layers of coarse concretionary limestone and fossil plants. These may be considered as of Newer Carboniferous age, and are similar in mineral character and fossils to beds occurring on the opposite coasts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and there overlying the productive coal-measures. These beds occur principally in the peninsula between Orwell Bay and Pownal Bay, in Governor's Island in Hillsborough Bay, and on the coast between the West and North Capes.

2. A series of bright red sandstones, usually with calcareous cement, alternating with beds of red and mottled clay and soft red shale, and with occasional white bands and stains and layers of concretionary limestones and conglomerate. They resemble in mineral character, and the few fossils which they afford, the Trias or new red sandstone of Nova Scotia and of Connecticut. In Prince Edward Island, this formation may be divided into two members, the lower of which (representing, perhaps, the Bunter Sandstein of Europe) is characterized by the prevalence of hard concretionary calcareous sandstones and obscure fossil plants, while the upper (representing, perhaps, the Keuper of Europe) has softer and more regularly bedded sandstones and clays. One or other of these constitutes the superficial rock over the greater part of the island, the beds undulating in very gentle synclinal and anticlinal curves. They are probably unconformable to the beds of the formation first mentioned, but these are so slightly inclined that this is not very perceptible. This forma-

tion has afforded the remains of the remarkable Triassic reptile, *Bathygnathus borealis*.

3. Drift deposits, which overlie the surface of the more solid rocks in the greater part of the island. These are of three kinds: 1. Boulder clay, consisting of hard, unstratified clay or loam, filled with stones, which are mostly those of the formations above mentioned, though sometimes of kinds not occurring in the island. They are often rounded, and are also scratched and polished by the action of ice. 2. Stratified sand and gravel, in some places containing sea-shells of species now living, and occasional boulders. This deposit is of comparatively rare occurrence. 3. Loose boulders lying on the surface, and which are sometimes of rocks occurring in situ in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, or on the coast of Labrador.

4. Modern deposits. The most remarkable of these are beds of peat, dunes of drifted sand, alluvial clays, and the "mussel mud," or beds of oyster and mussel shells occurring in the creeks and bays.

The Upper Carboniferous series is composed mainly of fossiliferous limestones and sandstones, interstratified with grey and red clays and shale.

The most abundant fossils are trunks of coniferous trees. These are usually silicified or converted into quartz by the infiltration of silica. Some are, however, infiltrated with the red oxide of iron, and others with carbonate of lime, and in some beds they have been flattened and converted into anthracite coal.

The silicified trunks are mostly in the brown sandstone; but, in certain grey beds, trees of apparently the same species have been converted into coaly matter, and it is the occurrence of these carbonized trees which has given rise to the belief that coal-beds exist in the places where they are found.

The carbonized trunks are imbedded in clay, which has, probably by resisting the entrance of water, prevented them from being penetrated by silica or other mineral matters. It is obvious that these carbonized trees are of no value as a source of coal, though they aid in proving that the beds in which they occur belong to the upper part of the Carboniferous system.

The beds of the Triassic system are chiefly soft red sandstone, associated with red and mottled clays, and hard calcareous sandstones and conglomerates, the latter sometimes passing into thin bands of coarse arenaceous limestone, which in some places is a dolomite or magnesian limestone.

Many good building-stones are found in the exposures of this series, which occupies the larger part of the island.

The consideration of the drift deposits is a matter more for scientific consideration than of practical importance. The leading facts in connection with them may be briefly stated.

The lower part of these deposits is a boulder-clay, often of considerable thickness, and containing great numbers of rounded fragments of Triassic sandstone, grooved in the manner now known to result from the action of ice.

This boulder clay is very generally distributed over the surface of the island, forming the subsoil; but, as the boulders themselves are soft and easily disintegrated, and the intervening material is a fertile clay or loam, this deposit is in no way injurious to the fertility of the country.

In some parts of the island, especially in the west, are beds of stratified sand and gravel, with occasional boulders, resting on the boulder clay. These beds manifestly indicate the action of the sea, and in some of them shells of a modern marine species have been found.

Lastly, there are scattered over the soil, though usually not in great numbers, loose stones or boulders, many of which are of the native rocks of the island, but many also have been derived from other sources.

In the later portion of the boulder or glacial period, Prince Edward Island would seem to have been a meeting-place of ice-laden currents, carrying boulders from both sides of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

It is deduced, from the appearance of these "travelled boulders," that in the "glacial period" Prince Edward Island was submerged, and ground over by icebergs carrying stones, which in the later portion of this period were deposited over its surface. The stratified sands and gravel were formed when the land was emerging from the waters.

Of the modern deposits, peat is the most important. Peat-bogs occur in many parts of the island, but are usually of small extent and depth. A remarkable exception to this occurs in the great turbary known as the Black Bank, on the south side of Cascumpeque Bay, and in some other bogs in Richmond Bay and its vicinity. These are the most important on the island, and were especially examined by Mr. Harrington.

The deposit at Lennox Island in Richmond Bay occurs on the north-east shore, and must once have been of far greater extent than it now is.

The peat is almost entirely the result of the accumulation of a species of *Sphagnum*, or "peat-moss," which has the property of decaying below and giving forth new vegetation above. Most of it belongs to the class called by Karmarsch "turfy peat" (Rasentorf), that is to say, it consists of masses which are but slightly decomposed, has a yellow or yellowish-brown colour, and is soft, spongy, and elastic; but the lower portion of the bed is what is known as "fibrous peat," which is characterized by its brown or black colour, by a much greater density than the turf, by its small degree of elasticity, and by the fact that the fibres, although distinguishable by the eye, are much more readily broken up than turf peat.

The bank is constantly being washed away by the waves, and at high tide the water comes within three feet of the top. But there is still a surface of about 250,000 square yards with a depth of seven

feet, and, allowing it to lose four-fifths by breaking up and drying, this would yield about 20,000 tons of dry fuel.

The peat at Squirrel Creek, near the property of Hon. W. H. Pope, is "riper" than the last described, but still it belongs to the two classes of "turfy" and "fibrous" peat.

It is said to have an area of 800 acres, but the area of workable peat is probably not more than 500 acres. Assuming this as the area, and taking the average depth at 9 feet, we get 7,260,000 cubic yards as the contents; or, deducting four-fifths for loss in drying, 1,452,000 cubic yards, or (taking the sp. gr. at 0.40) about 500,000 tons of air-dried peat.

The Black Bank deposit at Cascumpeque is situated on the southern side of Holland or Cascumpeque Bay, its eastern limit being over a mile from what is known as "Cascumpeque Narrows." This is the most extensive deposit seen, and the peat is also of the best quality. Owing to its very black colour, it has received the name of Black Bank or "Black Point." At the water's edge it is quite perpendicular, and is constantly being undermined and washed away. The height of this bank at the extremity of the point is twelve feet, or a little over, and yet, during storms, the waves come dashing in over the sand-bank opposite, and reach its very top. On going inward from the shore, it rises toward the centre seven or eight feet higher, being, like the last described, a "highmoor" (Hochmoor). The average thickness was estimated at fifteen feet, and the sphagnum is still growing over a large part of the bog. The area was estimated at nearly three million square yards (2,816,000), which would make the cubical contents amount to 14,080,000 cubic yards.

The peat is much denser and of a darker colour than that either at Squirrel Creek or Lennox Island, the lower half being very dark brown, or quite black, and much of it having nearly lost its fibrous structure; in this it approaches the character of what is known in Germany as "earthy peat."

Assuming it to lose three-fourths of its bulk in drying, this bog would afford 3,520,000 cubic yards of dry peat; or, taking the sp. gr. at 0.60, 1,777,248 tons.

Directly west of Black Bank there is said to be a second deposit exceeding it in magnitude, and still another on Grover Island; but these have not been examined particularly.

The common American oyster, *Ostrea Virginiana* and *var. Borealis*, occurs abundantly on the coast, and large accumulations of its shells with those of the mussel, *Mytilus edulis*, have been formed in some of the bays and river estuaries. I was informed by Mr. W. H. Pope, who has given much attention to this subject, that some of these beds are fifteen feet or more in thickness. They consist of dead shells, and in many places no living shells occur, even at the surface, the animals having been killed by the gradual approach of the beds to the surface of the water, exposing them to the action of the frost and ice, and to invasion of sandy sediment. These beds of dead oyster and mussel shells, with the mud filling the interstices, constitute one of the most valuable deposits on the island. Under the name of "mussel-mud," this material is taken up in great quantity by ingenious dredging machines, worked from rafts in summer or from the ice in winter, and is applied as a manure to the soil, with the most excellent effects. It supplies lime and organic matter, besides small quantities of phosphates and alkalies.

Sand-hills derived from the waste of the red sandstones are extensively developed along the north-west shore, and are liable to frequent changes unless held together by the roots of the coarse grasses growing over them.

Shore ridges, or "shooting-dykes," as they are called, from the use made of them by sportsmen, are regular banks of earth or soil fringing the creeks, and have the appearance of artificial earth-works, for which, indeed, they have sometimes been taken. They are often six feet high, and ten feet wide at the base. They are probably of the same nature as the lake ridges of Nova Scotia, and are produced by the expansion and drifting of the ice formed in the creeks in winter.

With regard to the relation of the Carboniferous rocks of Prince Edward Island to the coal-fields of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the investigations of Dr. Dawson lead to the general practical conclusions:

1. That Carboniferous rocks, similar to those of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, probably underlie the whole of Prince Edward Island.
2. That, in certain places, the upper member of the Carboniferous series appears at the surface in a nearly horizontal and undisturbed condition.
3. That boring operations prosecuted at these places would, undoubtedly, reach the Upper, and possibly the Middle, coal-measures, and the beds of coal which they may contain.
4. That the productive value of such coals must be uncertain previous to such actual trial.
5. That the depth of the seams would probably be too great for profitable mining in the present state of the coal trade.

Should any borings in the Upper coal-measures of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick take place, the information could readily be applied to Prince Edward Island. On the other hand, the successful penetration of the newer coal formation in Prince Edward Island, in search of coal, would at once develop the regions of the mainland now untried. In any case, deep boring in the newer coal formation, either in northern New Brunswick or in Prince Edward Island, could scarcely fail to develop facts of scientific interest.

On the whole, it may be concluded that the probabilities are decidedly against the discovery of any large bed of coal at such a depth as to enable it to be immediately available.

The economic geology and minerals of the island may be briefly stated:

Peat.—In European countries, and more recently in Canada and

the United States, peat has commanded much attention as a cheap and convenient fuel. In its natural state, or merely air-dried, it has been much employed for local consumption, though of very inferior heating-power to coal; but, when pulped or compressed and thoroughly dried, it has been found capable of competing with coal and wood on equal terms, both for steam production and domestic use. Charred peat has also become an important article of consumption as a substitute for wood charcoal and coke. The importance of this subject may be inferred from the following calculations by Dr. Harrington as to the quantity of peat in the three great turbaries noticed under a previous heading:

Lennox Island Bog.....	20,200 tons, value, at \$4.....	\$80,800
Squirrel Creek ".....	500,000 " " ".....	2,000,000
Black Bank ".....	1,777,248 " " ".....	7,108,992
Total.....	2,297,448 tons, value, at \$4.....	\$9,189,792

The question of fuel is likely, from the rapid disappearance of the forests, to be a matter of extreme importance in Prince Edward Island. The cheapness of coal in Nova Scotia, along with the easy transport by water to most parts of the island, and the convenient inland transportation which is afforded by the railway now completed, must prevent any serious difficulty; but it is worthy of consideration whether measures should not be taken for the utilization of the large deposits of peat existing in the Province, and shown as above to be of such immense value.

Building-Stone.—The ordinary red sandstone of the island, where thick-bedded and uniform in hardness, affords a good building-stone, easily cut, and becoming harder on exposure. Stone of this kind is obtainable in nearly all parts of the eastern and middle sections of the island, and in some parts of the western section. Quarries capable of furnishing valuable supplies to Charlottetown exist on the Bannockburn road about four miles from the railway.

The brown sandstones of Gallas Point and Campbellton are of somewhat harder texture, and a good building-stone.

Brick-Clay, etc.—Excellent deposits of this material abound on the island. They are of three kinds: 1. The beds of red clay interstratified in the Triassic formation. These are very pure and free from stones, but require to be quarried and exposed to the action of the frost, and mixed with sand. 2. Post-pliocene clays belonging to the boulder formation. These are often stony, but otherwise good material. 3. Modern alluvial clays which have accumulated in the lower levels from the waste of the higher grounds. The last are those chiefly worked at present, but the others will eventually be more largely used. We may add here, that should the process now extensively used in the United States and Great Britain for the manufacture of artificial stone from sand come into use in the island, the immense supplies of fine and uniform sand contained in the sand-hills of the north shore will afford an inexhaustible supply of the best possible material.

Limestone.—This occurs both in the Upper Carboniferous and the Trias, but not in thick beds, or of pure quality. The best limestone found is that at Miminigash and its vicinity. It is in large concretions of hard, earthy limestone, in a bed of marly sandstone, about three feet thick. Similar beds, but apparently of less importance, occur at Gallas Point and Governor's Island.

In the Trias, thin bands of concretionary limestone and conglomerate limestone occur in several places, more especially in the vicinity of Richmond and Bedeque bays, at Indian River, and at Kildare. These beds are all of coarse quality, and some of them are Dolomitic, or contain carbonate of magnesia. They are used for agricultural purposes, and, where so situated as to be easily quarried, may afford a cheaper lime for this purpose than that which is imported. At Freetown, near Bedeque Bay, this limestone is burned on a somewhat large scale.

Metallic Ores are not found anywhere in sufficient quantity to be of economic importance. The principal are:

Red Hematite.—An excellent ore of iron, in concretions at Gallas Point and elsewhere. At Gallas Point, sufficient quantities may be picked up on the beach to afford a small additional supply to an iron furnace, but not to warrant any independent enterprise.

Grey Sulphide of Copper.—In concretions in a sandstone at Governor's Island, associated with green carbonate of copper. This is a rich and valuable ore; but, so far as at present known, the quantity to be obtained is inconsiderable.

Bog Manganese Ore and Bog Iron Ore.—In concretions in many swamps in different parts of the island, but not in quantity to render it of any importance.

Soils.—The great wealth of Prince Edward Island consists in its fertile soil, and the preservation of this in a productive state is an object of imperative importance. The ordinary soil of the island is a bright red loam, passing into a stiff clay on the one hand, and sandy loam on the other. Naturally it contains all the mineral requisites for cultivated crops, while its abounding in peroxide of iron enables it rapidly to digest organic manures, and also to retain well their ammoniacal products.

The chief natural manures afforded by the island, and which may be used, in addition to the farm manures, to increase the fertility of the soil, or restore it when exhausted, are:

1. The mussel mud, or oyster-shell mud of the bays. Experience has proved this to be of the greatest value.
2. Peat and marsh mud and swamp-soil. These afford organic matters to the run-out soil at a very cheap rate.
3. Sea-weed, which can be obtained in large quantities on many parts of the shores, and is of great manurial value, whether fresh or composted.

4. Fish offal. The heads and bones of cod are more especially of much practical importance, and should be more carefully preserved than at present.

5. Limestone. The brown earthy limestones of the island are of much value in affording a supply of this material, as well as small quantities of phosphates and alkalies.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The following remarks on the geology of Newfoundland are from the reports of Alexander Murray, Esq., F.G.S., director of the geological survey of that island.

Although much of the country is still insufficiently explored, enough is known to class the rock formation of the island generally into three series, in ascending order, thus:

1. Laurentian Series.
2. Intermediate Series—Huronian or Cambrian.
3. Lower Silurian Series—Potsdam, Upper and Lower.

The Laurentian system is extensively displayed in Newfoundland, and has materially contributed to produce the remarkable geographical and topographical features of the island.

Coming to the surface in a succession of parallel anticlinals, all trending about N.N.E. and S.S.W., at intervals more or less widely apart, gneissic rocks form the principal ranges of hills and mountains from one side of the island to the other. Great masses of granite or syenite are intruded through these rocks at various parts, one conspicuous instance of which occurs at Indian Brook, a little westward of Kelligrews, near the head of the bay, where a beautiful and enduring quality of building-stone can be easily procured.

Evidences of the crystalline limestones which belong to this system occur in the valley of the Codroy River, and on the southern side of St. George's Bay, fragments of white crystalline limestone spotted with graphite being frequently seen in the former, while at the latter magnetic iron was found associated with labradorite.

The Intermediate system, supposed to be the equivalent of the Cambrian of England, and the Huronian of Canada, intersects the country in all directions, and has been especially examined from St. John's to Conception Bay, and from Topsail Head across Bell Isle to Harbour Grace. It is composed of dark-grey and red sandstones, with slate conglomerates and bands of quartzites, diorites, and jasper.

The Lower Silurian rocks of the third series underlying the island are of coarse conglomerates and limestones of Potsdam age, and coloured slates and sandstones, interstratified with dark argillaceous shales. The formation of this series over the peninsula of Avalon bears generally the description of the gold-bearing rocks of Nova Scotia, and recent examinations and comparisons of their structure and the fossils contained in them undoubtedly tend to show that the equivalents of the gold-bearing rocks of Nova Scotia have a wide spread in this Province, and the mineral condition at various parts of their distribution is such as to favour the existence of the precious metal; but even were this practically proven, it does not follow that the metal could be found in remunerative quantities.

Intrusive rocks sometimes intersect these stratified formations, and their mineral character is various, but mainly consisting of great masses of trap, or of greenstone, or feldspar porphyry.

The glacial boulders before alluded to in Prince Edward Island are also found in Newfoundland, and probably will bear a similar explanation.

The soil of the island is usually good, the valleys being level or gently undulating, and the surface soil of a sandy loam underlain by a drift of clay or gravel and a subsoil of tenacious blue or drab clay, which is sometimes slightly calcareous.

The contemporaneity of the Carboniferous rocks of Newfoundland with those of the mainland is manifested by the same want of conformity with the older and supporting formations, and the almost exact resemblance which obtains in mineral, lithological, and fossil characters throughout the stratigraphical sequence, from the base upwards; but the accumulation in the island would appear to be in considerably less volume than on the mainland; and, so far as researches will permit the expression of opinion, it seems that it is in the upper members that the Newfoundland series is principally wanting.

By a glance at the Geological Map of Canada it will immediately be observed that a vast area of the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia is spread over by members of this series; and further, that the geographical position, where similar measures have been recognized in Newfoundland, is suggestive of the latter being the prolongation of a great elliptical-shaped trough, extending from the former, the centre of which is concealed beneath the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It may also be perceived that while in New Brunswick the formation extends in a uniform unbroken sheet over the surface, it becomes broken and patched in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton. The symmetry of the ellipse, moreover, will be seen to be broken near its centre at the Magdalen Islands, where a part of the lower members of the system come to the surface, indicating the axis of an anticlinal fold, bearing in the direction of St. George's Bay. Proceeding from the westward, this fold would thus appear to be the first of a series of disturbances which increase in frequency further east, and which are intensely developed in Newfoundland.

The principal seat of the explorations of the coal-field of Newfoundland has been near George's Bay, where Mr. Murray has made special surveys. At the Middle Barachois Brook, at Robinson's Creek, and other points, outcrops of coal occur, exhibiting seams of considerable size.

At Grand Pond also, a seventeen-inch seam has been recently discovered, and it is by no means improbable that further developments of workable seams may be made by boring. Although the natural

outcrops are few, and the areas of the strictly productive measures limited, yet there seems every reason to suppose that more careful examination, accompanied by proper borings, might develop enough in this area to justify the opening of mines.

Coal is also reported to exist at Coal River, where an outcrop of nearly three feet has been seen.

Besides coal, the economic minerals of Newfoundland may be stated to comprise:

Salt, of which numerous indications exist through the Carboniferous region, although none of the springs are yet utilized as a source for manufacturing.

Gypsum.—This mineral is perhaps distributed more profusely and in greater volume in the Carboniferous country than in any part of the North American continent of the same extent. Enormous developments of it occur at Codroy, the Highlands, Middle Barchois, Robinson's Brook, Fishel's and Flat Bay brooks, while more isolated masses are found at Harry's Brook, Romain's Brook, and Port-au-Port Bays on the northern side of Saint George's Bay. As an article of export, the great objection which presents itself is the absence of secure harbours, Codroy and Sandy Point being the only safe places to embark cargo; but its value for agricultural purposes cannot be overestimated.

Copper.—The ores of copper are of frequent occurrence, often in the form of grey sulphurets, in the veins or dislocations of the Intermediate series.

There are several places in Conception, Placentia, and St. Mary's bays where the ores of copper are displayed in the intersecting veins; but although such indications are numerous, and the ore of a rich quality, it does not usually appear to be persistent, but rather to occur in isolated masses, and nothing but special survey would justify the large outlay requisite for the development of a mine. The presence of the ore, however, is so general in the veins of the Intermediate system as to constitute a characteristic.

In Notre-Dame Bay at Twillingate Islands, at Sunday Cove Island, Pilley's Island, the Three Arms of Green Bay, and other parts, veins of copper ore worthy of trial exist, and at Tilt Cove there are mines which have been worked for several years, and are said to be the richest and most productive copper mines in the world. Operations have been carried on at the mines with the most gratifying success. The ore has been found in beds of from three to four feet thick, but not in a regular lode. Over 60,000 tons of copper have already been extracted, and is chiefly exported to Swansea in Wales for smelting. A vein of nickel of some value is also worked here by the same company.

Lead.—There are various localities in Placentia, St. Mary's, and Conception bays, and also at Bay d'Espoir and Port-au-Port, where galena ores exist in quantities. A mine has been opened near the latter place at Lead Cove, on the property of the Hon. C. F. Bennett, but the most notable mine is at Placentia Bay—the La Manche Mine. This mine has been open since 1857, and several thousand tons of lead have been raised. It has changed hands many times, and its

fortunes seem to have languished more through want of unison, or lack of capital among its proprietors, than from any diminution of ore. At present we believe it has passed into the hands of a new company, who propose to try its capacity more vigorously.

Chromic iron ore, manganese, and other economic metallic ores are found, but not in quantities or locations to make them available.

Building-stones are abundant, and the sandstones on St. George's Bay, the Peninsula of Avalon, and Notre-Dame Bay, and the limestones of the latter place, are available for building, as also the granites of Black River and Conception Bay.

Roofing-slates of first quality occur at Smith's Sound and other places. Grindstones and whetstones are found at Grand Pond, and on Trinity Bay is a hone-stone, which in texture and quality rivals the far-famed oil-stone of Turkey for the purpose of sharpening the finer description of edged tools. It is chiefly to be found near the base of the Aspidilla slates, where, by careful selection, it might be produced to almost any extent.

Limestones for burning are found abundantly, and need not be specially designated, and red and yellow ochre, peat and shell marls exist on many parts of the coast.

Mr. Murray speaks at length in his reports of the new agricultural regions opened up by recent surveys, and the valuable timber lands, but these have been alluded to in their proper place, in the topographical notice of the Province.

GENERAL INFORMATION

REGARDING

The Royal Family, the Dominion Cabinet, the Senate, the House of Commons, the Provincial Legislatures, Stamp Duties, Postal Rates, &c., &c.

THE QUEEN AND THE ROYAL FAMILY.

THE QUEEN.—VICTORIA, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Empress of India, Defender of the Faith. Her Majesty was born at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819; succeeded to the throne June 20, 1837, on the death of her uncle, King William IV.; was crowned June 28, 1838; and married, Feb. 10, 1840, to his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Her Majesty is the only child of his late Royal Highness Edward, Duke of Kent, son of King George III. The children of Her Majesty are—

Her Royal Highness Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, PRINCESS ROYAL OF ENGLAND AND PRUSSIA, born Nov. 21, 1840, and married to his Royal Highness William, the Crown Prince of Germany, Jan. 25, 1858, and has had issue four sons and four daughters.

His Royal Highness Albert Edward, PRINCE OF WALES, born Nov. 9, 1841; married March 10, 1863, Alexandria of Denmark (Princess of Wales), born December 1, 1844, and has issue, Prince Albert Victor, born Jan. 8, 1864, George Frederick Ernest Albert, born June 3, 1865; Louisa Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, born Feb. 20, 1867; Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary, born July 6, 1868; and Maude Charlotte Mary Victoria, born Nov. 26, 1869.

Her Royal Highness Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843; married H.R.H. Prince Frederick Louis of Hesse, July 1, 1862, and had issue five daughters and one son; second son killed by accident, May, 1873. Died December 14, 1878.

His Royal Highness Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, born Aug. 6, 1844; married Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, Jan. 23, 1874, and has issue one son.

Her Royal Highness Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846; married to H.R.H. Prince Frederick Christian Charles Augustus of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, July 5, 1866, and has issue two sons and two daughters.

Her Royal Highness Louisa Carolina Alberta, born March 18, 1848; married to the Marquis of Lorne, eldest son of the Duke of Argyll, March, 1871.

His Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, born May 1, 1850; married recently to Princess Louise, daughter of Prince Frederick-Charles of Prussia.

His Royal Highness Leopold George Duncan Albert, born April 7, 1853.

Her Royal Highness Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, born April 14, 1857.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—OTTAWA.

GOVERNOR GENERAL.—His Excellency the Right Honourable the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., P.C.

PRIVY COUNCIL.

Premier, Minister of Interior.—Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald.
Minister of Finance.—Hon. Sir S. L. Tilley.
Postmaster General.—John O'Connor.
Minister of Public Works.—H. L. Langevin.
Secretary of State.—J. C. Aikins.
Minister of Railways and Canals.—Sir C. Tupper.
Minister of Agriculture.—J. H. Pope.
President of the Privy Council.—L. R. Masson.
Minister of Justice.—James Macdonald.
Minister of Militia and Defence.—Sir A. Campbell.
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.—James C. Pope.
Minister of Customs.—M. Bowell.
Minister of Inland Revenue.—G. Baby.
Speaker of the Senate.—D. L. Macpherson.

Officers.—William A. Himsforth, Clerk of the Privy Council; Jos. O. Côté, Assistant do.

SENATE OF CANADA.

Hon. DAVID L. MACPHERSON, *Speaker* (Toronto).
ROBERT LEMOINE, *Clerk of the Parliaments*.

SENATORS.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Hon. John Hamilton	Kingston.
" Walter H. Dickson	Niagara.
" Alexander Campbell	Toronto.
" David Christie	Paris.
" James Cox Aikins	Toronto.
" David Reesor	Yorkville.
" Elijah Leonard	London.
" William McMaster	Toronto.
" John Simpson	Bowmanville.
" James Skead	Ottawa.
" Billa Flint	Belleville.
" George W. Allan	Toronto.
" Jacques O. Bureau	Montreal.
" John Hamilton	Hawkesbury.

SENATORS.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Hon. Charles Cormier	Plessisville.
" David E. Price	Quebec.
" L. Dumouchel	Longueuil.
" J. F. Armand	Rivière des Prairies.
" William H. Chaffers	St. Césaire.
" Jean B. Guévremont	Sorel.
" James Ferrier	Montreal.
" Thomas Ryan	Montreal.
" T. D. Archibald	Sydney, N. S.
" Robert B. Dickey	Amherst, N. S.
" John Bourinot	Sydney, N. S.
" William Miller	Arichat, C. B.
" A. E. Botsford	Sackville, N. B.
" William H. Odell	Fredericton.
" David Wark	Fredericton.
" John Ferguson	Bathurst.
" A. R. McClellan	Hopewell, N. B.
" J. C. Chapais	St. Denis, Kamouraska.
" James R. Benson	St. Catharines.
" John Glasier	Sunbury, N. B.
" James Dever	St. John, N. B.
" A. W. McLellan	Londonderry, N. S.
" A. Macfarlane	Wallace, N. S.
" Frank Smith	Toronto.
" Robert Read	Belleville.
" M. A. Girard	St. Boniface, Manitoba.
" J. Sutherland	Kildonan, Manitoba.
" Hugh Nelson	Barkerville, B. C.
" C. F. Cornwall	Ashcroft, B. C.
" W. J. Macdonald	Victoria, B. C.
" H. A. N. Kaubach	Lunenburg, N. S.
" M. H. Cochrane	Compton.
" William Muirhead	Chatham, N. B.
" Alexander Vidal	Sarnia.
" Eugene Chénier	Quebec.
" George Alexander	Woodstock, Ont.
" J. H. Bellerose	St. Vincent de Paul.
" D. Montgomery	Park Corner, P. E. I.
" R. P. Haythorne	Charlottetown, P. E. I.
" Geo. W. Howland	Alberton, P. E. I.
" F. X. A. Trudel	Montreal.
" R. W. Scott	Ottawa.
" E. G. Penny	Montreal.
" Pierre Baillargeon	Quebec.
" A. H. Paquet	St. Cuthbert.
" Hector Fabre	Quebec.
" G. G. Stevens	Waterloo, Q.
" C. H. Pozer	St. George, Beauce Co., Que.
" J. D. Lewin	St. John, N. B.
" Adam Hope	Hamilton.
" L. G. Power	Halifax.
" R. P. Grant	Pictou, N. S.
" C. A. P. Pelletier	Quebec.
" Jos. Rosaire Thibault	Montreal.
" Wm. H. Brouse	Proseott.
" C. E. B. de Boucherville	Boucherville, Que.
" Harcourt B. Bull	Hamilton.
" William J. Almon	Halifax.
" J. S. Carvell	Charlottetown.
" T. N. Gibbs	Oshawa.
" John Boyd	St. John, N. B.
" Jos. Northwood, Sr.	Chatham, Ont.

CHIEF PERMANENT OFFICERS OF THE SENATE OF CANADA.—Robt. LeMoine, Clerk, Master in Chancery, Cashier and Accountant; Fennings Taylor, Deputy Clerk, Clerk Assistant and Master in Chancery; R. E. Kimber, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Hon. JOSEPH GODERIC BLANCHET, *Speaker*. ALFRED PATRICK, Esq., *Clerk of the House*.

CONSTITUENCIES.	MEMBERS.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Addington	John McRory	Loughborough, O.
Albert	Alexander Rogers	Hopewell Hill, NB
Algoma District	Simon J. Dawson	Toronto.
Annapolis	Avard Longley	Paradise, N.S.
Antigonish	Angus McIsaac	Antigonish, N.S.
Argenteuil	Hon. J. C. Abbott	Montreal.
Bagot	Joseph A. Mousseau	Montreal.
Beauce	Joseph Bolduc	St. Vic. de Tring, Q.
Beauharnois	J. G. H. Bergeron	Montreal.
Bellechasse	Achille La Rue	Quebec.
Berthier	E. O. Cuthbert	Berthier (en haut).
Bonaventure	P. C. Beauchesne	Carleton, Q.
Bothwell	Hon. David Mills	Palmyra, O.

CONSTITUENCIES.	MEMBERS.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Brant, N. R.	Gavin Fleming	Glen Morris, O.
Brant, S. R.	Wm. Paterson	Brantford, O.
Brockville	Wm. Fitzsimmons	Brookville, O.
Brome	Edmund L. Chandler	Brome, Q.
Bruce, N. R.	John Gillies	Paisley, O.
Bruce, S. R.	Alexander Shaw	Walkerton, O.
Cape Breton	Wm. McDonald	Lit. Glace Bay, N.S.
	Wm. McKay McLeod	Sydney, C. B., N.S.
Cardwell	Thomas White	Montreal.
Carleton, N. B.	George H. Courrell	Woodstock, N. B.
Carleton, O.	John Rochester	Ottawa.
Caribou	J. S. Thompson	Barkerville, B. C.
Chamblly	Pierre H. Benoit	St. Hubert, Q.
Champlain	Hippolyte Montplaisir	C. de la Magdel'ne.
Charlevoix	Joseph S. Perrault	Malbaie.
Charlotte	Arthur H. Gillmor	St. George, N. B.
Chateauguay	Edward Holton	Montreal.
Chicoutimi & Saguenay	Ernest Cimon	Chicoutimi, Q.
Colchester	Thomas McKay	Truro, N. S.
Compton	Hon. John H. Pope	Ottawa.
Cornwall	Darby Bergin	Cornwall, O.
Cumberland	Hon. Sir C. Tupper, C.B.	Ottawa.
Digby	John C. Wade	Digby, N. S.
Dorchester	F. F. Rouleau	Quebec.
Drummond & Arthab.	D. Olivier Bourbeau	Victoriaville, Q.
Dundas	John S. Ross	Iroquois, O.
Durham E. R.	Arthur T. H. Williams	Port Hope.
Durham, W. R.	Hon. E. Blake	Toronto.
Elgin, E. R.	Thomas Arkell	St. Thomas, O.
Elgin, W. R.	George E. Casey	Fingal, O.
Essex	James C. Patterson	Windsor, O.
Frontenac	George A. Kirkpatrick	Kingston.
Gaspé	Hon. Pierre Fortin	Quebec.
Glengarry	John McLennan	Lancaster, O.
Gloucester	Hon. W. Anglin	St. John, N.B.
Grenville, S. R.	John Philip Wiser	Prescott, O.
Grey, E. R.	Thomas S. Sproule	Markdale, O.
Grey, N. R.	Samuel J. Lane	Owen Sound, O.
Grey, S. R.	George Jackson	Durham, O.
Guyborough	Alfred Ogden	Cape Canso, N. S.
Haldimand	David Thompson	Deans, O.
Halifax	Matthew H. Richey	Halifax, N. S.
	Malachy B. Daly	Halifax, N. S.
Halton	Hon. Wm. McDougall, C.B.	Toronto.
	Francis E. Kilvert	Hamilton.
Hamilton, City	Thomas Robertson	Hamilton.
Hants	W. Henry Allison	Newport, N. S.
Hastings, E. R.	John White	Roslin, O.
Hastings, N. R.	Hon. Mackenzie Bowell	Ottawa.
Hastings, W. R.	James Brown	Belleville.
Hochelaga	Alphonse Desjardins	Montreal.
Huntingdon	Julius Scrier	Kingston.
Huron, C. R.	Hon. Sir R. J. Cartwright	Hemmingford, Q.
Huron, N. R.	Thomas Farrow	Bluevale, O.
Huron, S. R.	Malcolm C. Cameron	Goderich, O.
Iberville	Francois Bechard	Mt. Johnston, Q.
Inverness	Samuel MacDonnell	Port Hood, N. S.
Jacques Cartier	Désiré Girouard	Montreal.
Joliette	Hon. L. F. G. Baby	Ottawa.
Kamouraska	Joseph Dumont	St. André, Q.
Kent, N. B.	Gilbert A. Girouard	Buctouche, N. B.
Kent, Ont.	Rufus Stephenson	Chatham, O.
Kings, N. B.	James Domville	St. John, N. B.
Kings, N. S.	Frederick W. Borden	Canning, N. S.
Kings, P. E. I.	A. G. Macdonald	Montague Bridge.
	E. B. Muttart	Souris, P. E. I.
Kingston	Alexander Gunn	Kingston.
Lambton	Hon. Alex. Mackenzie	Toronto.
Lanark, N. R.	D. G. McDonell	Almonte, O.
Lanark, S. R.	John G. Haggart	Perth, O.
Laprairie	Alfred Pinsonneault	St. J. le Mineur.
L'Assomption	Hilaire Hurteau	St. Lin, Q.
Laval	Joseph A. Onimet	Montreal.
Leeds & Grenville, N.R.	Charles F. Ferguson	Kemptville, O.
Leeds, S. R.	David Ford Jones	Gananoque, O.
Lennox	Edmund Hooper	Napanee, O.
Levis	Hon. Jos. G. Blanchet	Levis, Q.
Lincoln	John C. Rykert	St. Catharines.
Lisgar	John C. Schultz	Winnipeg.
L'Islet	Philippe B. Casgrain	Quebec.
London, City	Hon. John Carling	London.
Lotbinière	Côme L. Rinfret	Ste. Croix, Q.
Lunenburg	C. E. Kaubach	Lunenburg, N. S.
Marquette	Joseph Ryan	Portage la Prairie.
Maskinongé	Frederick Houde	Montreal.
Megantic	L. E. Olivier	St. Ferdinand, Q.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

XXXV

CONSTITUENCIES.	NAMES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Middlesex, E. R.	Duncan Macmillan	London.
Middlesex, N. R.	Timothy Coughlin	Offa, O.
Middlesex, W. R.	George Wm. Ross	Strathroy, O.
Mississquoi	Hon. George B. Baker	Sweetsburg, Q.
Monck	Lachlin McCallum	Stromness, O.
Montcalm	Firmin Dugas	Montcalm, Q.
Montmagny	A. C. P. R. Landry	St. Pierre, Q.
Montmorency	Hon. A. R. Angers	Quebec.
Montreal, Centre	M. P. Ryan	Montreal.
Montreal, East	C. J. Coursol	Montreal.
Montreal, West	M. H. Gault	Montreal.
Muskoka	A. P. Cockburn	Gravenhurst, O.
Napierville	S. Coupal dit La Reine	Napierville, Q.
New Westminster	T. R. McInnes	New Westminster, B.C.
Niagara	J. B. Plumb	Niagara.
Nicolet	F. X. O. Methot	St. Pierre les, B.Q.
Norfolk, N. R.	John Charlton	Lynedoch, O.
Norfolk, S. R.	Wm. Wallace	Sincoe, O.
Northumberland	B. J. B. Snowball	Chatham, N. B.
Northum'd, O., E. R.	Joseph Keeler	Colborne, O.
Northum'd, O., W. R.	Hon. Jas. Cockburn	Ottawa.
Ontario, N. R.	George Wheler	Uxbridge, O.
Ontario, S. R.	F. W. Glen	Oshawa, O.
Ottawa, City	J. M. Currier	Ottawa.
Ottawa, County	Alonzo Wright	Ironside, Hull, Q.
Oxford, N. R.	Thomas Oliver	Woodstock, O.
Oxford, S. R.	James A. Skinner	Woodstock, O.
Peel	Wm. Elliott	Brampton, O.
Perth, N. R.	S. R. Hesson	Stratford, O.
Perth, S. R.	James Trow	Stratford, O.
Peterboro', E. R.	John Burnham	Ashburnham, C.
Peterboro', W. R.	George Hilliard	Peterboro', O.
Pictou	Hon. Jas. McDonald	Ottawa.
Pictou	Robert Doull	Pictou, N. S.
Pontiac	John Poupore	Chichester, Q.
Portneuf	R. P. Vallée	Quebec.
Prescott	Felix Routhier	Vankleek Hill, O.
Prince, P. E. I.	Edward Hackett	Tignish, P. E. I.
Prince, P. E. I.	James Yeo	Port Hill, P. E. I.
Prince Edward	James S. McCuaig	Pictou, O.
Provencher	Hon. Joseph Royal	Winnipeg, M.
Quebec, Centre	Jacques Malouin	Quebec.
Quebec, East	Hon. Wilfrid Laurier	Arthabaskaville.
Quebec, West	Hon. T. McGreevy	Quebec.
Quebec County	P. A. Caron	Quebec.
Queens, N. B.	George G. King	Chipman, N. B.
Queens, N. S.	S. T. R. Bill	Liverpool, N. S.
Queens, P. E. I.	Hon. J. C. Pope	Ottawa.
Renfrew, N. R.	F. De St. C. Brecken	Charlottetown.
Renfrew, S. R.	Peter White, jun.	Pembroke, O.
Restigouche	Wm. Bannerman	Renfrew, O.
Richelieu	George Haddow	Dalhousie, N. B.
Richelieu	L. H. Massue	St. A. de Verennes
Richmond, N. S.	Edmund P. Flynn	Arichat, N. S.
Richmond & Wolfe, Q. Wm.	B. Ives	Sherbrooke, Q.
Rimouski	J. B. R. Fiset	Rimouski, Q.
Rouville	George A. Giguault	St. Césaire, Q.
Russell	Hon. John O'Connor	Ottawa.
St. Hyacinthe	Louis Tellier	St. Hyacinthe, Q.
St. John, N. B., City	Hon. Isaac Burpee	St. John, N. B.
St. John, N. B., City	C. W. Weldon	St. John, N. B.
St. John, N. B., City and County	Hon. Sir S. L. Tilley, C.B.	Ottawa.
St. Johns, Q.	François Bourassa	Belle Alodie, Q.
St. Maurice	L. L. Desaulniers	Montreal.
Saskatchewan	Hon. D. A. Smith	Montreal.
Shelford	Hon. L. S. Huntington	Waterloo, Q.
Sherburne	Thomas Robertson	Barrington, N. S.
Sherbrooke	Edward T. Brooks	Sherbrooke, Q.
Simcoe, N. R.	D. McCarthy	Barrie, O.
Simcoe, S. R.	Wm. C. Little	Allandale, O.
Soulanges	Jacques P. Lantier	St. Polycarpe, Q.
St. Ursula	Charles C. Colby	Stanstead, Q.
Stormont	Oscar Fulton	Avonmore, O.
Sturbury	Charles Burpee	Sheffield, N. B.
Temiscouata	P. E. Grandbois	Rivière du Loup (en bas) Q.
Terrebonne	Hon. L. F. Masson	Ottawa.
Three Rivers	Hon. H. Langevin, C.B.	Ottawa.
Toronto, Centre	Robert Hay	Toronto.
Toronto, East	Samuel Platt, sen.	Toronto.
Toronto, West	Hon. J. B. Robinson	Toronto.
Two Mountains	J. B. Daoust	St. Eustache.
Vancouver Island	Arthur Bunster	Victoria, B. C.
Vaudreuil	J. B. Mongenais	Rigaud, Q.
Verchères	Hon. F. Geoffrion	Verchères, Q.
Victoria, B. C.	Sir J. A. Macdonald	Ottawa.
Victoria, N. B.	A. De Cosmos	Victoria, B. C.
Victoria, N. S.	John Costigan	Grand Falls, N. B.
Victoria, O. N. R.	Duncan McDonald	English Town, N.S.
Victoria, O. S. R.	Hector Cameron	Toronto.
Victoria, O. S. R.	Arthur McQuade	Omenace, O.
Waterloo, N. R.	Hugo Kranz	Berlin, O.
Waterloo, S. R.	Samuel Merner	New Hamburg, O.
Welland	C. W. Bunting	Toronto.
Wellington, C. R.	George T. Orton	Fergus, O.
Wellington, N. R.	G. A. Drew	Elora, O.
Wellington, S. R.	Donald Guthrie	Guelph.
Wentworth, N. R.	Thomas Bain	Strabane, O.
Wentworth, S. R.	Joseph Rymal	Barton, O.
Westmoreland	Hon. Sir A. J. Smith	Dorchester, N. B.
Yale	F. J. Barnard	Victoria, B. C.
Yamaska	Fabian Vanease	Montreal.
Yarmouth	Frank Killam	Yarmouth, N. S.
York, N. B.	John Pickard	Fredericton, N. B.
York, O. E. R.	A. Boulbee	Toronto.
York, O. N. R.	Frederick W. Strange	Toronto.
York, O. W. R.	N. C. Wallace	Woodbridge, O.

CHIEF PERMANENT OFFICIALS OF THE HOUSE.—Alfred Patrick, Clerk of the House; Henry Hartney, Deputy to the Clerk of the House and Accountant; John G. Bourne, Principal Clerk Assistant.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—TORONTO.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.—The Hon. D. A. Macdonald, Toronto.
Capt. Forsyth Grant, Private Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Attorney General	Hon. Oliver Mowat.
Minister of Education	" Adam Crooks.
Commissioner of Crown Lands	" T. B. Pardee.
Commissioner of Public Works	" C. F. Fraser.
Treasurer and Commissioner of Agriculture	" S. C. Wood.
Secretary and Registrar	" A. S. Hardy.

J. G. Scott, Q.C., Clerk of Executive Council. J. Lonsdale Capreol, Assistant Clerk.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

HON. CHARLES CLARKE, Speaker.

CONSTITUENCIES.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Addington	H. M. Deroche	Napawee.
Algoma	Robert Adam Lyon	Michael's Bay.
Brant, N. E.	James Young	Galt.
Brant, S. E.	Hon. A. S. Hardy	Toronto.
Brockville	Hon. C. F. Fraser	Brockville.
Bruce, N. R.	D. Sinclair	Paisley.
Bruce, S. R.	Hon. R. M. Wells	Toronto.
Cardwell	Charles Robinson	Claude.
Carleton	G. W. Monk	South March.
Cornwall	William Mack	Cornwall.
Dufferin	William Jelly	Shelburne.
Dundas	Andrew Broder	West Winchester.
Durham, E. R.	John Rosevear	Port Hope.
Durham, W. R.	Jas. W. McLaughlin	Bowmanville.
Elgin, E. R.	T. Macintyre Nairn	Aylmer, West.
Elgin, W. R.	John Cascardi	Iona.
Essex, N. R.	Solomon White	Windsor.
Essex, S. R.	Lewis Wigle	Leamington.
Frontenac	D. D. Calvin	Kingston.
Glengarry	Donald Macmaster	Williamstown.
Grenville, S. R.	Frederick J. French	Prescott.
Grey, N. E.	D. Creighton	Owen Sound.
Grey, E. R.	A. W. Lauder	Toronto.
Grey, S. R.	J. H. Hunter	Durham.
Haldimand	Jacob Baxter	Cayuga.
Halton	David Robertson	Milton.
Hamilton	John M. Gibson	Hamilton.
Hastings, W. R.	Alex. Robertson	Belleville.
Hastings, E. R.	N. S. Appleby	Shannonville.
Hastings, N. R.	G. H. Boulter	Stirling.
Huron, E. R.	T. Gibson	Wrexeter.
Huron, S. R.	Archibald Bishop	Hay.
Huron, W. R.	A. McLagan Ross	Godrich.
Kent, E. R.	D. McCraney	Bothwell.
Kent, W. R.	Edward Robinson	Chatham.
Kingston	James H. Metcalfe	Kingston.
Lambton, E. R.	Peter Graham	Warwick.
Lambton, W. R.	Hon. T. B. Pardee	Toronto.
Lanark, N. R.	Wm. C. Caldwell	Lanark.
Lanark, S. R.	William Lees	Fallbrook.
Leeds, N. R.	H. Merrick	Merrickville.
Leeds, S. R.	Wm. Richardson	Seely's Bay.
Lennox	George D. Hawley	Bath.
Lincoln	Sylvester Neelon	St. Catharines.
London	W. R. Meredith	London.
Middlesex, E. R.	R. Tooley	Belmont.
Middlesex, N. R.	John Waters	Springbank.
Middlesex, W. R.	J. Watterworth	Wardville.
Monck	Richard Harcourt	Welland.
Muskoka	John C. Miller	Toronto.
Norfolk, S. R.	William Morgan	Port Rowan.
Norfolk, N. R.	John B. Freeman	Simcoe.
Northumberland, E. R.	Jas. M. Ferris	Campbellford.
Northumberland, W. R.	John C. Field	Cobourg.
Ontario, N. R.	Thos. Paxton	Port Perry.
Ontario, S. R.	John Dryden	Brooklin.
Ottawa	Patrick Baskerville	Ottawa.
Oxford, N. R.	Hon. Oliver Mowat	Toronto.
Oxford, S. R.	Hon. Adam Crooks	Toronto.
Peel	K. Chisholm	Brampton.
Perth, N. R.	D. D. Hay	Listowel.
Perth, S. R.	Thos. Ballantyne	Stratford.
Peterboro', E. R.	Thomas Bleazard	Peterboro'.
Peterboro', W. R.	W. H. Scott	Peterboro'.
Prescott	William Harkin	Vankleek Hill.
Prince Edward	G. Striker	Pictou.
Renfrew, S. R.	James Bonfield	Eganville.
Renfrew, N. R.	Thomas Murray	Pembroke.
Russell	A. J. Baker	Metcalfe.
Simcoe, E. R.	Herman H. Cook	Toronto.
Simcoe, S. R.	Wm. J. Parkhill	Randwich.
Simcoe, W. R.	Thos. Long	Collingwood.
Stormont	Joseph Kerr	Farran's Point.
Toronto, East	Hon. Alex. Morris	Toronto.
Toronto, West	Robert Bell	Toronto.
Victoria, N. R.	Samuel S. Peck	Minden.
Victoria, S. R.	Hon. S. C. Wood	Toronto.
Waterloo, N. R.	M. Springer	Waterloo.
Waterloo, S. R.	James Livingston	Baden.
Welland	Daniel Near	Humberstone.
Wellington, N. R.	Robert McKim	Parker.
Wellington, C. R.	C. Clarke	Elora.
Wellington, S. R.	James Laidlaw	Guelph.
Wentworth, N. R.	J. McMahon	Dundas.
Wentworth, S. R.	F. M. Carpenter	Stoney Creek.
York, E. R.	G. W. Badgerow	Toronto.
York, W. R.	Peter Patterson	Patterson.
York, N. R.	J. H. Widdifield	Newmarket.

CHIEF PERMANENT OFFICERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—Charles T. Gilmore, Clerk of the House and Clerk of the Crown in Chancery; Arthur H. Sydere, Clerk Assistant; F. J. Glackmeyer, Sergeant-at-Arms.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—QUEBEC.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.—Hon. Theodore Robitaille; Capt. Henry Sheppard, Aide-de-Camp.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Premier and Minister of Agriculture and Public Works	Hon. J. A. Chapleau.
Attorney-General	" L. O. Loranger.
Treasurer	" J. G. Robertson.
Provincial Secretary	" E. T. Paquet.
Speaker Legislative Council	" J. J. Ross.
Commissioner of Crown Lands	" E. J. Flynn.
Solicitor-General	" W. W. Lynch.

OFFICERS.—F. Fortier, Clerk Executive Council; G. Grenier, Deputy Clerk.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

HON. JOHN JONES ROSS, Speaker.

DIVISION.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Alma	Hon. Jean Louis Beaudry	Montreal.
Bedford	Thomas Wood	Dunham Flats.
Chaudière	John Jones Ross	Ste. An. de la Per.
De Lanaudière	Pierre E. Dostaler	Berthier.
De la Durantay	Edouard Remillard	Quebec.
De la Vallière	Jean Bte. G. Proulx-Nicolet	Nicolet.
De Lorimier	J. G. Lavolette	Napierville.
De Salaberry	H. Starnes	Montreal.
Grandville	Elizee Dionne	Ste. An. de la Poa.
Gulf	Thomas Savage	Cape Cove.
Inkerman	George Bryson	Mansfield.
Kennebec	Joseph Gaudet	Gentilly.
La Salle	Louis Panet	Quebec.
Laurentides	Jean Elie Gingras	Quebec.
Lauzon	A. R. C. de Lery	St. Benoit.
Mille Isles	Felix H. Lemaire	St. Benoit.
Repentigny	Louis Archambeault	L'Assomption.
Rigaud	E. Prudhomme	Parish Montreal.
Rougemont	P. B. de LaBruere	St. Hyacinthe.
Sorel	P. E. Roy	St. Pie.
Stadacona	John Hearn	Quebec.
Victoria	James Ferrier	Montreal.
Wellington	W. H. Webb	Melbourne.

CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—G. B. de Boucherville, Clerk, Master in Chancery and Accountant; S. S. Hatt, Gentleman Usher Black Rod; T. E. Roy, Sergeant-at-Arms.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

HON. ARTHUR TURCOTTE, Speaker.

CONSTITUENCIES.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Argenteuil	Robert J. Meikle	Lachute.
Bagot	Narcisse Blais	St. Liboire.
Beauce	Joseph Poirier	St. Joseph.
Beauharnois	Célestin Bergerin	St. Timothée.
Bellechasse	P. Boutin	St. Raphaël.
Berthier	Joseph Robillard	Lanoraie.
Bonaventure	J. L. Tarte	Quebec.
Byron	W. W. Lynch	Knowlton.
Chambly	R. Prefontaine	Montreal. [rade.
Champlain	D. N. St. Cyr	St. Anne de la Pe.
Charlevoix	O. Gauthier	St. Urbain.
Châteauguay	Edouard Laberge	St. Philomène.
Chicout and Saguenay	W. E. Price	Saguenay.
Compton	W. Sawyer	Sawyer ville.
Deux-Montagnes	Charles L. Champagne	St. Eustache.
Dorchester	N. Audet	St. Anselme.
Drum. & Arthabaska	W. J. Watts	Drummondville.
Gaspé	Hon. Edmond J. Flynn	Quebec.
Hochelaga	Hon. Louis Beaubien	Montreal.
Huntingdon	Dr. A. Cameron	Huntingdon.
Iberville	Louis Mollere	St. Jean.
Jacques Cartier	N. M. LeCavalier	St. Laurent. [lois.
Joliette	V. P. Lavallée	St. Felix de Va-
Kamouraska	Charles Ant. Er. Gagnon	Rivière Ouelle.
Laprairie	L. B. A. Charlebois	Laprairie.
L'Assomption	Onulph Pelletier	L'Epiphanie.
Laval	L. O. Loranger	Montreal.
Levis	Hon. E. T. Paquet	St. Nicholas.
L'Islet	J. Bte. Dupuis	St. Roch des Aul-
Lotbinière	Hon. H. G. Joly	Quebec. [nets.
Maskinongé	Edouard Caron	Riv. du Loup.
Megantic	Hon. George Irvine	Quebec.
Missisquoi	Ernest Racicot	Sweetsburg.
Montcalm	Octave Magnan	St. Alexis.
Montmagny	L. N. Fortin	Cap St. Ignace.
Montmorency	Charles Langelier	Quebec.
Montreal, Centre	H. A. Nelson	Montreal.
Montreal, East	L. O. Taillon	Montreal.
Montreal, West	James McShane	Montreal.
Napierville	L. D. Lafontaine	St. Edouard.
Nicolet	C. E. Houde	St. Célestin.
Ottawa (County)	L. Duhamel	Wright Township
Pontiac	Hon. L. R. Church	Aylmer.
Portneuf	Hon. Frs. Langelier	Quebec.
Quebec, Centre	E. Rinfret	Quebec.
Quebec, East	Joseph Shelyn	Quebec.
Quebec, West	A. H. Murphy	Quebec.
Quebec (County)	Hon. D. A. Ross	Quebec.
Richmond and Wolfe	Jacques Picard	Wotton.
Richelieu	Michael Mathieu	Sorel.
Rimouski	F. G. Bouthillier	Montreal.
Rouville	Hon. H. Mercier	St. Hyacinthe.
St. Hyacinthe	Hon. F. G. Marchand	St. Jean de Iber
St. John's	F. S. L. Desaulniers	Yamachiche [ville
Shefford	J. Lafontaine	Roxton Falls.
Sherbrooke	Hon. J. G. Robertson	Sherbrooke.
Soulanges	William Duckett	Coteau Landing.
Stanstead	Henry Lovell	Coaticook.
Temiscouata	G. H. Deschênes	St. Epiphane
Terrebonne	Hon. J. A. Chapleau	Montreal.

CONSTITUENCIES.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Three Rivers.	Hon. A. Turcotte (Speaker)	Three Rivers.
Vaudreuil.	Emery Lalonde.	Ste. Marthe.
Verchères.	Achille Larose.	Verchères.
Yamaska.	J. C. S. Wurtele.	Montreal.

CHIEF OFFICIALS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—Louis D'orne, Clerk of the House; Etienne Simard, Assistant Clerk; J. D. L. May, Librarian; Gédéon LaRoque, Sergeant-at-Arms.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—FREDERICTON.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.—His Honour the Honourable Robert Duncan Wilmot, P.C. Provincial Aide-de-Camp, Captain Alf. F. Street; Private Secretary, Henry Wilmot, Esq.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President.	Hon. Robert Young.
Attorney-General.	" J. J. Fraser, Q.C.
Provincial Secretary.	" W. Wedderburn, Q.C.
Chief Commis. Board of Works.	" P. A. Landry.
Surveyor-General.	" M. Adams.
Solicitor-General.	" J. H. Crawford.
Member of Council.	" Wm. E. Perley.
"	" D. L. Hannington.

F. A. H. Straton, Clerk.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

HON. A. McL. SEELY, President.

COUNTIES.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Albert.	Hon. J. Lewis.	Hillsboro'
Carleton.	" James Ryan.	Elgin.
Carleton.	" Wm. Lindsay.	Woodstock.
Charlotte.	" F. Hibbard.	St. George.
Gloucester.	" R. Young.	Caracquette.
Kent.	" O. McInerney.	Richibucto.
King's.	" John Flewelling.	Hampton.
Northumberland.	" W. M. Kelly.	Chatham.
Queen's.	" Alex. McLeod.	Coverdale.
Restigouche.	" W. Hamilton.	Dalhousie.
St. John.	" Robert Robinson.	Canterbury.
St. John (City).	" T. R. Jones.	St. John.
Sunbury.	" A. Harrison.	Maugerville.
Victoria.	" B. Beveridge.	Tobique.
Westmoreland.	" D. Hannington.	Shediac.
York.	" John A. Beckwith.	Fredericton.

OFFICERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—George Botsford, Clerk; J. H. Phair, Assistant Clerk; R. R. Joubert, Usher of Black Rod.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

HON. B. R. STEVENSON, Speaker.

CONSTITUENCIES.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Albert.	Dr. Lewis.	Hillsborough.
"	G. S. Turner.	Harvey.
Carleton.	G. W. White.	Centreville.
"	J. S. Leighton.	Centreville.
Charlotte.	Hon. B. R. Stevenson.	St. Andrews.
"	George F. Hill.	St. Stephen.
"	J. E. Lynot.	St. George.
"	Thomas Botterell.	St. David's.
Gloucester.	F. McManus.	Caracquette.
"	Patrick Ryan.	Caracquette.
Kent.	C. J. Sayre.	Richibucto.
"	U. Johnson.	St. Marys.
King's.	Dr. E. A. Vail.	Sussex.
"	F. E. Merton.	Sussex.
"	Hon. J. H. Crawford.	St. John.
Madawaska.	L. Theriault.	St. Leonards.
Northumberland.	Hon. W. Adams.	Newcastle.
"	A. A. Davidson.	Newcastle.
"	T. F. Gillespie.	Chatham.
"	E. Hutchinson.	Douglasville.
Queen's.	Francis Wood.	Welsford.
"	Walter S. Butler.	Syphers Cove.
Restigouche.	Osmond Barbeirie.	Campbellton.
"	Thomas Kenney.	Dalhousie.
St. John.	D. McLellan.	Portland.
"	William Elder.	St. John.
"	R. J. Ritchie.	St. John.
"	Edward Willis.	St. John.
St. John (City).	Robert Marshall.	St. John.
"	Hon. W. Wedderburn.	St. John.
Sunbury.	Hon. W. E. Perley.	Blissville.
"	J. S. Covert.	Maugerville.
Victoria.	W. B. Beveridge.	Tobique.
Westmoreland.	A. E. Killam.	Salisbury.
"	Hon. P. A. Landry.	Dorchester.
"	Hon. D. L. Hannington.	Dorchester.
"	Jos. L. Black.	Sackville.
York.	A. G. Blair.	Fredericton.
"	Hon. J. J. Fraser, Q.C.	Fredericton.
"	F. P. Thompson.	Fredericton.
"	George Colter.	Douglas.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—G. J. Bliss, Clerk; J. Richards, Clerk Assistant; H. Beckwith, Sergeant-at-Arms.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—HALIFAX.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.—His Honour the Hon. Adams George Archibald. Lieut. John Hicks, R. N., Private Secretary; Lieut. Col. H. W. Clarke, R. N. S. M., and Lt.-Col. Chas. J. Stewart, 1st Brig. Mil. Artillery, Provincial Aides-de-Camp.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Provincial Secretary.	Hon. Simon H. Holmes.
Attorney-General.	" John S. D. Thompson.
Commissioner of Works and Mines.	" Samuel Creelman.

Member of Council.	Hon. Nathaniel W. White.
"	" Wm. B. Troop.
"	" C. J. Townshend.
"	" James S. McDonald.
"	" H. F. McDougall.

RETIRED MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (retaining their rank and precedence, by special permission of Her Majesty).—Hon. Sir Wm. Young, Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, C.B., Hon. William A. Henry, Hon. James McDonald, Hon. Samuel L. Shannon, Hon. Alexander McFarlane, Hon. Adams G. Archibald.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

HON. ROBERT BOAK, President.

NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Hon. Robt. M. Cutler.	Guysborough.
" Wm. C. Whitman.	Annapolis.
" John McKinnon.	Antigonish.
" Samuel Creelman.	Stewiacke.
" D. McN. Parker.	Halifax.
" James Fraser.	Pictou.
" Hugh Cameron.	Mabou.
" Charles Dickie.	Cornwallis.
" Robert Boak, Junr.	Halifax.
" E. R. Oakes.	Digby.
" A. McN. Cochran.	Maitland.
" James Butler.	Halifax.
" Charles Boudroit.	Arichat.
" C. M. Francheville.	Guysborough.
" John B. Dickie.	Truro.
" David McCurdy.	Baddeck.
" H. Black.	Cumberland.
" J. S. McDonald.	Halifax.
" Loran E. Baker.	Yarmouth.
" Thos. E. Morrison.	Londonderry.

OFFICERS.—John G. Halliburton, Clerk; Robert Romans, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

HON. E. T. MOSELEY, Speaker.

CONSTITUENCIES.	NAME.
Annapolis.	Hon. Wm. B. Troop.
"	Caleb W. Shafner.
Antigonish.	Hon. John S. D. Thompson.
"	Angus McGillivray.
Cape Breton.	Hon. E. Tilton Moseley.
"	Hector F. McDougall.
Colchester.	Wm. A. Patterson.
"	Wm. Blair.
Cumberland.	Hon. C. J. Townshend.
"	Edward Vickery.
Digby.	Benjamin Vanblaricom.
"	Henry M. Robicheau.
Guysborough.	James W. Hadley.
"	Alex. N. McDonald.
Halifax.	J. F. Stairs.
"	Wm. D. Harrington.
"	John Pugh.
Hants.	Nathaniel Spence.
"	Thomas B. Smith.
Inverness.	Duncan J. Campbell.
"	Alexander Campbell.
King's.	Wm. C. Bell.
"	Hon. James S. McDonald.
Lunenburg.	Charles A. Smith.
"	Edward James.
Pictou.	Hon. Simon H. Holmes.
"	Alexander McKay.
"	Adam C. Bell.
Queen's.	L. S. Ford.
"	James C. Bartling.
Richmond.	Isidore LeBlanc.
"	Alexander McCuish.
Shelburne.	Hon. N. W. White.
"	Nehemiah McGray.
Victoria.	Wm. F. McCurdy.
"	John Morrison.
Yarmouth.	Albert Gayton.
"	Joseph R. Kenney.

CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—Clerk, H. C. D. Twining; Assistant Clerk, J. S. McKinnon; Sergeant-at-Arms, E. A. Pyke.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—CHARLOTTETOWN.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.—Hon. T. Heath Haviland; Eustace Haviland, Private Secretary; Lt.-Col. James Peake and Lt.-Col. Robinson Hodgson, Provincial Aides-de-Camp.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Attorney-General.	Hon. W. W. Sullivan.
Minister of Public Works.	" Donald Ferguson.
Provincial Secretary and Treasurer.	" Neil McLeod.
Member of Council.	" Samuel Prowse.
"	" John W. Wightman.
"	" Joseph Wightman.
"	" Wm. Campbell.
"	" J. O. Arnsnault.
"	" Peter Gavin.

W. C. Des Brisay, Clerk.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

HON. JOHN BALDERSTON, President.

Queen's Co.	{ Charlottetown and } Hon. Thomas W. Dodd.
"	" Royalty.
1st District.	Hon. A. B. McKenzie.
"	" John Balderston.
2nd District.	" L. McMillan.
"	" R. Munn.

King's Co.	1st District.	Hon. L. Rickham.
"	"	" Simon Bulger.
"	2nd District.	" Joseph Wightman.
"	"	" Thomas Annear.
Prince Co.	1st District.	" Richard B. Reid.
"	"	" Benjamin Rogers.
"	2nd District.	" Alexander Laird.
"	"	" Stewart Burns.

OFFICERS OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—John Ball, Clerk; John G. Scrimgeour, Usher of Black Rod and Sergeant-at-Arms.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

	HON. JOHN A. McDONALD, Speaker.	
Queen's Co..	{	Charlottetown and } Hon. Neil McLeod.
		Royalty..... } " G. W. DeBlois.
	1st District.....	Donald Cameron.
	"	Wm. Campbell.
	2nd District.....	Donald MacKay.
	"	Donald Farquharson.
	3rd District.....	Robert Shaw.
	"	D. A. Macdonald.
	4th District.....	Duncan Crawford.
	"	James Nicholson.
Prince Co....	1st District.....	Hon. Peter Gavin.
	"	F. S. Perry.
	2nd District.....	Hon. John Yeo.
	"	James W. Richard.
	3rd District.....	Hon. J. O. Arnsnault.
	"	John A. McDonald.
	4th District.....	A. E. C. Holland.
	"	G. W. Bentley.
	5th District.....	Hon. John Lefurgey.
	"	Angus McMillan.
King's Co....	{	Georgetown and } Hon. Daniel Gordon.
		Royalty..... } " A. J. Macdonald.
	1st District.....	John C. Underhay.
	"	Lauchlan Macdonald.
	2nd District.....	Hon. Wm. W. Sullivan.
	"	Wm. Hooper.
	3rd District.....	J. E. Macdonald.
	"	Donald Ferguson.
	4th District.....	Hon. Samuel Prowse.
	"	William A. Poole.
Clerk of the Assembly—Arch. McNeill.		

Clerk of the Assembly—Arch. McNeill.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—VICTORIA, V. I.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.—Hon. A. N. Richards; Capt. Geo. Wm. Layton, Provincial Aide-de-Camp.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Attorney-General and Chief Commis.	Hon. G. A. Walkem.
Land and Works.	"
Minister of Finance and Agriculture.	" Robt. Beaven.
Pro. Sec. and Minister of Mines.	" T. B. Humphreys.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

HON. F. W. WILLIAMS, Speaker; JOHN ROWLAND HETT, Clerk.		
Cariboo.....	Hon. G. A. Walkem.....	Victoria.
".....	Geo. Cowan.....	Barkerville.
".....	Geo. Ferguson.....	Cariboo.
Comox.....	Hon. John Ash, M.D.....	Victoria.
Cowichan.....	Wm. Smythe.....	Cowichan.
".....	E. Pimbury.....	Nanaimo.
Esquimalt.....	Hon. F. W. Williams.....	Esquimalt.
".....	J. Helgesen.....	Metochosin.
Kootenay.....	C. Gallagher.....	Wild Horse Creek
".....	W. Galbraith.....	Wild Horse Creek
Lillooet.....	W. M. Brown.....	15 Mile House.
".....	W. Saul.....	70 Mile House.
Nanaimo.....	Jas. A. Abrams.....	Nanaimo.
N. Westminster City.....	E. Brown.....	N. Westminster.
N. Westminster Dis.....	D. McGillivray.....	Sumas.
".....	W. J. Harris.....	Katsey.
Victoria City.....	Hon. R. Beaven.....	Victoria.
".....	W. Wilson.....	Victoria.
".....	J. S. Drummond.....	Victoria.
".....	J. W. Williams.....	Victoria.
Victoria Dis.....	Hon. T. B. Humphreys.....	Victoria.
".....	W. McIlmoyle.....	North Sainich.
Yale.....	J. A. Mara.....	Kamloops.
".....	F. G. Vernon.....	Kamloops.
".....	Preston Bennett.....	Kamloops.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—WINNIPEG.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.—Hon. Joseph E. Cauchon; Private Secretary, J. E. Cauchon, Junr.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Premier and Treasurer.	Hon. J. Norquay.
Attorney-General.	" D. M. Walker.
Minister of Public Works.	" C. P. Brown.
Provincial Secretary.	" M. A. Girard.
Minister of Agriculture.	" M. Goulet.
Rice M. Howard, Clerk.	

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Hon. Gilbert McMicken, Speaker; Thomas Spence, Clerk.	
CONSTITUENCY.	NAME.
Assiniboia.	Alex. Murray.
Bate St. Paul.	Senator Girard.
Burnside.	John Smith.
Cartier.	Hon. G. McMicken.
Dufferin, N.	Andrew Laughlin.
Dufferin, S.	Wm. Winram.
Emerson.	W. H. Nash.

CHRONOLOGICAL LANDMARKS IN THE HISTORY OF CANADA.

<p>Icelanders discover America.....1001</p> <p>First Greenland Bishop visits settlement at Vineland.....1121</p> <p>Ship from Greenland goes to Markland (mouth of the St. Lawrence), and returns by Ice land.....1349</p> <p>Columbus discovers America.....1492</p> <p>John Cabot discovers Labrador and Newfoundland.....1497</p> <p>Gasper Cortereal enters the Gulf of St. Lawrence.....1500</p> <p>French fishermen visit the bank of Newfoundland.....1504</p> <p>Sebastian Cabot enters Hudson's Bay.....1517</p> <p>Verazzano explores the American Coast.....1525</p> <p>Jacques Cartier enters the Bay of Chaleurs, 9th of July.....1534</p> <p>Cartier discovers the River St. Lawrence, and reaches Hochelaga.....1535</p> <p>First unsuccessful attempt to Colonize Canada.....1541</p> <p>Settlers left on Sable Island by Marquis de la Roche.....1598</p> <p>Champlain visits Canada.....1603</p> <p>Settlement formed at Annapolis (Port Royal).....1605</p> <p>First settlement at Quebec.....1608</p> <p>First Jesuit Missionaries come to Acadia.....1611</p> <p>Settlement at Port Royal taken by the English.....1613</p> <p>Recollet Fathers come to Quebec; Champlain visits Lake Ontario, and ascends the Ottawa to Lake Nipissing.....1615</p> <p>Canada invaded by the Iroquois.....1617</p> <p>Foundation of the Recollet Convent at Quebec and of the Castle of St. Louis.....1620</p> <p>Nova Scotia granted to Sir W. Alexander by James I.; First Code of Laws promulgated at Quebec.....1621</p> <p>Nova Scotia first settled by English.....1624</p> <p>Jesuit Fathers arrive at Quebec.....1625</p> <p>Death of the first colonist, Louis Hébert.....1626</p> <p>Canada granted to "Company of One Hundred Associates;" Feudal System established.....1627</p> <p>Quebec taken by the English.....1629</p> <p>Canada and Acadia restored to France; First School opened at Quebec.....1632</p> <p>Champlain returns to Canada.....1633</p> <p>Death of Champlain.....1635</p> <p>Sillery founded; Jesuit's College, Hôtel Dieu.....1637</p> <p>Earthquakes; Ursuline Convent at Quebec founded.....1639</p> <p>Incursions of Iroquois.....1640</p> <p>Montreal first settled and fort built at Sorel.....1642</p> <p>Battle with Iroquois at Montreal.....1644</p> <p>Lake St. John discovered.....1647</p> <p>Hurons destroyed by Iroquois.....1649</p> <p>Expedition to Hudson's Bay.....1651</p> <p>Acadia taken by English.....1654</p> <p>Seminary of Montreal founded.....1657</p> <p>M. de Laval, first Bishop, arrives; Two fur-traders visit the Sioux.....1659</p> <p>Lake Superior visited.....1660</p> <p>Violent Earthquake; "Associated Company" dissolved; Royal Government established; First Courts of Law; Seminary at Quebec founded.....1663</p> <p>Seigniories granted.....1664</p> <p>Carignan Regiment sent to settle in Canada; Fort of Chambly built.....1665</p> <p>Expedition against the Iroquois; Church at Quebec consecrated.....1666</p> <p>Acadia restored to France; Trade opened with West Indies.....1667</p> <p>Hudson's Bay Company formed in England.....1669</p> <p>Mission opened at Michilimackinac.....1669</p> <p>Small-pox devastates Indians.....1670</p> <p>Expedition to Hudson's Bay; Country around Lake Huron taken possession of by Perrot.....1671</p> <p>Fort at Kingston built; Church built of stone at Montreal.....1672</p> <p>Mississippi discovered.....1673</p>	<p>Lachine founded; Iroquois established at Caughnawaga.....1674</p> <p>Market opened at Quebec.....1676</p> <p>Fort Niagara founded by La Salle, and Lakes explored to Lake Michigan.....1679</p> <p>La Salle reaches mouth of Mississippi.....1682</p> <p>War with Iroquois; Fatal Epidemic throughout Canada.....1686</p> <p>Massacre at Lachine; War declared between England and France.....1689</p> <p>Acadia taken by New Englanders, and Canada invaded.....1690</p> <p>Iberville takes English forts at Hudson's Bay.....1694</p> <p>Iroquois territory invaded, and Acadia and Newfoundland taken by French.....1696</p> <p>Peace concluded.....1697</p> <p>Louisiana colonized.....1699</p> <p>Peace made with Iroquois; Fort of Detroit founded.....1701</p> <p>War declared; New England invaded.....1703</p> <p>Canadians granted leave to manufacture.....1704</p> <p>Cape Breton colonized.....1708</p> <p>Canada invaded by English.....1709</p> <p>Acadia taken by English.....1710</p> <p>Canada again invaded.....1711</p> <p>Treaty of Utrecht; Acadia ceded to England; Newfoundland and Hudson's Bay restored; Stages established between Quebec and Montreal.....1713</p> <p>Ships built at Quebec.....1715</p> <p>First Government founded by English in Nova Scotia.....1719</p> <p>Fort of Louisbourg built.....1720</p> <p>First post established.....1721</p> <p>Division of settled country into parishes.....1722</p> <p>Census taken.....1723</p> <p>English build fort at Oswego.....1724</p> <p>War with Western Savages.....1727</p> <p>Famine in Canada.....1730</p> <p>Crown Point built.....1731</p> <p>Forts built on Lake of the Woods, Lake Winnipeg, the Saskatchewan, and Assiniboine.....1732 to 1738</p> <p>First Forge at St. Maurice.....1739</p> <p>Territory between Mississippi and Rocky Mountains explored.....1743</p> <p>War between England and France; Louisbourg taken by New England.....1745</p> <p>New England Colonies attacked by French.....1746</p> <p>Peace of Aix la Chapelle; Louisbourg restored to France; Halifax founded by English; Forts built at Green Bay and Toronto by French; Militia-Rolls drawn up for Canada; Courts of Justice erected, Nova Scotia; Acadians leave Nova Scotia for Canada and Prince Edward Island.....1747</p> <p>Unsuccessful attempt to settle limits of colonies.....1750</p> <p>Fort Du Quesne built; Hostilities are renewed.....1754</p> <p>Acadians are expatriated; Brad-dock defeated by French, and Des-ekau by English; Ticonderoga built by French, and Forts William Henry and Edward by English.....1755</p> <p>Montcalm arrives; Oswego is taken by the French; Famine and small-pox in Canada.....1756</p> <p>Fort William Henry taken by French; General failure of harvest in Canada.....1757</p> <p>First meeting of Legislature at Halifax; Louisbourg and Prince Edward Island and Forts Du Quesne and Frontenac taken by English.....1758</p> <p>Crown Point and Ticonderoga surrendered, Niagara taken by Sir W. Johnson, Quebec by Gen. Wolfe.....1759</p> <p>Canada surrendered to British.....1760</p>	<p>First English Settlement in New Brunswick.....1762</p> <p>Treaty of Peace; Cape Breton annexed to Nova Scotia.....1763</p> <p>Courts established in Canada; Labrador and Prince Edward separated from it; First newspaper published at Quebec.....1764</p> <p>Fire at Montreal; Conspiracy of Pontiac.....1765</p> <p>First vessel built at St. John, N. B.....1770</p> <p>Chapter of Quebec becomes extinct; Jesuits are abolished.....1773</p> <p>Constitution of 1774 granted by Quebec Act; Council formed; Northwest coast explored by Cook and Vancouver.....1774</p> <p>Revolt of English colonies; Invasion of Canada; Martial Law proclaimed; Montreal taken, and Montgomery defeated and killed before Quebec.....1775</p> <p>Canada evacuated by Americans; Declaration of Independence.....1776</p> <p>Meeting of Council and passing of ordinances respecting militia and administration of justice.....1777</p> <p>Treaty of peace signed; U. E. Loyalists settle in Ontario and New Brunswick; N. W. Company formed; Kingston founded.....1783</p> <p>Cape Breton separated from Nova Scotia.....1784</p> <p>New Brunswick separated from Nova Scotia; Habeas Corpus Law introduced into Canada; First school opened in Ontario; City of St. John established by Royal Charter.....1785</p> <p>Ontario divided into five districts, and English Law introduced; King's College, Nova Scotia, founded.....1788</p> <p>Canadian Act passed; Provinces Ontario and Quebec divided.....1791</p> <p>1st Parliament of Lower Canada meets.....1792</p> <p>1st Parliament of Upper Canada; 2d session Lower Canada; Publications do. first published; First merchant vessels on Lake Ontario; Horse ferry on Niagara River; First Protestant Bishop of Quebec.....1793</p> <p>First roads opened in Upper Canada; Toronto founded.....1794</p> <p>Road Bill passed L. Canada Legislature; Canadian volunteers embodied; Fort Niagara ceded to U. S.....1796</p> <p>First stages established in Upper Canada.....1798</p> <p>Education Act passed in Upper Canada.....1799</p> <p>Great fire in Montreal.....1803</p> <p>Locks made at Coteau, Cascades, and Long Sault.....1804</p> <p>First ship built in Montreal; First French newspaper published.....1806</p> <p>Grammar schools established in Upper Canada.....1807</p> <p>First steamer on St. Lawrence.....1809</p> <p><i>Le Canadien</i> suppressed.....1810</p> <p>Judges excluded from Parliament.....1811</p> <p>War with United States; Battle of Queenstown.....1812</p> <p>Chateaugay, Chrysler's Farm, Fort Niagara; Hamilton founded.....1813</p> <p>Battles of Lacolle, Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, Plattsburg; Treaty of peace signed.....1814</p> <p>First steamboat on Lake Ontario; Common schools established in U. Canada.....1816</p> <p>Banks opened at Quebec and Montreal.....1817</p> <p>Steamer on Lake Erie; Royal Institution established, L. C.; Halifax and St. John made free ports.....1818</p> <p>First steamer on Ottawa; Cape Breton annexed to Nova Scotia.....1819</p> <p>Lachine Canal commenced; Union of Hudson's Bay and N. W. Companies.....1821</p>	<p>Union of Provinces proposed.....1822</p> <p>Lower Canada Legislature vote money for encouragement of Agriculture.....1823</p> <p>Fabrique Act passed.....1824</p> <p>Death of Bishop Mountain, and of R. C. Bishop; Great fire on the Miramichi, N. B.....1825</p> <p>Steamers on Lake St. Louis and Lake St. Francis; Latest navigation open at Quebec on record.....1826</p> <p>Rideau Canal begun; McGill College founded; King's College, Toronto, founded; Clergy-Reserves agitation.....1827</p> <p>Saguenay District explored; Petitions from Lower Canada sent to England; Earliest known opening of navigation at Quebec; Pic-tou and Sydney made free ports.....1828</p> <p>Upper Canada College opened; Welland Canal begun.....1829</p> <p>Canada divided into counties; Longest season of navigation on St. Lawrence.....1830</p> <p>Steamer between Quebec and Halifax; Chambly Canal begun.....1831</p> <p>Cholera.....1832</p> <p>Quebec and Montreal incorporated; Castle of St. Louis burned.....1833</p> <p>Passing of the 92 Resolutions by L. C. Assembly; Second year of Cholera.....1834</p> <p>General agitation throughout the Canadas.....1836</p> <p>Ascension of Her Majesty; Breaking out Canadian Rebellion; Fire at St. John, N. B.; First railway, L. C.....1837</p> <p>Suspension of L. C. Constitution; General amnesty; Second insurrection.....1838</p> <p>Special Council assembled at Montreal; Boundary difficulties, New Brunswick; First horse railway, Upper Canada.....1839</p> <p>Union of Provinces.....1840</p> <p>First Parliament of Canada meets at Kingston; Municipal and Education laws passed; First screw steamer on Lakes.....1841</p> <p>"Ashburton Treaty;" First railway commenced in Nova Scotia.....1842</p> <p>Boundary Survey; King's College, Toronto, opened; Cornwall and Chambly canals opened; Seat of Government removed to Montreal.....1843</p> <p>Dr. Ryerson appointed Superintendent of Education, U. C.; First Convocation of Toronto University; First railway commenced in New Brunswick.....1844</p> <p>Rebellion losses commission; Great fires at Quebec; Welland Canal opened.....1845</p> <p>Lake Superior mines explored; School Bill passed for Upper Canada.....1846</p> <p>Ship fever; First telegraph, Canada; Normal School established at Toronto; Grand Trunk Railway commenced.....1847</p> <p>Navigation laws repealed; First telegraph, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.....1848</p> <p>Rebellion Losses Bill; Burning of Parliament House; Riots at Toronto and other places; Beauharnois Canal opened.....1849</p> <p>Parliament meets at Toronto; Clergy-Reserves agitation.....1850</p> <p>Gold discovered at British Columbia, and coal at Nanaimo, Vancouver's Island.....1850</p> <p>"Separate School" system in Ontario; Great fire in Montreal; Change in postal system.....1851</p> <p>Parliament meets at Quebec; Trinity College, Toronto, and Laval University, Quebec, opened.....1852</p> <p>First locomotive railway in Ontario; Great Western Railway commenced; First screw steamer from Liverpool to St. Lawrence.....1854</p>	<p>Seigniorial Tenure and Clergy-Reserves question settled.....1854</p> <p>Reciprocity Treaty; Paris International Exhibition; First vessel from Chicago, through St. Lawrence to Liverpool.....1855</p> <p>Allan Steamship Line established; Education Bill passed; Victoria Bridge begun.....1856</p> <p>Normal Schools in Quebec; First Petroleum works, Ontario; Gold discovered, Nova Scotia.....1857</p> <p>Decimal system adopted; Ottawa named capital; Atlantic Cable laid; Delegates sent to England about "confederation;" First railway completed in Nova Scotia; Great Western Railway completed.....1858</p> <p>Prince of Wales visits Canada; Victoria Bridge opened; First railway opened in New Brunswick; Grand Trunk Railway completed.....1860</p> <p>Secession of Southern States; Troops sent to Canada; First street railways, Montreal and Toronto.....1861</p> <p>International Exhibition, London; War in United States; Conference at Charlottetown concerning Confederation.....1862</p> <p>Illegal recruiting in Canada for U.S. Army.....1863</p> <p>Quebec Conference.....1864</p> <p>Confederation passes Canadian Parliament; close of War of Secession; Reciprocity Treaty expires.....1865</p> <p>Nova Scotia and New Brunswick accept Confederation; Last session of Canadian Parliament; Atlantic Cable laid.....1866</p> <p>First Fenian Raid; British North American Act passes Imperial Parliament, May.....1867</p> <p>Dominion inaugurated, 1st of July; First meeting of Dominion Parliament, 6th Nov.....1867</p> <p>Assassination of Mr. McGee; Discovery of silver mines at Thunder Bay, Lake Superior; Sir John Young succeeds Lord Monck as Governor-General.....1868</p> <p>Second session Dominion Parliament; Intercolonial Railway commenced; Prince Arthur comes to Canada.....1869</p> <p>Second Fenian Raid; N. W. Territory and Manitoba come into Dominion; Insurrection at Red River.....1870</p> <p>British Columbia enters Dominion; Pacific Railway Survey undertaken; Washington Treaty; Census of Dominion taken.....1871</p> <p>Washington Treaty accepted by Dominion Parliament; Dissolution 1st Dominion Parliament; Lord Dufferin succeeds Lord Lisgar.....1872</p> <p>Pacific Railway charter granted; General agitation respecting charges of political corruption on the part of the administration with respect to granting this charter; Prince Edward Island enters the Confederation; Dissolution of Parliament; Sir John Macdonald's administration overthrown through the Pacific Railway investigation; A Liberal administration succeeds, under the Premiership of Hon. Alexander Mackenzie.....1873</p> <p>New Pacific Railway Bill passed, and the surveys published; Louis Riel elected member of Parliament from Manitoba, but he is outlawed for participation in the North-west rebellion of 1870; Lord Dufferin, Governor-General, makes a popular summer progress through the upper Provinces.....1874</p>
<p>1875.</p> <p>Great fire in Winnipeg; Lepine's sentence commuted by the Gov. General; avalanche at Quebec, seven lives lost; passage of the New Brunswick School Laws by the House of Commons; N. W. Territories organized; passage of Canadian Copyright Bill; serious religious riots in Toronto; organization of the Supreme Court of Canada as the final resort of Canadian litigation.....1875.</p>	<p>1876.</p> <p>First locomotive for the Canada Pacific arrives at Ft. William; St. Hyacinthe, Que., destroyed by fire; Canada takes over 300 prizes at the Centennial; determined strike along the whole Grand Trunk, impeding the traffic of the whole country; the military called out, and one of the rioters killed at Belleville by the Queen's Own; widespread labor troubles throughout the country.....1876.</p>	<p>1877.</p> <p>Unprecedented snow blockades throughout the Dominion; anti-Orange riots in Montreal and Charlottetown; Hack-ett killed at Montreal; fishery award of \$5,500,000 rendered by the International Commission appointed under the operation of the Treaty of Washington; opening of the first section of the Canada Pacific Railway; great fire in St. John, New Brunswick.....1877.</p>	<p>1878.</p> <p>Independence of Parliament Act passed; N. B. Legislature dissolved by reason of refusal to vote supplies; grand review of Canadian volunteers at Montreal, May 24th; Canada awarded 225 prizes at the Paris Exposition; complete rout of the Liberal party at the September elections on the "National Policy" issue of Sir John Macdonald; Marq. of Lorne succeeds Lord Dufferin.....1878.</p>	<p>1879.</p> <p>Adoption of a protective tariff by the Government; Lieut.-Gov. of Quebec dismissed by Dominion Government; Mowat Government sustained at Ontario June elections; animated discussion in favor of a Legislative Union of the Maritime Provinces; Government select the "Winnipeg" route for the Canada Pacific, and locate the western end <i>via</i> the Fraser River, B.C.....1879.</p>

CONSTITUENCIES.	NAME.
Gladstone.....	Hon. C. P. Brown.
High Bluff.....	J. A. K. Drummond.
Kildonan.....	A. M. Sutherland.
La Vérendrye.....	Hon. M. Goulet.
Mountain.....	Thos. Greenway.
Morris.....	Joseph Taillefer.
Portage La Prairie.....	Dr. Cowan.
Rockwood.....	J. S. Aikins.
Springfield.....	A. W. Ross.
St. Agathe.....	Alex. Kittson.
St. Andrew's.....	Hon. John Norquay.
St. Boniface.....	A. A. C. La Rivière.
St. Clements.....	E. H. G. G. Hay.
St. Francois Xavier.....	Patrice Bréland.
Westbourne.....	Hon. D. M. Walker.
Winnipeg.....	Capt. Thos. Scott.
Woodlands.....	Wesley F. Lipsett.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—BATTLEFORD.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—Hon. David Laird. COUNCIL—Matthew Ryan and Hugh Richardson, Stipendiary Magistrates, and Members of Council *ex officio*; Lieut.-Colonel James Farquharson McLeod, C.M.G., Commissioner of Police, Pascal Bréland, Members of Council.

Lieut.-Colonel Acheson Gosford Irvine, Assistant Commissioner of Police; Amedée Forget, Clerk of the Council and Secretary to the Lieut.-Governor; Edouard Richard, Sheriff; William James Scott, Registrar.

NEW FOUNDLAND.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—ST. JOHN'S.

Governor, Commander-in-Chief and Vice-Admiral, Capt. Sir John Glover, R.N.; Private Secretary, H. H. MORGAN; Colonial Aide-de-Camp, Alex. Murray.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Attorney-General.....	Hon. W. V. Whiteway.
Surveyor-General.....	W. J. S. Donnelly.
Colonial Secretary.....	E. D. Shea.
Receiver-General.....	J. J. Rogerson.
Mem. of Council.....	John Rorke.
"	Jas. S. Winder.
Clerk of the Council—Hon. E. D. Shea.	

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. Robert Alexander.	Hon. Chas. R. Ayer.
" James Fox.	" Aug. W. Harvey.
" Robt. Kent.	" Edward Morris.
" Stephen Randall.	" Edward D. Shea.
" Thos. Talbot.	" Peter G. Tessier.
" Robt. Thornburn.	" John H. Warren.
" Edward White.	" John Winter.
Clerk—Hugh F. Carter. Solicitor—Thos. J. Kough.	

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Hon. A. J. W. McNEILLY—Speaker.

CONSTITUENCY.	NAME.
Conception Bay.....	Hon. Ambrose Shea.
"	Charles Dawe.
"	Nathan Norman.
"	Hon. John Rorke.
"	A. Penny.
"	Joseph J. Little, Q.C.
"	Patrick Nowlan.
St. John's East.....	Robt. J. Kent.
"	Robt. J. Parson.
"	M. J. O'Meara.
St. John's West.....	Louis Tessier.
"	J. McLaughlan.
"	Patrick J. Scott.
Trinity Bay.....	Hon. Wm. V. Whiteway.
"	John Rendell.
"	James H. Watson.
Placentia and St. Mary's.....	Hon. W. J. S. Donnelly.
"	James Collins.
"	Michael E. Dwyer.
Twillingate and Fogo.....	Hon. A. J. W. McNeilly.
"	S. B. Carter.
"	R. P. Rice.
Bonavista Bay.....	George Skelton.
"	Francis Winter.
"	James Saint.
Burin.....	Hon. J. J. Rogerson.
"	James S. Winter.
Ferryland.....	Joseph Greene.
"	James G. Conroy.
Burgeo and La Palle.....	Alex. M. McKay.
Fortune Bay.....	James O. Fraser.
Clerk of Assembly—John Stewart.	

STAMP DUTIES.

Upon all notes, drafts, bills of exchange, &c., for amounts of \$25 and over, made, drawn or accepted in Canada, the following scale of stamp duties shall be levied:

For \$25, one cent.
For amounts over \$25 and up to \$50, two cents.
For amounts over \$50 and up to \$100, three cents.
For amounts exceeding \$100, three cents for each \$100, and three cents additional for each additional \$100 or fraction thereof.
When drafts or bills of exchange are executed in duplicate, two cents on each part for the first \$100, and the same for any additional fraction thereof; and if made in more than two parts, one cent each part for each \$100 or fraction thereof.
Any interest made payable at maturity shall be counted as part of the whole.

The following are also liable to duty as above:

(1) Any bill, draft, order or instrument, for the payment of money by a bill or promissory note, whether such payment is required to be made to bearer or order; (2) letters of credit; (3) any receipt entitling party receiving it to receive a like sum from a third party.

The following instruments are free from stamp duties: notes, drafts, and all instruments under \$25; bills of exchange drawn by H. M. Commissariat or other officers on H. M. Imperial or Provincial service, or any acceptance, endorsement, &c., by such officer on a bill of exchange drawn out of Canada, or any draft of or on any bank payable to the order of any such officer in his official capacity—or any note payable on demand to bearer—or any cheque, if the same be payable on demand—or any P. O. order—or any municipal debenture or coupon thereon—or any instrument executed by a notary in his official capacity.

Duties must be paid by affixing adhesive stamps, or by using stamped paper of the denomination required, in either which case the stamp is to be cancelled by writing thereon the signature or initials of the maker, drawer or witness attesting the signature of the maker or endorser of the instrument; or the person affixing or witness attesting shall write or stamp thereon the date.

If this latter be neglected or omitted, any person stamping or writing a false date is liable to a fine of \$100.

In case of promissory notes made or drawn in Canada, the method shall be by *adhesive stamps*, and *not* stamped paper.

If not stamped at time of drawing it may be done subsequently; the holder attaching *double* the amount of stamps required originally (with date of such being so attached), even if during time suit is in progress: provided that at the time it came into his hands he had no knowledge of any defects in the same, and that he proceeded to remedy such defects as soon as they came to his knowledge, even if such holder shall have acquired such knowledge only during proceedings in court.

The penalty for not affixing proper stamps to notes, &c., is \$100, and any person who makes, draws, accepts, endorses, signs, or in any way becomes a party to such instrument, is liable to the same. They may, however, avoid such liability by *double* stamping the same, as above; this double stamping to remove any probable invalidity by reason of proper duty not having been paid at all, or not paid by the proper party, or at the proper time, or of any formality as to date or erasure of the stamps affixed having been omitted, or a wrong date placed thereon, &c.

After, however, any note or instrument requiring to be stamped has been settled or paid, no penalty shall be enforced by reason of any irregularity in stamping, unless it be shown that the party from whom a penalty is demanded was aware, before or at the date of maturity of such note or instrument, of such defect or irregularity, without remedying the same as above.

Notes or bills, &c., found amongst the securities of a deceased person, unstamped, insufficiently stamped, &c., become valid on affixing thereto (and properly cancelling) "double" stamps. Any irregularity as to stamping, &c., does not prevent any note or instrument from being admitted as evidence in criminal proceedings.

The Minister of Inland Revenue appoints agents—generally postmasters and post-stamp agents—to sell bill stamps, the same as postage stamps; and any one who forges, counterfeits or imitates, or procures to be forged, counterfeited or imitated any such stamp or stamped paper, or knowingly uses, offers, sells or exposes such for sale, or shall in any way aid or abet such forgery, counterfeit or imitation, shall be guilty of a felony, on conviction of which he shall be liable to imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding twenty-one years.

Any banker or broker making, drawing, issuing, negotiating, presenting, receiving, or in any way holding any note or instrument not duly stamped, and who does not immediately affix and cancel the stamps called for by the Act in that behalf, not only becomes liable to a penalty of \$500, but is by such neglect or proceeding debarred from recovering the same in any suit at law; and any person wilfully affixing to any note or instrument any cancelled stamp, or one which has been previously affixed to any other note or instrument, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to a fine of \$500.

POSTAL INFORMATION.

LETTER RATES, ETC.

Canada.—Letters posted in Canada, addressed to any place within the Dominion (including Manitoba, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island), 3 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or fraction thereof; if unpaid, such letters cannot be forwarded, but will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. If liable to more than one rate of postage, and insufficiently prepaid, the letter will be forwarded to its destination, and double the deficiency charged on delivery. Letters mailed at any office for delivery at or from the same office, are charged 1 cent each, and must be prepaid; otherwise they are sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Newfoundland.—Postage on letters 5 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or fraction thereof. Newspapers (see "Transient Newspapers"). Post cards, 2 cents each. Prepayment necessary.

United States.—The rate on letters to the United States is the same as in Canada, but must be prepaid.

United Kingdom.—Postage on letters 5 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or fraction thereof, whether by Canadian or New York steamers. If sent unpaid, double postage will be charged.

Post Cards.—From any place in Canada to any other place in Canada or to the United States, 1 cent each. British and Foreign, (including Newfoundland), 2 cents each.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Persons posting letters containing value should be careful to require them to be registered, and to obtain from the Postmaster a certificate of receipt for Registration.

The charge for Registration (use Registration Stamp) in addition to the postage, is as follows, viz.:

On letters to any other place in Canada or British North America	- 2 cents.
On letters for the United States, or United Kingdom	- 5 "
On parcels, patterns or samples (Canada only),	- 5 "
On book packets and newspapers to United Kingdom	- 5 "

Registration and foreign postage rates must in all cases be prepaid *in full* by stamps. Letters to other points within the Dominion weighing over $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and being insufficiently stamped, will be forwarded to destination, and double the amount of the deficiency charged on delivery.

Registered letter stamps have been issued of the above denominations, which may be obtained at any stamp agency.

Registration is not an absolute guarantee against the miscarriage or loss of a letter; but a registered letter can be traced where an unregistered letter can not, and the posting and delivery or non-delivery can be proven.

BOOK POST.

A Book Packet may contain any number of separate books, publications, works of literature or art, maps or prints, photographs, daguerreotypes, when not on glass or in frames containing glass; any quantity of paper, vellum or parchment (to the exclusion of letters); and the books, maps, papers, &c., may be either written, printed or plain, or any mixture of the three; and may be either British, Colonial or Foreign. No package must exceed 5 lbs. in weight, nor must the size exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

Book Packets must be open at *both ends or both sides*, and must not contain any letter or sealed enclosure. For the sake of security they may be tied with a string; any Postmaster may cut this and examine the packet; but if nothing "contraband" be found therein, he must re-tie and forward it.

The rate on Book Packets between any two places in Canada, and to Newfoundland and the United States, is 1 cent per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, which must be prepaid by stamps.

PARCEL POST.

The charge on Parcels by the Parcel Post, which is limited to places within the Dominion, is 6 cents for every 4 oz. or fraction thereof, with 5 cents additional if registered. No letter must be enclosed; if any discovered, the amount paid will be forfeited, and the parcel charged at unpaid letter rates. No parcel must exceed 5 lbs. in weight, and must be prepaid by stamps.

Parcels cannot be transmitted by post to any place beyond the limits of the Dominion of Canada, nor can any parcel be forwarded to British Columbia or Manitoba via the United States, which exceeds in weight the limits of 2 lbs. 3 oz.

Eye glasses and spectacles may be sent by mail when properly put up and prepaid by Parcel Post.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTER.

Miscellaneous matter, described as under, may pass between places in the Dominion of Canada upon prepayment of a rate of 1 cent per 4 oz. The limit of weight is 4 lbs.

Under this head is comprised pamphlets, occasional publications, printed circulars, hand bills, book and newspaper manuscripts, printers' proof sheets, maps, drawings, engravings, photographs, when not on glass, sheet music, printed or written, deeds, insurance policies, &c.

This matter must be done up in covers, open at both ends or sides, or in such a manner as to be easily inspected by the Post Office authorities, and must contain no letter or other communication to serve the purpose of a letter.

TRANSIENT NEWSPAPERS.

Transient Newspapers—that is to say, Canadian newspapers posted otherwise than from the office of publication, and American or British papers posted or re-posted in Canada—must be prepaid if less than 1 oz., $\frac{1}{2}$ cent; if over 1 oz., 1 cent for every 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepaid by postage stamp, or they cannot be forwarded—except only *British Newspapers* which have been received through the mails by Canadian booksellers or news agents, and by them distributed to regular subscribers by mail; such papers pass free as they would do if received in the Canadian Packet Mails. Transient newspapers to the United Kingdom, 2 cents per 4 oz. Must be prepaid.

PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The rate on all periodicals, other than newspapers, passing by mail in Canada, save such as may be addressed to or received from the United Kingdom, is 1 cent per 4 oz. weight of package containing periodical matter, whether the package contains one or more numbers.

Any fraction of 4 oz. to be charged as a full rate.

Transient periodical matter posted in Canada must, in all cases, be prepaid by postage stamps.

Periodicals printed and published in Canada may be posted addressed to any place in the United Kingdom by Canadian packet, on prepayment by postage stamp of 2 cents each number.

No package of periodicals can be sent through the post if it exceeds 5 lbs. in weight.

PATTERNS AND SAMPLES WITHIN THE DOMINION.

Patterns and samples of merchandise and goods for sale, not exceeding 24 oz. in weight, may be posted in Canada, to be forwarded to any place within the Dominion, on prepayment by postage stamp of a rate of 1 cent per 4 oz., under the following regulations:

If such rate be not fully prepaid by the stamps affixed, the packet to be rated with the deficient postage and a fine of 5 cents in addition.

Packages of samples and patterns, addressed to any place in Canada, may be registered on affixing thereto a registered letter stamp of the value of 5 cents in addition to the postage rate, and provided such packet be handed into the Post Office for registration.

Patterns or samples must be sent in cover open at the ends, so as to be easy of examination. Samples, however, of seeds, drugs, &c., which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or such like material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or in bags entirely closed, provided that they be transparent, so that the officers of the Post Office may be able to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

The packet may bear on the *outside* the address of the sender, in addition to the address of the person for whom it may be intended; and also a trade mark or number, and the price of the sample enclosed; *inside*, there must be no inclosure but the samples or patterns themselves. The particulars, however, of the trade marks, numbers, and prices, may be marked on the articles themselves, instead of on the outside of the packet, at the option of the sender.

Goods sent for sale or in execution of an order, however small the quantity may be, or any article sent by one private individual to

another, which are not actually trade patterns or samples, are not admissible.

UNITED STATES.

Patterns and samples of merchandise, posted for places in the United States, will continue to be subject to the special rate of 10 cents each, prepaid by postage stamps, and must not exceed 8 oz. in weight.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Patterns and Samples of Merchandise, when addressed to places in the United Kingdom, must not exceed 8 oz. in weight, and must be prepaid by postage stamps at the following rates:—2 cents per 2 oz. or fraction thereof.

FOREIGN LETTER AND NEWSPAPER RATES.

COUNTRIES.	Letters.	News-papers.
	P. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Each.
Africa, West Coast - - - - -	10 cts.	4 cts.
Australia, S. & W. - - - - -	15 "	4 "
Austria - - - - -	5 "	2 "
Belgium - - - - -	5 "	2 "
Brazil - - - - -	10 "	4 "
Buenos Ayres - - - - -	10 "	4 "
Cape of Good Hope - - - - -	15 "	4 "
Ceylon - - - - -	10 "	4 "
China (including Hong Kong) - - - - -	10 "	4 "
Cuba - - - - -	5 "	2 "
Egypt - - - - -	5 "	2 "
Fiji Islands - - - - -	7 "	4 "
France - - - - -	5 "	2 "
Germany - - - - -	5 "	2 "
Gibraltar - - - - -	5 "	2 "
Holland - - - - -	5 "	2 "
India - - - - -	10 "	4 "
Italy - - - - -	5 "	2 "
Japan - - - - -	10 "	4 "
Madeira - - - - -	5 "	2 "
Mauritius - - - - -	10 "	4 "
Mexico - - - - -	10 "	4 "
Monte Video - - - - -	27 "	4 "
New South Wales - - - - -	15 "	4 "
New Zealand - - - - -	15 "	4 "
Portugal - - - - -	5 "	2 "
Queensland - - - - -	15 "	4 "
Russia - - - - -	5 "	2 "
Sandwich Islands - - - - -	8 "	4 "
St. Pierre et Miquelon - - - - -	5 "	2 "
Sierra Leone - - - - -	10 "	4 "
Spain - - - - -	5 "	2 "
Sweden - - - - -	5 "	2 "
Switzerland - - - - -	5 "	2 "
Tasmania - - - - -	15 "	4 "
Turkey - - - - -	5 "	2 "

WEST INDIES—VIA NEW YORK AND HALIFAX.

Via New York for Costa Rica, Curacao, Nicaragua, Panama, and Danish West Indies, Letters 10 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; via New York for Bahamas, Hayti and San Domingo, Letters 7 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; via New York for Bermuda, Cuba and Jamaica, Letters 5 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; Newspapers, 2 cents each, West Indies, except where otherwise stated;

postage on Letters via New York, 15 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; Newspapers, 4 cents each. Postage on Letters via Halifax, 10 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; Newspapers, 4 cents each.

USEFUL HINTS.

Register all valuable letters.
Transmit money by Money Orders.
Make complaints and inquiries in writing.
Preserve, and request correspondents to preserve, envelopes of mis-sent or delayed letters.
Send to the Postmaster envelopes of letters about which you seek information or make complaint.
In addressing letters, add the name of the County and Province in which the office addressed is located.
Place stamp on the right hand upper corner of the address side.
Put your own name and full address in or on letter, to insure return if it cannot be delivered.

MONEY ORDERS ON THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Money Order Offices throughout the Dominion also draw upon all the Money Order Offices in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and the Channel Islands, for any sum up to £10 sterling; and grant as many orders for £10 sterling each as may be needed to make up the amount to be remitted. The terms are as under:

On Orders up to £2 sterling	.....	\$0 25
" " over 2 and up to £5	.....	0 50
" " 5 " 7	.....	0 75
" " 7 " 10	.....	1 00

MONEY ORDERS IN CANADA.

All the Money Order Offices of Canada are authorized to draw Money Orders on each other for any sum up to \$100, and for as many Orders of \$100 each as the applicant may require, upon the following terms, viz.:

In Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

On Orders up to \$4	.....	2 cents.
Over \$4 and up to 10	.....	5 "
" 10 " 20	.....	10 "
" 20 " 40	.....	20 "
" 40 " 60	.....	30 "
" 60 " 80	.....	40 "
" 80 " 100	.....	50 "

MONEY ORDERS ON NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Money Order Offices in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island, draw also upon the Money Order Offices in Newfoundland. The Orders, like those of the United Kingdom, are payable in sterling money, and for sums up to £20 sterling. The terms are:

For Orders up to £5	.....	0 25
" over 5 and up to £10	.....	0 50
" 10 " 15	.....	0 75
" 15 " 20	.....	1 00

The Money Order Post Offices are furnished with lists of all the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland; and the Postmasters are instructed to afford every information in their power in respect of the places upon which they draw, together with any other information relating to such issues as the intending remitters may desire.

MONEY ORDERS ON THE UNITED STATES.

Money Orders on the United States are drawn in Canada cur-

rency, and may be for any sum not exceeding \$40. Postmasters are, however, at liberty to issue two or more separate orders on the United States for \$40 each.

The rate of commission charged on Money Orders on the United States is:

For any sum not exceeding \$20	.....	25 cents.
Exceeding \$20 and not exceeding \$40	.....	40 "

Money Orders issued in Canada on the United States, are converted into and payable at their value in United States currency.

Money Orders issued in the United States on Canada are drawn in United States currency, and converted into and payable at their value in Canada currency.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

Post Office Savings Banks in Ontario and Quebec (also at Winnipeg, Man.), are open daily for the receipt and repayment of deposits, during the ordinary hours of Post Office business.

The direct security of the Dominion is given by the Statute for all deposits made.

Any person may have a deposit account, and may deposit yearly any number of dollars, from \$1 up to \$300, or more with the permission of the Postmaster-General.

Deposits may be made by married women, and deposits so made, or made by women who shall afterwards marry, will be repaid to any such woman.

Deposits for children under 10 years of age may be made—

Firstly—By a parent or friend as trustee for the child, in which case the deposits can be withdrawn by the trustee until the child shall attain the age of ten years, after which time repayment will be made only on the joint receipts of both trustee and child.

Secondly—In the child's own name—and, if so deposited, repayment will not be made until the child shall attain the age of ten years.

A depositor in any of the Savings Bank Post Offices may continue his deposits at any other of such offices, without notice or change of Pass Book, and can withdraw money at that Savings Bank Office which is most convenient for him.

Each depositor is supplied with a Pass Book, which is to be produced to the Postmaster every time the depositor pays in or withdraws money, and the sums paid in or withdrawn are entered therein by the Postmaster receiving or paying the same.

Each depositor's account is kept in the Postmaster-General's office, in Ottawa, and in addition to the Postmaster's receipt in the Pass Book a direct acknowledgment from the Postmaster-General for each sum paid in is sent to the depositor. If this acknowledgment does not reach the depositor within ten days from the date of his deposit, he must apply immediately to the Postmaster-General, by letter, being careful to give his address, and, if necessary, write again, because the Postmaster's receipt or entry in the Pass Book is not sufficient without the further receipt for the money from Ottawa.

Every depositor must send his book once a year, viz., on the anniversary of his first deposit, for comparison with the books of the Department, and for insertion of interest. The book will be returned by first mail. At no other time should a depositor suffer his book to be out of his own possession.

When a depositor wishes to withdraw money, he can do so by applying to the Postmaster-General, who will send him by return of mail a cheque for the amount, payable at whatever Savings Bank Office the depositor may have named in his application.

Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum is allowed on deposits, and the interest is added to the principal on the 30th June in each year.

READY REFERENCE TABLE,

CONTAINING THE

POST OFFICES OF THE DOMINION, SHOWING THE MONEY ORDER AND SAVINGS BANK OFFICES, AND THE PROVINCE, COUNTY
AND RIDING IN WHICH LOCATED.

The Offices printed in Italics are authorized to grant and pay Money Orders. The Offices marked * are Savings Bank Offices. The letters "W. O." following the name of a Post Office, signify "Way Office."

The capital letters on the right of the Electoral District column indicate the several Provinces of the Dominion.

[illegible]

DOMINION OF CANADA.

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[illegible]

NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.
Millville	King's	N S	Murdoch	Grey, S R	O	North Alton	King's	N S	*Oacola	Renfrew, N R	O	Pine Tree	Pictou	N S	*Princetown	Prince	P E I
Millville	York	N B	Murray	Northumb'd, E R	O	Northampton	Prince	P E I	*Oshawana	Ontario, S R	O	Pinkerton	Bruce, S R	N S	Primrose	Cardwell	N S
Millville	York	N B	Murray Bay	Charlevoix	Q	Northampton	Carleton	N B	Osman	Middlesex, W R	O	Pioneer	Carleton	N B	Prince Albert	N. W. Territories	O
Minesville	York, H. B.	O	Murray Harbour	EdQueens	P E I	North Augusta	Grenville, S R	O	Oso Station	Adlington	O	Popolot	Compton	N S	Prince Albert	Ontario, N R	O
Milton	Queen's	N S	Murray Harbour, S. King's	P E I	North Beloepe	Prince	P E I	Ossage	King's	S R	P	Pisardine	Guyaboro	N S	Prince of Wales	St. John	N B
Milton, East	Shefford	N S	Murray River	King's	P E I	North Bristol	Pontiac	N S	Ossian	Lambton	N S	Pisiquid	Queen's	P E I	*Princeton	Oxford, N R	N
Milton Station	Queen's	P E I	Murray Road	Westmoreland, N B	N	North Brookfield	Queen's	N S	Ossow	Marquette	M	Pisiquid Road	Queen's	P E I	Princeton	Prince	P E I
*Milton West	Perth	N S	Murray's Corner	Westmoreland, N B	N	North Bruce	Bruce, N R	N	Ostrander	Oxford, S R	O	Pitts Ferry	Frontenac	N S	Princetonville	Inverness	N S
Mission	York, W. B.	O	Muskoka Falls	Muskoka	O	North Carleton Place	Carleton	N B	*Ottawa	Ottawa	N B	Pitts Ferry	Grenville, S R	N	Princetonville	Inverness	N S
Mission	Prince	P E I	Muskoka Falls	Muskoka	O	North Carleton Place	Carleton	N B	Ottawa	Ottawa	N B	Pitts Ferry	Grenville, S R	N	Princetonville	Inverness	N S
Mission	Wellington, S R	O	Muskoka Falls	Muskoka	O	North Carleton Place	Carleton	N B	Ottawa	Ottawa	N B	Pitts Ferry	Grenville, S R	N	Princetonville	Inverness	N S
Mission	Victoria, N R	O	Muskoka Falls	Muskoka	O	North Carleton Place	Carleton	N B	Ottawa	Ottawa	N B	Pitts Ferry	Grenville, S R	N	Princetonville	Inverness	N S
Mission	Quebec, N R	O	Muskoka Falls	Muskoka	O	North Carleton Place	Carleton	N B	Ottawa	Ottawa	N B	Pitts Ferry	Grenville, S R	N	Princetonville	Inverness	N S
Mission	Simcoe, N R	O	Muskoka Falls	Muskoka	O	North Carleton Place	Carleton	N B	Ottawa	Ottawa	N B	Pitts Ferry	Grenville, S R	N	Princetonville	Inverness	N S
Mission	Simcoe, N R	O	Muskoka Falls	Muskoka	O	North Carleton Place	Carleton	N B	Ottawa	Ottawa	N B	Pitts Ferry	Grenville, S R	N	Princetonville	Inverness	N S
Mission	Simcoe, N R	O	Muskoka Falls	Muskoka	O	North Carleton Place	Carleton	N B	Ottawa	Ottawa	N B	Pitts Ferry	Grenville, S R	N	Princetonville	Inverness	N S
Mission	Simcoe, N R	O	Muskoka Falls	Muskoka	O	North Carleton Place	Carleton	N B	Ottawa	Ottawa	N B	Pitts Ferry	Grenville, S R	N	Princetonville	Inverness	N S
Mission	Simcoe, N R	O	Muskoka Falls	Muskoka	O	North Carleton Place	Carleton	N B	Ottawa	Ottawa	N B	Pitts Ferry	Grenville, S R	N	Princetonville	Inverness	N S
Mission	Simcoe, N R	O	Muskoka Falls	Muskoka	O	North Carleton Place	Carleton	N B	Ottawa	Ottawa	N B	Pitts Ferry	Grenville, S R	N	Princetonville	Inverness	N S
Mission	Simcoe, N R	O	Muskoka Falls	Muskoka	O	North Carleton Place	Carleton	N B	Ottawa	Ottawa	N B	Pitts Ferry	Grenville, S R	N	Princetonville	Inverness	N S
Mission	Simcoe, N R	O	Muskoka Falls	Muskoka	O	North Carleton Place	Carleton	N B	Ottawa	Ottawa	N B	Pitts Ferry	Grenville, S R	N	Princetonville	Inverness	N S
Mission	Simcoe, N R	O	Muskoka Falls	Muskoka	O	North Carleton Place	Carleton	N B	Ottawa	Ottawa	N B	Pitts Ferry	Grenville, S R	N	Princetonville	Inverness	N S
Mission	Simcoe, N R	O	Muskoka Falls	Muskoka	O	North Carleton Place	Carleton	N B	Ottawa	Ottawa	N B	Pitts Ferry	Grenville, S R	N	Princetonville	Inverness	N S
Mission	Simcoe, N R	O	Muskoka Falls	Muskoka	O	North Carleton Place	Carleton	N B	Ottawa	Ottawa	N B	Pitts Ferry	Grenville, S R	N	Princetonville	Inverness	N S
Mission	Simcoe, N R	O	Muskoka Falls	Muskoka	O	North Carleton Place	Carleton	N B	Ottawa	Ottawa	N B	Pitts Ferry	Grenville, S R	N	Princetonville	Inverness	N S
Mission	Simcoe, N R	O	Muskoka Falls	Muskoka	O	North Carleton Place	Carleton	N B	Ottawa	Ottawa	N B	Pitts Ferry	Grenville, S R	N	Princetonville	Inverness	N S
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Mission	Simcoe, N R	O	Muskoka Falls	Muskoka	O	North Carleton Place	Carleton	N B	Ottawa	Ottawa	N B	Pitts Ferry	Grenville, S R	N	Princetonville	Inverness	N S
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Mission	Simcoe, N R	O	Muskoka Falls	Muskoka	O	North Carleton Place	Carleton	N B	Ottawa	Ottawa	N B	Pitts Ferry	Grenville, S R	N	Princetonville	Inverness	N S
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Mission	Simcoe, N R	O	Muskoka Falls	Muskoka	O	North Carleton Place	Carleton	N B	Ottawa	Ottawa	N B	Pitts Ferry	Grenville, S R	N	Princetonville	Inverness	N S
Mission	Simcoe, N R	O	Muskoka Falls	Muskoka	O	North Carleton Place	Carleton	N B	Ottawa	Ottawa	N B	Pitts Ferry	Grenville, S R	N	Princetonville	Inverness	N S
Mission	Simcoe, N R	O	Muskoka Falls	Muskoka	O	North Carleton Place	Carleton	N B	Ottawa	Ottawa	N B	Pitts Ferry	Grenville, S R	N	Princetonville	Inverness	N S
Mission	Simcoe, N R	O	Muskoka Falls	Muskoka	O	North Carleton Place	Carleton	N B	Ottawa	Ottawa	N B	Pitts Ferry	Grenville, S R	N	Princetonville	Inverness	N S
Mission	Simcoe, N R	O	Muskoka Falls	Muskoka	O	North Carleton Place	Carleton	N B	Ottawa	Ottawa	N B	Pitts Ferry	Grenville, S R	N	Princetonville	Inverness	N S
Mission	Simcoe, N R	O	Muskoka Falls	Muskoka	O	North Carleton Place	Carleton	N B	Ottawa	Ottawa	N B	Pitts Ferry	Grenville, S R	N	Princetonville	Inverness	N S
Mission	Simcoe, N R	O	Muskoka Falls	Muskoka	O	North Carleton Place	Carleton	N B	Ottawa	Ottawa	N B	Pitts Ferry	Grenville, S R	N	Princetonville	Inverness	N S
Mission	Simcoe, N R	O	Muskoka Falls	Muskoka	O	North Carleton Place	Carleton	N B	Ottawa	Ottawa	N B	Pitts Ferry	Grenville, S R	N	Princetonville	Inverness	N S
Mission	Simcoe, N R	O	Muskoka Falls	Muskoka	O	North Carleton Place	Carleton	N B	Ottawa	Ottawa	N B	Pitts Ferry	Grenville, S R	N	Princetonville	Inverness	N S
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Mission	Simcoe, N R	O	Muskoka Falls	Muskoka	O	North Carleton Place	Carleton	N B	Ottawa	Ottawa	N B	Pitts Ferry	Grenville, S R	N	Princetonville	Inverness	N S
Mission	Simcoe, N R	O	Muskoka Falls	Muskoka	O	North Carleton Place	Carleton	N B	Ottawa	Ottawa	N B	Pitts Ferry	Grenville, S R	N	Princetonville	Inverness	N S
Mission	Simcoe, N R	O	Muskoka Falls	Muskoka	O	North Carleton Place	Carleton	N B	Ottawa	Ottawa	N B	Pitts Ferry	Grenville, S R	N	Princetonville	Inverness	N S
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Mission	Simcoe, N R	O	Muskoka Falls	Muskoka	O	North Carleton Place	Carleton	N B	Ottawa	Ottawa	N B	Pitts Ferry	Grenville, S R	N	Princetonville	Inverness	N S
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Mission	Simcoe, N R	O	Muskoka Falls	Muskoka	O	North Carleton Place	Carleton	N B	Ottawa	Ottawa	N B	Pitts Ferry	Grenville, S R	N	Princetonville	Inverness	N S
Mission	Simcoe, N R	O	Muskoka Falls	Muskoka	O	North Carleton Place	Carleton	N B	Ottawa	Ottawa	N B	Pitts Ferry	Grenville, S R	N	Princetonville	Inverness	N S
Mission	Simcoe, N R	O	Muskoka Falls	Muskoka	O	North Carleton Place	Carleton	N B	Ottawa	Ottawa	N B	Pitts Ferry	Grenville, S R	N	Princetonville	Inverness	N S
Mission	Simcoe, N R	O	Muskoka Falls	Muskoka	O	North Carleton Place	Carleton	N B	Ottawa	Ottawa	N B	Pitts Ferry	Grenville, S R	N	Princetonville	Inverness	N S
Mission	Simcoe, N R	O	Muskoka Falls	Muskoka	O	North Carleton Place	Carleton	N B	Ottawa	Ottawa	N B	Pitts Ferry	Grenville, S R	N	Princetonville	Inverness	N S
Mission	Simcoe, N R	O	Muskoka Falls	Muskoka	O	North Carleton Place	Carleton	N B	Ottawa	Ottawa	N B	Pitts Ferry	Grenville, S R	N	Princetonville	Inverness	N S
Mission	Simcoe, N R	O	Muskoka Falls	Muskoka	O	North Carleton Place	Carleton	N B	Ottawa	Ottawa	N B	Pitts Ferry	Grenville, S R	N	Princetonville	Inverness	N S
Mission	Simcoe, N R	O	Muskoka Falls	Muskoka	O	North Carleton Place	Carleton	N B	Ottawa	Ottawa	N B	Pitts Ferry	Grenville, S R	N	Princetonville	Inverness	N S
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Mission	Simcoe, N R	O	Muskoka Falls	Muskoka	O	North Carleton Place	Carleton	N B	Ottawa	Ottawa	N B	Pitts Ferry	Grenville, S R	N	Princetonville	Inverness	

DOMINION OF CANADA.

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THE BANKS OF CANADA,

WITH THEIR CAPITAL, BRANCHES, FOREIGN AGENTS, &c., &c.

ONTARIO.

BANK OF HAMILTON.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, - - - \$1,000,000
 HEAD OFFICE, - - - HAMILTON.
 AGENCIES: Beeton, Listowel, Port Elgin, Georgetown, Milton, Wingham.
 AGENTS.—New York—Messrs. John J. Cisco & Son. London—The National Bank of Scotland.

BANK OF OTTAWA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, - - - \$1,000,000
 PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - 566,823
 HEAD OFFICE, - - - OTTAWA.
 AGENCIES: Ottawa, Arnprior.
 FOREIGN AGENTS.—London—Alliance Bank, Limited. New York—Harper & Goadby. Chicago—Canadian Bank of Commerce.

BANK OF TORONTO.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - \$2,000,000
 RESERVE FUND, - - - 750,000
 HEAD OFFICE, - - - TORONTO.
 BRANCHES: Montreal, Peterboro', Cobourg, Port Hope, Collingwood, Barrie, St. Catharines.
 FOREIGN AGENTS.—London—The City Bank. New York—The National Bank of Commerce; Messrs. Watson & Lang.

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - TORONTO.
 PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - \$6,000,000
 REST, - - - 1,400,000
 FOREIGN AGENTS.—New York—J. G. Harper and J. H. Goadby. Chicago—J. G. Orchard.
 BRANCHES: Barrie, Belleville, Berlin, Brantford, Chatham, Collingwood, Dundas, Dunnville, Galt, Goderich, Guelph, Hamilton, London, Lucan, Montreal, Norwich, Orangeville, Ottawa, Peterboro', St. Catharines, Sarnia, Seaforth, Simcoe, Stratford, Strathroy, Thorold, Toronto, Walkerton, Windsor, Woodstock.
 BANKERS.—New York—The American Exchange National Bank. London, Eng.—The Bank of Scotland.

DOMINION BANK.

CAPITAL, - - - \$1,000,000
 REST, - - - 310,000
 HEAD OFFICE, - - - TORONTO.
 Branch—Queen Street, corner of Esther.
 BRANCHES: Oshawa, Uxbridge, Orillia, Whitby, Bowmanville, Cobourg, Brampton, Napanee, Liverpool Market.
 FOREIGN AGENTS.—Montreal—The Bank of Montreal. New York—The Bank of Montreal. London, Eng.—The National Bank of Scotland, 37 Nicholas Lane.

FEDERAL BANK.

CAPITAL PAID UP, - - - \$1,000,000
 REST, - - - 185,000
 HEAD OFFICE, - - - TORONTO.
 BRANCHES: Aurora, Kingston, St. Mary's, Chatham, London, Strathroy, Guelph, Newmarket, Tilsonburg, Hamilton, Simcoe, Yorkville.
 AGENTS.—London, Eng.—The National Bank of Scotland. New York—American Exchange National Bank. Canada—Bank of Montreal and its Branches.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED, - - - \$1,000,000
 CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, - - - 910,800
 HEAD OFFICE—Cor. Wellington St. and Exchange Alley (the Old Exchange Building), TORONTO.
 BRANCHES: Dunnville, St. Catharines, Fergus, Ingersoll, St. Thomas, Woodstock, Port Colborne, Welland.

ONTARIO BANK.

CAPITAL, - - - \$3,000,000
 HEAD OFFICE, - - - TORONTO.
 BRANCHES: Alliston, Mount Forest, Port Perry, Bowmanville, Oshawa, P. Arthur's Landing, Guelph, Ottawa, Toronto, Lindsay, Peterboro, Whitby, Montreal, Port Hope, Winnipeg, Man.
 FOREIGN AGENTS.—London, Eng.—Alliance Bank (Limited). New York—Messrs. Walter Watson and Alex. Lang. Boston—Tremont National Bank.

STANDARD BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED, - - - \$1,000,000
 CAPITAL PAID UP, - - - 509,750
 HEAD OFFICE, - - - TORONTO.
 AGENCIES: Bradford, Harriston, Newcastle, Cannington, Markham, Colborne, Picton.
 FOREIGN AGENTS.—Montreal—Bank of Montreal. New York—Messrs. Smithers & Watson. London, Eng.—Imperial Bank.

QUEBEC.

BANQUE DE ST. HYACINTHE.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - \$233,890
 HEAD OFFICE, - - - ST. HYACINTHE.
 AGENCIES: St. Hyacinthe, and St. Jovaire, P.Q.
 NEW YORK AGENT.—National Bank of the Republic.

BANQUE DE ST. JEAN.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, - - - \$224,000
 HEAD OFFICE, - - - ST. JOHN'S, QUE.
 BRANCHES: St. John's, Que., and Napierville, Que.
 NEW YORK AGENTS.—Watson & Lang.

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.

MONTREAL, QUE.
 PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - \$630,000
 RESERVE, - - - 30,000
 AGENCIES: Montreal and Joliette, P. Quebec.
 NEW YORK AGENTS.—National Park Bank.

BANQUE DU PEUPLE,

MONTREAL, QUE.
 CAPITAL, - - - \$2,000,000
 FOREIGN AGENTS.—London—Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co. New York—National Bank of the Republic. Quebec Agency—La Banque Nationale.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - £1,000,000 STG.
 LONDON OFFICE, 3 Clements Lane, Lombard St. E.C.
 HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—St. James St., Montreal.
 BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CANADA: London, Kingston, Fredericton, N.B., Brantford, Ottawa, Halifax, N.S., Paris, Montreal, Victoria, B.C., Hamilton, Quebec, Barkerville, B.C., Toronto, St. John, N.B.
 AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.—New York—D. A. McTavish and Wm. Lawson. San Francisco—A. McKinlay. Portland, Oregon—J. Goodfellow.
 LONDON BANKERS.—The Bank of England; Messrs. Glyn & Co.
 FOREIGN AGENTS.—Liverpool—Bank of Liverpool. Australia—Union Bank of Australia. New Zealand—Union Bank of Australia. Bank of New Zealand. Colonial Bank of New Zealand. India, China and Japan—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, Agra Bank, Limited. West Indies—Colonial Bank. Paris—Messrs. Marcuard, Andre & Co. Lyons—Credit Lyonnais.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, - - - \$12,000,000
 CAPITAL PAID UP, - - - 11,999,200
 RESERVE FUND, - - - 5,000,000
 HEAD OFFICE, - - - MONTREAL.
 BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CANADA: Almonte, Ont., Hamilton, Picton, Belleville, Kingston, Port Hope, Brantford, Lindsay, Quebec, Brockville, London, Sarnia, Chatham, N.B., Moncton, N.B., Stratford, Cobourg, Newcastle, N.B., St. John, N.B., Cornwall, Ottawa, St. Marys, Goderich, Perth, Toronto, Guelph, Peterboro', Winnipeg, Halifax, N.S.

AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—London—Bank of Montreal, 9 Birch Lane, Lombard Street.
 BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—London—The Bank of England; The London and Westminster Bank; The Union Bank of London. Liverpool—The Bank of Liverpool. Scotland—The British Linen Company and Branches.
 AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.—New York—The Bank of New York, N.B.A.; The Merchants' National Bank. Boston—The Merchants' National Bank. Buffalo—The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank. San Francisco—The Bank of British Columbia.
 COLONIAL AND FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS.—St. John's Nfld.—The Union Bank of Newfoundland. British Columbia—The Bank of British Columbia. New Zealand—The Bank of New Zealand. India, China, Japan, Australia—Oriental Bank Corporation.

BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.

MONTREAL, QUE.
 FOREIGN AGENTS.—London—Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. Paris—De Rothschild Freres. New York—National Bank of the Republic.

BANQUE NATIONALE.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - QUEBEC.
 CAPITAL AUTHORIZED, - - - \$2,000,000
 CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, - - - 2,000,000
 CAPITAL PAID UP, - - - 2,000,000
 BRANCHES: Montreal, Ottawa, Sherbrooke.
 FOREIGN AGENTS.—New York—National Bank of the Republic. England—National Bank of Scotland.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, - - - \$1,500,000
 CAPITAL PAID IN, - - - 1,381,568
 RESERVE FUND, - - - 200,000
 HEAD OFFICE, - - - SHERBROOKE, QUE.
 BRANCHES: Waterloo, Q., Cowansville, Stanstead, Coaticook, Richmond, Q., Granby.
 AGENTS.—Montreal—Bank of Montreal. London, England—London and County Bank. Boston—National Exchange Bank.

EXCHANGE BANK OF CANADA.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, - - - \$1,000,000
 HEAD OFFICE, - - - MONTREAL.
 BRANCHES: Hamilton, Ont., Parkhill, Ont., Aylmer, Ont., Bedford, Que.
 FOREIGN AGENTS.—London—The Alliance Bank, (Limited). Chicago—Union National Bank. New York—National Bank of Commerce.

MOLSONS BANK.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, - - - \$2,000,000
 PAID-UP, - - - 1,998,861.86
 REST, - - - 100,000
 HEAD OFFICE, - - - MONTREAL.
 BRANCHES: Montreal, Brockville, Clinton, Exeter, Ingersoll, London, Meaford, Millbrook, Morrisburg, Owen Sound, Ridgetown, Smith's Falls, Sorel, St. Thomas, Ont., Toronto.
 AGENTS IN CANADA.—Quebec—Quebec Bank and Eastern Townships Bank. Ontario—Bank of Montreal and Ontario Bank and their Branches. New Brunswick—Bank of New Brunswick. Nova Scotia—Halifax Banking Company and its Branches. Prince Edward Island—Union Bank of P.E.I., Charlottetown and Summerside. Newfoundland—Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, St. John's.
 AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—London—Alliance Bank (Limited). Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co.
 AGENTS IN UNITED STATES.—New York—Mechanics' National Bank; Messrs. C. F. Smithers & W. Watson; Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co. Boston—Merchants' National Bank; Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co. Portland—Casco National Bank. Chicago—First National Bank. Cleveland—Commercial National Bank. Detroit—Mechanics' Bank. Buffalo—Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank. Milwaukee—Wisconsin Marine & Fire Ins. Co. Bank. Toledo—Second National Bank.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - \$5,500,000
RESERVE FUND, - - - - - 475,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - MONTREAL.

BRANCHES.
Belleville, Berlin, Brampton,
Chatham, Galt, Gananoque,
Hamilton, Ingersoll, Kincardine,
Kingston, London, Montreal,
Napawee, Ottawa, Owen Sound,
Perth, Prescott, Quebec,
Renfrew, Stratford, St. John's, Q.,
St. Thomas, Ont., Toronto, Walkerton,
Waterloo, Ont., Winnipeg, Man. Windsor, Ont.

BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN—The Clydesdale Banking Company, 30 Lombard Street, London, Glasgow, and elsewhere.

AGENCY IN NEW YORK—48 Exchange Place, Henry Hague and John B. Harris, Jr.

BANKERS IN NEW YORK—The Bank of New York, N.B.A.

QUEBEC BANK.

CAPITAL, - - - - - \$3,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - QUEBEC.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CANADA.
Ottawa, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Pembroke, Ont.
Montreal, Que. St. Catharines, Ont. Three Rivers, Q.
Thorold, Ont.

AGENTS IN NEW YORK—Messrs. Maitland, Phelps & Co.

AGENTS IN LONDON—The Union Bank of London.

STADACONA BANK, QUEBEC.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, - - - - - \$1,000,000
Do. PAID UP, - - - - - 990,890

AGENTS IN THE DOMINION—Bank of Montreal.

" CHICAGO—Bank of Montreal.

" NEW YORK—C. F. Smithers and W. Watson.

" LONDON, ENGLAND—National Bank of Scotland.

UNION BANK OF LOWER CANADA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - \$2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - QUEBEC.

BRANCHES.
Savings Bank (Upper Town, Que.) Montreal,
Ottawa, Three Rivers.

FOREIGN AGENTS.—London—The London and County Bank. New York—National Park Bank.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - \$2,500,000
(With power to increase.)

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - VICTORIA, B.C.

LONDON OFFICE.—28 Cornhill, London.
Branches at San Francisco, California; Portland, Oregon; Victoria, B.C.; New Westminster, B.C.

AGENTS.—In Canada and the United States—The Bank of Montreal.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - - \$1,470,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - 470,000

LONDON AGENTS—Williams, Deacon & Co.
NEW YORK AGENTS—Mechanics' National Bank.
BOSTON AGENTS—Eliot National Bank.

MARITIME BANK OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - - \$1,000,000

LONDON AGENTS—Imperial Bank (Limited).
NEW YORK AGENTS—J. J. Cisco & Son.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK,

FREDERICTON, N. B.

BOSTON AGENTS—Eliot National Bank.

ST. STEPHEN'S BANK,

ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - - \$200,000
RESERVE, - - - - - 50,000

LONDON AGENTS—Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
NEW YORK AGENTS—Bank of New York.
BOSTON AGENTS—Globe National Bank.

NOVA SCOTIA.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

CAPITAL PAID UP, - - - - - \$1,000,000
RESERVE FUND, - - - - - 230,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - HALIFAX, N. S.

BRANCHES.
Amherst, Digby, North Sydney,
Annapolis, Kentville, Liverpool, N.S.,
Bridgetown, New Glasgow, Yarmouth,
St. John, N. B., Pictou,

FOREIGN AGENTS.—London—Williams, Deacon & Co.
New York—Bank of New York. Boston—Merchants' National Bank.

BANK OF YARMOUTH,

YARMOUTH, N. S.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - - \$382,530
RESERVE, - - - - - 104,422

CORRESPONDENTS AT
Halifax—The Merchants' Bank of Halifax.
St. John—The Bank of Montreal.
" —The Bank of British North America.
Montreal—The Bank of Montreal.
New York—The National Citizens' Bank.
Boston—The Eliot National Bank.
London—The Union Bank of London.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF WINDSOR,
WINDSOR, N. S.

LONDON AGENTS—Union Bank of London.
NEW YORK AGENTS—Bank of New York.

EXCHANGE BANK OF YARMOUTH,
YARMOUTH, N. S.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - - \$342,595
SURPLUS, - - - - - 53,000

FOREIGN AGENTS—New York—McTavish & Lawson.
Boston—Boylston National Bank.

HALIFAX BANKING CO.,

HALIFAX, N. S.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - - \$500,000

NEW YORK AGENTS—Bank of New York.
BOSTON AGENTS—Suffolk National Bank.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF HALIFAX.

CAPITAL PAID UP, - - - - - \$900,000
RESERVE, - - - - - 180,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - HALIFAX, N. S.

AGENCIES.
Antigonish, Bridgewater, Pictou,
Sydney, C.B., Maitland (Hants Co.), Truro,
Weymouth, Charlottetown, P.E.I., Summerside.

FOREIGN AGENTS.—London—Imperial Bank. New York—Bank of New York. Boston—National Hide and Leather Bank.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF HALIFAX.

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED, - - - - - \$800,000
CAPITAL PAID UP, - - - - - 600,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - HALIFAX.

BRANCHES.
Lockeport and Wolfville, N. S.

AGENTS IN LONDON—The Union Bank of London.
" NEW YORK—The Bank of New York.
" BOSTON—Williams & Hall.
" ONT. AND QUE.—The Ontario Bank.

PICTOU BANK,

PICTOU, N. S.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, - - - - - \$500,000

AGENTS—Halifax—Union Bank of Halifax. Montreal—Bank of Montreal. New York—Bell & Smithers. London, England—Imperial Bank (Limited).

UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - - \$1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - HALIFAX.

AGENCIES.
Halifax and Annapolis, N. S.
NEW YORK AGENTS—National Bank of Commerce.
BOSTON AGENTS—Merchants' National Bank.

PR. EDWARD ISLAND.

BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - - \$120,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - 47,000

NEW YORK AGENTS—National Park Bank.
BOSTON AGENTS—National Exchange Bank.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

AGENCY AT GEORGETOWN.

FOREIGN AGENTS.—London—The City Bank. New York—The Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston—The Boston National Bank. Montreal, St. John, and Halifax—The Bank of Montreal.

SUMMERSIDE BANK,
SUMMERSIDE, P.E.I.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - - \$100,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - 15,000

BOSTON AGENTS.—Blackstone National Bank.

UNION BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - CHARLOTTETOWN.
BRANCHES, - - - - - SUMMERSIDE AND MONTAGU.

FOREIGN AGENTS.—Montreal—Bank of Montreal. New York—National Park Bank. Boston—Merchants' National Bank. London, Eng.—Union Bank of London.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND,

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - - \$200,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - 100,000

NEW YORK AGENTS.—National Park Bank.

UNION BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND,

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - - \$304,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - 304,000

NEW YORK AGENTS.—National Bank of Commerce

THE CANADIAN TARIFF OF CUSTOMS,

SHOWING THE DUTIES PAYABLE ON ALL GOODS IMPORTED INTO THE DOMINION.

Acid, Sulphuric..... $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per lb.	Beer, Ale and Porter, imported in casks, or otherwise than bottles.....10 cts. per I. G.	Caoutchouc, unmanufactured.....Free.
Acid, Acetic.....12 cents per I. G.	Bedsteads, Iron.....25 per ct.	Cachous (Breath Sweeteners).....1 cent per lb. and 35 per ct.
Acid, Muratic and Nitric.....20 per ct.	Bedsteads, Wood.....35 per ct.	Cambric Muslin. Collectors of Customs are cautioned against an article called "Cambric Muslin," which is found to be white shirting, and should pay 1 cent per yard and.....15 per cent.
Acid, Oxalic.....Free.	Bells, for Churches.....Free.	Candles, Tallow.....2 cents per lb.
But Carboys and Demijohns containing acids, vinegar or other liquids, shall be subject to the same duty as if empty.	Bells, for Builders' Hardware.....30 per ct.	Candles, Paraffine Wax.....5 cents per lb.
Advertising Pamphlets, Almanacs, Catalogues and Fashion Pamphlets.....\$1.00 per 100.	Berries, for dyeing or used for composing dyes.....Free.	Candles, all others, including Sperm.....25 per ct.
Advertising Pictures, or Pictorial Show Cards or Bills 30 per ct.	Belting, Leather.....25 per ct.	Cans or packages made of tin or other material, containing fish of any kind admitted free of duty under any existing law or treaty, not exceeding one quart in contents, one cent and a-half on each can or package; and when exceeding one quart, an additional duty of one cent and a-half for each additional quart or fractional part thereof.
Agaric—"Dye Stuff".....Free.	Bibles, Prayer Books, Psalm Books and Hymn Books. 5 per ct.	Canvas for manufacture of floor oil-cloth, not less than 45 inches wide, and not pressed or calendared.....Free.
Agates, manufactured.....Free.	Bill Heads, printed, lithographed, or copper or steel plate.....30 per ct.	Canvas or Cotton Duck of Hemp or Flax, when to be used for boats' or ships' sails.....5 per ct.
Agricultural Implements, not otherwise provided for. 25 per cent.	Billiard Tables, without pockets, 4 feet 6 in. x 9 feet or under.....\$22.50 each, and 15 per ct.	Canvas, all other not elsewhere specified.....20 per ct.
NOTE.—In all cases where manufacturers' articles are imported in parts, or what is technically called "in a knocked down state," they must be valued for duty as if mounted—less cost of putting them together and supplying deficient parts.	Billiard Tables, without pockets, over 4 feet 6 inches x 9 feet or under.....\$25.00 each, and 15 per ct.	Cane, Juice, Syrup..... $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per lb. and 30 per ct.
Ale, Beer and Porter, in bottles (6 quarts and 12 pints to I. G.).....18 cents per I. G.	Billiard Tables, with pockets, 5 feet 6 inches x 11 feet or under.....\$35.00 each, and 15 per ct.	Caps, cloth, wool.....10 cents per lb. and 25 per ct.
Ale, Beer and Porter, in casks, or otherwise than bottles. 10 cents per I. G.	Billiard Tables, with pockets, all over 5 feet 6 inches x 11 feet.....\$40.00 each, and 15 per ct.	Caps, Hats and Bonnets, fur and straw, and all others not elsewhere specified.....25 per ct.
Ale, Beer and Porter. Barrels containing bottled ale and porter are considered packages for exportation only, and therefore free of duty.	Each table to include 12 cues and one set of 4 balls, with markers, cloths and cases, but no pool balls.	Capes, Fur.....25 per ct.
Alkanet Root.....Free.	Bird Cages, of all kinds.....30 per ct.	Cars, Railway.....30 per ct.
Aloes.....Free.	Binders' Cloth.....15 per ct.	Cars, Railway and Street, the seat fixtures for, of cast iron, to be classed as castings.....25 per ct.
Alum and Aluminous Cake.....Free.	Bismuth, Dry.....5 per ct.	Locks, Hinges, Window-fasteners and similar articles for, to be classed as carriage-makers' hardware.....30 per ct.
Aluminium.....Free.	Bismuth, Metallic.....Free.	Springs (steel), as carriage springs, to pay the same duty as carriage-makers' hardware.....30 per ct.
Ambergris.....Free.	Bitters (See "Spirits").....\$1.90 per I. G.	Carbolic or heavy oil, used in making wooden block pavements, for treating wood for building and railway ties, products of coal tar, weighing 12 to 13 lbs. per gal.....10 per ct.
Ammonia, Sulphate of.....Free.	Blackening, Shoe, and Shoe Polish and Shoemakers' Ink. 25 per ct.	Carboys, empty or not.....30 per ct.
Anchors.....Free.	Blackening, all other.....20 per ct.	Card Clothing machine.....25 per ct.
Animals, Living, of all kinds, not elsewhere specified. 20 per ct.	Blankets, composed wholly or part of Wool, Worsted, Hair of Alpaca goat or other like animals. $7\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per lb. and 20 per ct.	Cards, Playing, Valentines, Christmas and New Year's Chromo or Embossed Cards, and all other not being business or advertising cards.....25 per ct.
Animals, viz.:—Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine—for improvement of stock under regulations to be made by the Treasury Board, and approved by the Governor-in-Council.....Free.	Blank Books, viz.: Account Books, Copy Books or Books to be drawn or written upon.....30 per ct.	Cards, Printed, Lithographed, or Copper or Steel Plate. 30 per ct.
Animals brought into Canada temporarily, and for a period not exceeding three months, for the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by any agricultural or other association. But a bond shall be first given in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the Minister of Customs, with the condition that the full duty to which such animals would otherwise be liable shall be paid in case of their sale in Canada, or if not re-exported within the time specified in such bond. Free.	Boilers and Engines and parts of, not elsewhere specified.....25 per ct.	Carpet Bags, Trunks, Valises and Satchels.....25 per ct.
Annatto, liquid or solid and seed.....Free.	Boiler Drawn Tubing, wrought iron, plain, not coupled, threaded or otherwise manufactured.....15 per ct.	Carpets, treble ingrain, three-ply or two-ply carpets, composed wholly or in part of wool, 10 cents per square yard and.....30 per ct.
Aniline Dyes.....Free.	Boiler Drawn Tubing, wrought, coupled or threaded.....20 per ct.	Carpets, Dutch.....20 per ct.
Aniline Oil, Crude.....Free.	Boiler Plate and Tank Iron.....12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per ct.	Carpets, Jute and Hemp.....20 per ct.
Aniline Salts and Arseniate of.....Free.	Bolts, Washers and Rivets, Iron.....30 per ct.	Carpets, two-ply and three-ply ingrain, of which the warp is composed wholly of cotton or other material than wool, worsted, hair of Alpaca goat or other like animal.....5 cents per square yard and 20 per ct.
Anodes, Nickel.....Free.	Bolting Cloths.....Free.	Cartridges, in copper or paper.....25 per ct.
Antimony.....Free.	Bone Dust and Bone Ash for manufacture of Phosphates and Fertilizers.....Free.	Car Wheels and Axles.....25 per ct.
Anvils.....30 per ct.	Bones, crude and not manufactured, burnt, calcined, ground or steamed.....Free.	Carriages.....30 per ct.
Apples, dried.....2 cents per lb.	Bonnets, Hats and Caps, not elsewhere specified, including Knitted Scotch Caps.....25 per ct.	Carriage Springs (steel).....30 per ct.
Apples, green.....40 cents per bbl.	Books, Printed Periodicals and Pamphlets, not elsewhere specified, not being foreign reprints of British copyright works, nor blank Account Books, nor Copy Books, nor books to be written or drawn upon, nor Bibles, Prayer Books, Psalm and Hymn Books.....15 per ct.	Carriages, Railway.....30 per ct.
Apparel, Wearing, and other personal and household effects (not merchandise) of British subjects dying abroad, but domiciled in Canada.....Free.	Bookbinders' Tools and Implements and Bookbinders' Cloth, including Ruling Machines and Ruling Pens imported by Bookbinders.....15 per ct.	Carriage Tops, Frames, Bodies and Wheels.....30 per ct.
Argols, dust and crude.....Free.	Boots and Shoes, Rubber, Leather and Felt.....25 per ct.	Carriages of travellers, and carriages laden with merchandise, and not to include circus troupes or hawkers, under regulations to be prescribed by Minister of Customs.....Free.
Arms, Clothing, Musical Instruments for Bands, Military Stores and Munitions of War, for the use of the Army, Navy and Canadian Militia.....Free.	Borax.....Free.	Carriage Dusters or Lap Wraps.....20 per ct.
Arrow Root.....20 per ct.	Botany, specimens of.....Free.	Cashmere Mufflers.....20 per ct.
Arsenic.....Free.	Bottles, Glass, of every description, not pressed.....20 per ct.	Caskets, Burial, of any material.....25 per ct.
Arseniate of Aniline.....Free.	Bottles, pressed or moulded.....30 per ct.	Casts, as models for use of schools of design.....Free.
Articles for use of Governor-General, Foreign Consuls General, Dominion Government, or any of the Departments thereof, or Senate, or House of Commons.....Free.	Braces or Suspenders, of all kinds.....25 per ct.	Cathodes, Nickel.....Free.
Artificial Flowers and Feathers.....25 per ct.	Brads, Tacks and Sprigs.....30 per ct.	Catgut Strings or Gut Cord for musical instruments.....Free.
Asphaltum Mineral.....10 per ct.	Brandy (See "Spirits").....\$1.45 per I. G.	Catgut or Whiptut, unmanufactured.....Free.
Ashes, Pot, Pearl or Soda.....Free.	Brass Wire and Rods cut in lengths.....30 per ct.	Cement, raw or in stone from quarry (13 cubic feet to ton) \$1 per ton.
Awnings and Tents.....25 per ct.	Brass, old or scrap, in Bars, Bolts or Sheets, in Wire, round or flat, Seamless Drawn Tubing, and Plain and Fancy Drawn Tubing.....10 per ct.	Cement burnt and unground.....7 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per 100 lbs.
Axes of all kinds.....6 cents per lb.	Brass Sheet cut in strips or sub-divisions.....30 per ct.	Cement, Hydraulic or Waterlime, ground, including barrels.....40 cts. per bbl.
Babbit Metal.....10 per ct.	Brass and Copper Wire.....10 per ct.	Cement in bulk or bags.....9 cts per bush.
Bagatelle Tables or Boards, with cues and balls.....35 per ct.	Brass and Copper Wire-Cloth.....20 per ct.	Cement, Portland or Roman.....20 per ct.
Bacon, Fresh, Salted, Dried or Smoked.....2 cents per lb.	Brass Screws.....30 per ct.	Chalk, Cliff stone, unmanufactured.....Free.
Bags, Cotton, Seamless.....2 cents per lb. and 15 per ct.	Brass, Agraffe Pins for Pianos, to be treated as part of pianos.....25 per ct.	Champagne, and all other sparkling wines, in bottles, containing each not more than a quart, and more than a pint.....\$3 per doz. btl.
Bags, Paper of all kinds.....25 per ct.	Brass, manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.....30 per ct.	Champagne, containing not more than a pint each, and more than $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.....\$1.50 per doz. btl.
Bags, (if printed).....30 per ct.	Brimstone, Crude or rolled in flour.....Free.	Champagne, containing $\frac{1}{2}$ pint each or less.....75c. per doz. btl.
Bamboo, unmanufactured.....Free.	Brim Moulds for Gold Beaters.....Free.	Champagne, bottles containing more than one quart each shall pay in addition to \$3.00 per dozen bottles at the rate of \$1.50 per I. G. on the quantity in excess of one quart, the quarts and pints in each case to be old wine measure.....\$1.50 per I. G.
Bamboo Reeds, not further manufactured than cut into suitable lengths for Walking Sticks or Canes, or for sticks for Umbrellas, Parasols or Sunshades.....Free.	Bristles.....Free.	And in addition to above specific duty.....30 per ct.
Barilla.....Free.	British Copyright Works, reprints of.....15 per cent, and in addition thereto 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per ct. for copyright holder.	All Liquors imported under the name of wine, and containing more than 40 per cent. of spirits of proof of Sykes Hydrometer, shall be rated for duty as unenumerated spirits.
Barley.....15 cts. per bush.	Bricks, for building purposes.....20 per ct.	Chamomile Flowers.....Free.
Barrels of Canadian manufacture exported filled with Domestic Petroleum and returned empty, under such regulations as the Minister of Customs shall direct.....Free.	Bridges, Iron.....25 per ct.	Charts and Maps (Atlases 6 cents per lb.).....20 per ct.
Barytes, unmanufactured.....Free.	Bromine.....Free.	Chain cables, over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, whether shackled or swivelled or not.....5 per ct.
Bay Rum.....\$1.90 per gal. and 30 per ct.	Brooms.....25 per ct.	Chain cables, all others not cable, including chain 17-32 of an inch.....20 per ct.
Beans.....15 cts. per bush.	Broom Corn.....Free.	Cheese.....3 cents per lb.
Beer, Ale and Porter, imported in bottles (6 quarts and 12 pints to I. G.).....18 cts. per I. G.	Bronze, Phosphor, in blocks, bars, sheets or wire.....10 per ct.	
	Brushes.....25 per ct.	
	Buckwheat.....10 cts. per bush.	
	Buckwheat, Meal or Flour..... $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per lb.	
	Buttons and Button Moulds of all kinds.....25 per ct.	
	Butter.....4 cents per lb.	
	Buchu Leaves.....Free.	
	Bullion, Gold or Silver.....Free.	
	Bullion Fringe.....20 per ct.	
	Bullion Fringe, Silk.....30 per ct.	
	Burrstones, in blocks, rough or unmanufactured, and not bound up into millstones.....Free.	
	Burgundy Pitch.....Free.	
	Cable, submarine, unenumerated.....20 per ct.	
	Cabinets of Coins, Medals, and other curiosities of antiquity.....Free.	

Cheese Cloths.....	1 ct. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Cheques, printed, lithographed or copper or steel plate.....	30 per ct.
Checked Regattas.....	2 cts. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Chicory, or other root or vegetable used as a substitute for coffee, kiln dried, roasted or ground.....	4 cents per lb.
Chicory, raw or green.....	3 cents per lb.
China-ware and Porcelain-ware.....	25 per ct.
Chimneys, lamp, glass.....	30 per ct.
Chloride of Lime.....	Free.
Churns, "Wood".....	25 per ct.
Cinnabar.....	Free.
Cigars.....	60 cts. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Cigarettes.....	60 cts. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Citrons, rinds of, in brine for candying.....	Free.
Clays.....	Free.
Clocks, and parts thereof.....	35 per ct.
Chronometer Clocks, as clocks.....	35 per ct.
Control Clocks, known as watchmen's clocks.....	35 per ct.
Chronometer Watches, as watches.....	25 per ct.
Cloaks, Fur.....	25 per ct.
Clout Nails.....	30 per ct.
Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Coatings, Overcoatings, Cloakings, Horse Collar Cloth, Felt Cloth of every description not elsewhere specified, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, hair of Alpaca goat and other like animals.....	7½ cts. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Clothing, Ready-Made, or Wearing Apparel of every description, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, hair of Alpaca goat or other like animal, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the Tailor, Seamstress, or Manufacturer, except Knitted Goods.....	10 cts. per lb. and 25 per ct.
Clothing made of Cotton, of which Cotton is the component part of chief value, including Corsets, Cotton, Collars, and Cuffs.....	30 per ct.
Clothing, donations for charitable purposes.....	Free.
Clothing for use of Army, Navy, and Militia.....	Free.
Coal, Anthracite.....	50 cts. per ton of 2,000 lbs.
Coal, Bituminous.....	60 cts. per ton of 2,000 lbs.
Coal Dust and Coke.....	50 cts. per ton of 2,000 lbs.
Coal Oil and Kerosene, distilled, purified, or refined, not elsewhere specified.....	7 1-5 cts. per L. G.
Coal Oil and Kerosene Fixtures and parts thereof.....	30 per ct.
Coal Tar.....	10 per ct.
Coal Pitch.....	10 per ct.
Coats, Fur Hats, Caps, and Capes.....	25 per ct.
Cobalt, Ore of.....	Free.
Cocoanuts.....	\$1 per 100.
Cocoanut, desiccated, when sweetened.....	1 ct. per lb. and 35 per ct.
Cocoa paste and other preparations of cocoa containing sugar.....	1 ct. per lb. and 25 per ct.
Cocoa-paste and Chocolate, not sweetened.....	20 per ct.
Cocoanut Oil and Palm in their natural state.....	Free.
Cocoa, Bean, Shell, or Nibs.....	Free.
Cod Liver Oil, medicated.....	20 per cent.
Cochineal.....	Free.
Coffee, green.....	2 cts. per lb.
But if imported from U.S., additional.....	10 per ct.
Coffee, roasted or ground, and all substitutes thereof not composed of Roots and Vegetables.....	3 cents per lb.
Substitutes composed of Roots and Vegetables.....	4 cents per lb.
Coffins, of any material.....	35 per ct.
Coffin Trimmings, of metal.....	30 per ct.
Coins, Gold and Silver, except U. S. silver coin.....	Free.
Coin and Coin Yarn.....	Free.
Collars, Cuffs and Shirt Fronts, paper.....	30 per ct.
Collars, Cuffs and Shirt Fronts of cotton and paper.....	30 per ct.
Collars, Cuffs and Shirt Fronts, cotton collars, and of cotton and linen.....	30 per ct.
Collars, Cuffs and Shirt Fronts, linen.....	30 per ct.
Colicthar or Crocus, dry oxide of iron.....	Free.
Cologne Water, and Perfumed Spirits, in bottles, flasks or other packages, weighing more than four ounces.....	\$1.90 per I. G., and 30 per ct.
Cologne Water, and Perfumed Spirits, in bottles, flasks or other packages, not weighing more than 4 oz.....	40 per ct.
Colors and Paints, ground in oil or any other liquid.....	25 per ct.
Colors and Paints, Bichromate of Potash, Blue-black, Chinese Blue, Lakes, Scarlet and Marone in pulp, Prussian Blue, Satin and fine-washed White, Ultra-marine, and Umber raw.....	Free.
Colors and Paints, not elsewhere specified.....	20 per ct.
Combs, of Rubber.....	25 per ct.
Combs, for dress or toilet, of all kinds.....	25 per ct.
Combs, all others.....	20 per ct.
Commercial Blank Forms, printed, lithographed or copper or steel plates.....	30 per ct.
Communion Plate, and plated ware for use in churches.....	Free.
Conium Cicuta, or Hemlock, seed and leaf.....	Free.
Confectionery and Sugar Candy, brown or white.....	1c. per lb. and 35 per ct.
Copper, old or scrap, in pigs, bars, rods, bolts, ingots, sheets, and sheathing, not planished, or coated, copper wire, round or flat, or copper seamless drawn tubing.....	10 per ct.
Copper Rivets and Burrs, and all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.....	30 per ct.
Copper Sheets, cut in strips or sub-divisions.....	30 per ct.
Copper and Brass Wire.....	10 per ct.
Copper and Brass Wire Cloth.....	20 per ct.
Cordage, for ships' purposes.....	10 per ct.
Cordage, all other except Flax.....	20 per ct.
Cordials, (see "Spirits").....	\$1.90 per I. G.
Corn, Indian.....	7½ cts. per bush.
Cornmeal.....	40 cts. per bbl.
Cornstarch or Flour, Potato Starch, and all preparations having the quality of starch.....	2 cts. per lb.
Cornelians, unmanufactured.....	Free.
Corks, and other manufactures of Corkwood or Cork-bark.....	20 per ct.
Corkwood or Bark, unmanufactured.....	Free.
Corsets.....	30 per ct.
Cotton, Grey or unbleached and bleached, not stained, painted or printed.....	1c. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Cotton, Sheetings, Drills, Ducks, Cheese Cloths, Cotton or Canton Flannels, not stained, painted or printed, grey or unbleached or bleached.....	1c. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Cotton, Jeans, Denims, Drillings, Bed-tickings, Gingham, Plaids, Cotton or Canton Flannels, Ducks and Drills, Dyed or Colored, Checked or Striped Shirtings, Cottonades, Pantaloon Stuffs, and goods of like description, also Sateens and Galateas.....	2 cts. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Cotton Sewing Thread, on spools.....	20 per ct.

Cotton, Shirts and Drawers, woven or made on frames, and all Cotton hosiery.....	30 per ct.
Cotton Sewing Thread, in hanks.....	12½ per ct.
Cotton, duck or canvas, of hemp or flax, and sail twine when to be used for boats' or ships' sails.....	5 per ct.
Affidavits must accompany entry to substantiate its use.	
Cotton, all clothing made of cotton, or of which cotton is the component part of chief value, including Corsets and linen and cotton Collars, Cuffs, Duck Vests and similar articles.....	30 per ct.
Cotton, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified, held to embrace: Quilts and Sheets (white or colored), Cotton Diaper, Window Holland, Prints, printed Shirtings, Furniture Prints, Cretone, Plain Prints, Printed Cotton, Cashmere, Cotton Huckaback, Cotton Damask in pieces and cloths, Towels, Book Muslin, Jaconet, Checked Jaconet, Cambric, Bishop's and Victoria Lawns, Tarletans, Hair Cords, Crinoline, and all kinds of printed Muslins, Leno, Pique, Brilliant, Cotton Handkerchiefs, Curtains known as Swiss, Nottingham, or Lace, etc., if of Cotton, Muslin Lace, all kinds of Cotton Scarfs and Ties, rolled Jaconets, Glove Finished Cambrics, Molekins, Corduroy, Cotton Velvets and Velvetens, Cotton Parasols and Umbrellas, Cotton Tapes, Ferrets, Stay-bindings, Bed Lace, Boot Web, Carpet Binding, Blind Tassels, Window Leno, Cotton Fringe, Braids, Boot and Stay Laces, Cotton Velvet Ribbons and all kinds of Cotton Laces.....	20 per ct.
Cotton, Seamless Bags, irrespective of contents, and when filled Bags may be taken as weighing 16 oz. and of not less value than \$3.00 per doz.....	2 cents per pound and 15 per ct.
Cotton Prunella.....	2 cts. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Cotton Wadding, Batting, Batts and Warps, Carpet Warps, Knitting and Hosiery Yarns, and other Cotton Yarns under No. 40, not elsewhere specified, not bleached, dyed or colored.....	2 cts. per lb. and 15 per ct.
Cotton Wadding, Batting, Batts and Warps, Carpet Warps, Knitting and Hosiery Yarns, and other Cotton Yarns under No. 40, not elsewhere specified, bleached, dyed or colored.....	3 cts. per lb. and 15 per ct.
Cotton Warps on beams.....	1c. per lb. and 15 per ct.
Cotton, or Canton Flannel, grey and unbleached and bleached, not stained, painted or printed.....	1 ct. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Cotton, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.....	20 per ct.
Cotton Waste.....	Free.
Cotton Wool.....	Free.
Cotton and Woollen Netting for Boots, Shoes, and Gloves.....	10 per ct.
Cotton Umbrellas.....	20 per ct.
Cotton Handkerchiefs, Collars, Cuffs, and Neck Ties.....	20 per ct.
Cotton Seed Cake, Oil Cake, Palm Nut, and Meal Cake.....	Free.
Coutille, when imported by Corset manufacturers.....	Free.
Cream of Tartar, in Crystals.....	Free.
Crapes, all kinds.....	20 per ct.
Cuffs, Collars, and Shirt Fronts, Paper.....	30 per ct.
Cuffs, Collars, and Shirt Fronts, Cotton.....	30 per ct.
Cuffs, Collars, and Shirt Fronts, Linen.....	30 per ct.
Cutlery, Iron and Steel, not elsewhere specified, including table, pocket and office cutlery; scissors and shears, including sheep shears; butchers' knives and steels; shoe, hunting, glaziers' and farmers' knives; knives for horticultural purposes; and other articles for similar purposes as the above; Horse Clippers, Surgical Instruments and Dental Instruments.....	20 per ct.
Curry Combs and Curry Cards.....	30 per ct.
Debaige.....	20 per ct.
Demijohns.....	30 per ct.
Diamonds, unset, including black diamonds for borers.....	Free.
Diamond Dust, or Bort.....	Free.
Drafts, printed, lithographed, or copper or steel plate.....	30 per ct.
Dragons' Blood.....	Free.
Drain Pipes, glazed and unglazed.....	20 per ct.
Drain Tile, glazed and unglazed.....	20 per ct.
Drawers, cotton, woven or made on frames.....	30 per ct.
Drawers, Shirts and Hosiery, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, hair of Alpaca goat or other like animals.....	7½ cts. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Drawings, Paintings, Engravings and Prints.....	20 per ct.
Druggists.....	20 per ct.
Duck, for Belting and Hose.....	Free.
Duck, for Ships' Sails.....	5 per ct.
Dyeing or Tanning Articles in a crude state, used in dyeing or tanning, not elsewhere specified.....	Free.
Dynamite, Dualin, Giant Powder and Vigorite, and other explosives of which Nitro-glycerine is a constituent part.....	5 cts. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Dyes, other than aniline, prepared.....	20 per ct.
Earth Closets.....	35 per ct.
Earthenware and Stoneware, and Rockingham Ware and Cane Ware, brown or colored.....	25 per ct.
Earthenware, Stoneware and White Granite or Iron-stoneware and "C.C." ware, whether decorated, printed or sponged or not.....	30 per ct.
Eggs.....	Free.
Egg Boxes, when imported from the United States to be filled with eggs and exported, may be returned to Canada to be refilled without requiring duty a second time, but duty must be paid on first importation.....	25 per ct.
Electroplate, and gilt of all kinds, not classed as jewelry.....	30 per ct.
Electrotypes and Stereotypes, of standard books, not advertising books, pamphlets or sheets.....	10 per ct.
Electrotypes and Stereotypes, for commercial blanks and advertisements.....	20 per ct.
Emery.....	Free.
Emery Paper, sand and glass paper and cloth.....	20 per ct.
Emery Wheels.....	25 per ct.
Engines, locomotive and stationary, fire or other steam engines and boilers and other machinery, composed wholly or in part of iron.....	25 per ct.
Engravings, paintings, drawings and prints.....	20 per ct.
Entomology, specimens of.....	Free.
Envelopes, paper, of all kinds, whether printed on or plain, perforated, board, and screen pictures cut out.....	25 per ct.
Essences, of Apple, Pear, Pineapple, Raspberry, Strawberry and other fruits and Vanilla.....	\$1.90 per I. G. and 20 per ct.
Essential Oils, for manufacturing purposes.....	20 per ct.

Essences, such as Old Tom Gin Essence, Scotch Whiskey, &c.....	20 per ct.
Esparto or Spanish Grass, and other grasses and pulp of, for the manufacture of paper.....	Free.
Excelsior, for Upholsterers' use.....	20 per ct.
Extract of Logwood.....	Free.
Fans, "Advertising".....	30 per ct.
Fans, all other.....	25 per ct.
Farina.....	2 cents per lb.
Feathers, Ostrich and Vulture, undressed.....	15 per ct.
Feathers, Ostrich and Vulture, dressed.....	25 per ct.
Feathers, for beds.....	20 per ct.
Felloes, Spokes, Hubs, and parts of wheels, rough, hewn or sawn only.....	15 per ct.
Felloes, Spokes, Hubs, and parts of wheels, when finished.....	25 per ct.
Felt, for boots and shoes, and skirts, when imported by manufacturers for use in their factories.....	15 per ct.
Felt pull-overs for hats.....	25 per ct.
Felt, for glove linings, when imported by manufacturers for their use in factory.....	10 per ct.
Felt, adhesive, for sheathing vessels.....	Free.
Felt, endless, for papermakers when imported by manufacturers for use in their factories.....	10 per ct.
Felt Cloth, of every description, not elsewhere specified.....	7½ ct. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Felt Boots and Shoes.....	25 per ct.
Fibre, Mexican.....	Free.
Fibre, Vegetable, for manufacturing purposes.....	Free.
Fibre, Tampico or Istle.....	Free.
Fibrilla.....	Free.
Files.....	30 per ct.
Fire-brick or Tiles, for lining stoves and furnaces.....	20 per ct.
Fire Clay.....	Free.
Fire-arms, Muskets, Rifles, Pistols and Shot-guns.....	20 per ct.
Fire-arms, for use of Army, Navy and Militia.....	Free.
Fireproof Paint, dry.....	½ cent per lb.
Fish, fresh, salted, or smoked, except free by Washington Treaty.....	1 cent per lb.
Fish, of all kinds, the produce of the fisheries of the United States, (except fish of the Inland Lakes, or of rivers falling into them, and fish preserved in oil).....	Free.
Fish, fresh, dried, salted or smoked, Fish Oil and all products of fish and Seal oil the natural products of Newfoundland.....	Free.
Fish Oil.....	Free.
Fish-bait.....	Free.
Fish-hooks, Nets, Seines, Lines and Twines, for the use of the Fisheries, but not to include sporting, fishing tackle, or hooks with flies, or trawling spoons.....	Free.
Fishing Rods.....	30 per ct.
Fish-plates, steel, until 1882.....	Free.
Fish-plate, "iron".....	17½ per ct.
Flannels, of every description not elsewhere specified.....	7½c. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Flagstones, dressed.....	\$1.50 per ton.
Flasks, glass of every description.....	30 per ct.
Flax, fibre, scutched.....	1 cent per lb.
Flax, fibre, hackled.....	2 cents per lb.
Flax, tow of, scutched or green.....	½ cent per lb.
Flax Seed.....	10 cts. per bush.
Flax Seed Oil, boiled or raw.....	25 per ct.
Flint, Flints and ground Flint-stones.....	Free.
Flour, Wheat.....	50 cents per bbl.
Flour, Buckwheat or meal.....	½ cent per lb.
Flour, Corn.....	2 cents per lb.
Flour, Rye.....	50 cents per bbl.
Flour, Rice.....	2 cents per lb.
Flour, Sago.....	2 cents per lb.
Fog Signals, detonating for railway alarms.....	20 per ct.
Forks, steel, hay, manure and potato.....	30 per ct.
Folia digitalis.....	Free.
Fossils.....	Free.
Fruit, dried, Apples.....	2 cents per lb.
Fruit, dried, Currants, Dates, Figs, Plums, Prunes, Raisins, and all others not elsewhere specified.....	25 per ct.
Fruit, green, Apples.....	40 cts. per barrel.
Fruit, green, Blackberries, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries.....	2 cents per quart.
Fruit, green, Cherries and Currants.....	1 cent per quart.
Fruit, green, Cranberries, Plums and Quinces.....	30 cents per bush.
Fruit, green, Grapes.....	2 cents per bush.
Fruit, green, Peaches.....	40 cents per bush.
Fruit, green, Oranges and Lemons.....	20 per ct.
Fruit, in air-tight cans, including cans, if sweetened.....	3 cents per lb.
Fruit, in air-tight cans, including cans, if not sweetened.....	2 cents per lb.
Fruit, preserved in brandy and other spirits.....	\$1.90 per I. G.
Fruit Jars, glass and preserve jars.....	30 per ct.
Fullers' Earth.....	Free.
Fuller's Earth, when prepared.....	20 per ct.
Furniture, House, cabinet or office, finished or in parts.....	35 per ct.
Fur Skins, dressed.....	15 per ct.
Fur Skins, of all kinds, not dressed in any manner.....	Free.
Furs, Caps, Hats, Muffs, Tippets, Capes, Coats, Cloaks, and other manufactures of Fur.....	25 per ct.
Galateas.....	2 cents per sq. yd. and 15 per cent.
Game and Poultry of all kinds.....	20 per ct.
Gas and Coal Oil Fixtures, or parts thereof.....	30 per ct.
Gas Light Shades.....	30 per ct.
Gas Pipes of Cast Iron.....	25 per ct.
Gentian Root.....	Free.
German Silver in Sheets.....	10 der ct.
Giant Powder.....	5 cents per lb. and 20 per ct.
Gin, Geneva (see "Spirits").....	\$1.32½ per I. G.
Gin, Old Tom (see "Spirits") in bulk.....	\$1.32½ per I. G.
Ginseng Root.....	Free.
Glass, bent for the manufacture of show cases.....	Free.
Glass, Ornamental, Figured, Enamelled, Stained, in sheets.....	30 per ct.
Glass, Carboys and Demijohns, Pressed and Cut Glass Bottles and Decanters, Flasks and Phials of every description, Telegraph and Lightning Rod Insulators, Fruit Jars and Glass Bottles.....	30 per ct.
Glass, Lamp and Gas Light Shades, Lamps and Lamp Chimneys, Globes for Lanterns, Lamp and Gas Lights.....	30 per ct.
Glass, Stained, Tinted, Painted, Vitrified, in sheets.....	30 per ct.
Glass, Silvered Plate.....	25 per ct.
Glass, Window, Stained.....	30 per ct.
Glass, Window, Common and Colorless.....	20 per ct.
Glass, Figured, Enamelled and Obscured White, in sheets.....	30 per ct.

Glass, not Figured, Painted, Enamelled or Engraved.	20 per ct.
Glass, all others, and manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.	20 per ct.
Glass Stoppers.	20 per ct.
Glass Balls.	30 per ct.
Glass Paper, Sand, Emery Paper and Cloth.	20 per ct.
Glengarry or Scotch Caps.	25 per ct.
Globes for Lanterns and Lamps.	30 per ct.
Gloves and Mitts of any material.	25 per ct.
Glucose Syrup.	30. per lb. and 35 per ct.
Glucose and Grape Sugar, to be classed and rated for duty, as sugar according to grade by Dutch standard in color.	
Gold and Silver Leaf.	25 per ct.
Gold Beaters' Moulds and Skins.	Free.
Granite, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.	20 per ct.
Granite Ware or Iron-stone Ware (not iron).	30 per ct.
Gravel.	Free.
Grease and Grease Scrap, for manufacture of Soap.	Free.
Grindstones.	\$2.00 per ton.
Guano, and other animal and vegetable manure (not phosphates).	Free.
Gums, Amber, Arabic, Australian, British, Copal, Dammar, Mastac, Sandarac, Shellac and Tragacanth.	Free.
Gums, Chewing, sweetened or flavored.	10. per lb. and 35 per ct.
Gums, Chewing, not sweetened.	20 per ct.
Gunpowder, gun, rifle and sporting, in kegs, ½ kegs, ¼ kegs, and similar packages.	5 cts. per lb.
Gunpowder, cannon and musket, in kegs and barrels.	4 cts. per lb.
Gunpowder, canister, in pound and ½ pound tins.	15 cts. per lb.
Gunpowder, blasting and mining.	3 cts. per lb.
Gut and Worm Gut, manufactured and unmanufactured, for whip and other cord.	Free.
Gutta Percha, manufactures of.	25 per ct.
Gutta Percha, crude.	Free.
Gypsum, ground.	20 per ct.
Gypsum, crude (Sulphate of Lime).	Free.
Hair, curled.	20 per ct.
Hair, Angola, Buffalo, Bison, Camel's, Goat, Hog, Horse and Human, cleaned or uncleaned, but not curled or otherwise manufactured; also Cow, Calf, and Deer Hair.	Free.
Hair Oils, Pomatums and Pastes, and all other perfumed preparations used for the hair, mouth or skin.	30 per ct.
Hams, fresh, salted, dried or smoked.	2 cts. per lb.
Handkerchiefs, cotton.	20 per ct.
Hardware, builders', cabinet makers', upholsterers', carriage makers', saddlers' and undertakers'.	30 per ct.
Hats, Caps and Bonnets, not elsewhere specified.	25 per ct.
Hatters' Plush, of silk or cotton.	10 per ct.
Hatters' Furs, not on the skin.	Free.
Hemlock Bark.	Free.
Hemp, undressed.	Free.
Hemp, Indian (crude drug).	Free.
Hides, raw, whether dry, salted or pickled.	Free.
Hoes, Steel.	30 per ct.
Hollow-ware, tinned, glazed, or enamelled, of cast or wrought iron.	25 per ct.
Honey, in the comb or otherwise.	3 cents per lb.
Hoofs.	Free.
Hops.	6 cents per lb.
Horn Strips, used in making Corsets.	Free.
Horse Shoes.	30 per ct.
Horse-shoe Nails.	30 per ct.
Hosiery, cotton of all kinds, not elsewhere specified.	30 per ct.
Hosiery, wool of all kinds, not elsewhere specified, 7½ cents per lb. and.	20 per ct.
Hubs, Spokes and Felloes, rough or sawn only.	15 per ct.
Hubs, Spokes and Felloes, when finished.	25 per ct.
Hymn Books.	5 per ct.
Hyoscyamus or Henbane Leaf.	Free.
Ice.	Free.
Indian Corn.	7½ cents per bush.
India Rubber, Boots and Shoes and manufactures of, including Vulcanite and Elastic Web.	25 per ct.
India Rubber, unmanufactured.	Free.
Indigo.	Free.
Ink, for writing.	25 per ct.
Ink, for printing.	20 per ct.
Insulators, Telegraph and Lightning-rod.	30 per ct.
Iron, old and scrap.	\$2.00 per ton.
Iron, Pig.	\$2.00 per ton.
Iron, in Slabs, Blooms, Loops or Billets, puddled or not, and muck and puddled Bars and Billets.	10 per ct.
Iron, in bars, rolled or hammered, including flats, rounds and squares, nail and spike rods, and all other iron not elsewhere specified.	17½ per ct.
Iron, Band and Hoop, Sheet, smoothed or polished, coated or galvanized, and common or black, 17 gauge or thinner, and Boiler Plate, Tank Iron and Canada Plates.	12½ per cent.
And the above over 17 gauge.	17½ per ct.
Iron Chain, "half-inch chain," so called, is ordinarily made a little over ½ inch, or about 17-32 of an inch, but should be classed as half inch, and pay.	20 per ct.
Iron, Nails and Spikes, wrought or pressed, including railroad spikes.	30. per lb. and 10 per ct.
Iron, Rolled Beams, Channel, Angle and T Iron.	15 per ct.
Iron, Sheet, Corrugated and Galvanized.	17½ per ct.
Iron, Mill and Mill Cranks, and Wrought Forgings for Mills and Locomotives, or parts thereof, weighing 25 lbs. or more.	20 per ct.
Iron Masts, for ships or parts of.	Free.
Iron, rolled round wire rods in coils under ½ inch diameter.	10 per ct.
Iron and Steel Wire, tinned or coppered, galvanized or not.	15 per ct.
Iron, for bridges and structural work.	25 per ct.
Iron, malleable, castings.	25 per ct.
Iron, Stove and other castings, not elsewhere specified.	25 per ct.
Iron Tin Plates—Sheet Iron tinned, commonly called tin plates, and whole sheets of any size, not specially shapen or cut from sheets as originally manufactured.	10 per ct.
Iron Nuts and Bolts, together, classed as bolts.	30 per ct.
Iron Wire Nails, called "Points de Paris."	30 per ct.
Iron Furniture, including bedsteads, and ornamental iron work and wire work.	25 per ct.
Iron, Wrought, Tubing, plain, not threaded, coupled or otherwise manufactured.	15 per ct.
Iron, Wrought, Tubing, threaded or coupled.	20 per ct.
Iron, and manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.	20 per ct.
Iron.	Free.

Istle or Tampico Fibre.	Free.
Ivory or Ivory Nuts, unmanufactured.	Free.
Ivory Veneers, sawn or split only, not planed or polished.	Free.
Jalap Root.	Free.
Japanned and Tinware, not elsewhere specified.	25 per ct.
Jeannettes.	2 cts. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Jewellery, and manufactures of Gold and Silver.	20 per ct.
Junk, Old.	Free.
Jute, manufactures of.	20 per ct.
Jute, Jute and Hemp Carpets.	20 per ct.
Jute, unmanufactured.	Free.
Jute, Butts.	Free.
Kelp.	Free.
Kerosene and Coal Oil, distilled, purified or refined, not elsewhere specified.	7½ c. per I.G.
Kerosene and Coal Oil Fixtures, or parts thereof.	30 per ct.
Knitting Machines.	25 per ct.
Knife Blades or Knife Blanks in the rough, unhandled, for the use of Electro-platers.	10 per ct.
Knives for Mowers and Reapers and Cutter Bars.	30 per ct.
Kryolite.	Free.
Labels of every description, printed, lithographed or copper or steel plate.	30 per ct.
Lac—dye, crude, seed, button, stick and shell.	Free.
Lamps, Glass.	30 per ct.
Lamp Shades, Glass.	30 per ct.
Lard, tried and rendered.	2 cts. per lb.
Lard, untried.	1½ cts. per lb.
Lard, Oil.	20 per ct.
Lava, unmanufactured.	Free.
Lead, old and scrap and in pigs, bars, blocks and sheets.	10 per ct.
Lead, white and red, dry; also dry white zinc.	5 per ct.
Lead, Pipe and Shot.	25 per ct.
Lead, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.	25 per ct.
Leather, sole, tanned but rough and undressed.	10 per ct.
Leather, Morocco Skins, tanned but rough or undressed.	10 per ct.
Leather, sole and belting leather, tanned but not waxed.	15 per ct.
Leather, sole and belting leather, dressed and waxed.	20 per ct.
Leather, all upper and French kid, tanned but not waxed.	15 per ct.
Leather, all upper and French kid, dressed and waxed.	20 per ct.
Leather, japanned, patent or enamelled.	20 per ct.
Leather, all other, and skins tanned, not elsewhere specified.	20 per ct.
Leather, belting and all manufactures of, including boots and shoes.	25 per ct.
Leather, Board.	8 cts. per lb.
Leather, Boot and Shoe Counters.	½ cent per pr.
Leeches.	Free.
Lemons, and rinds of, in brine for candying.	Free.
Licorice—root and paste, extract of, for manufacturing purposes.	20 per ct.
Licorice, stick extract or confection.	1 cent per lb.
Linen, and manufactures of.	20 per ct.
Linen Handkerchiefs in boxes.	20 per ct.
Attention is called to the necessity of seeing that they are invoiced at the full value, including the cost of hemming and boxing.	
Linings, cotton (rolled).	20 per ct.
Linseed Oil, Raw or Boiled.	25 per ct.
Litharge.	Free.
Lithographic Stones, not engraved.	20 per ct.
Litmus and all Lichens, prepared and not prepared.	Free.
Locks of all kinds.	30 per ct.
Logs and round unmanufactured timber, not elsewhere specified.	Free.
Logwood, extract of.	Free.
Locomotives and Railway, Passenger, Baggage and Freight Cars, being the property of Railway Companies in the United States running upon any line of road crossing the frontier, so long as Canadian locomotives and cars are admitted free under similar circumstances in the United States, under regulations to be prescribed by the Minister of Customs.	Free.
Locomotive, Tires of Steel or "Bessemer" in the rough.	10 per ct.
Lumber and Timber, Planks and Boards, sawn, of Boxwood, Cherry, Walnut, Chestnut, Mahogany, Pitch, Pine, Rosewood, Sandalwood, Spanish Cedar, Oak, Hickory and Whitewood, not shaped, planed, or otherwise manufactured.	Free.
Lumber and Timber, Spanish Cedar cut by knife.	Free.
Lumber and Timber, not elsewhere specified.	20 per ct.
Linoleum as "Oil Cloth."	30 per ct.
Mace.	25 per ct.
Machinery for Cotton Mills, not made in Canada, until the 1st day of Oct. 1880.	Free.
Machinery for Worsted Mills, of all kinds, which is not manufactured in Canada, until the 1st day of Oct. 1880.	Free.
This does not refer to machinery for Woollen Mills, but only the actual machinery used in the manufacture of "Worsted."	
Machinery, not elsewhere specified.	25 per ct.
Madder and Munjeet, or Indian Madder, ground and prepared and all extracts of.	Free.
Magazines, quarterly, monthly, and semi-monthly, unbound.	Free.
Malt.	15 cents per bush., subject to Excise Regulations.
Malt, extract of, for medicinal purposes.	25 per ct.
Manilla Grass.	Free.
Mantels, slate.	30 per ct.
Mantels, marble.	25 per ct.
Manure, Guano, and other animal and vegetable, in natural state, not prepared.	Free.
Manure, prepared or manufactured, all kinds.	20 per ct.
Marble Slabs, sawn on not more than two sides.	15 per ct.
Marble Blocks and Slabs, sawn on more than two sides.	20 per ct.
Marble, finished.	25 per ct.
Marble, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.	25 per ct.
Marble, in blocks from quarries in the rough, or sawn on two sides only, and not specially shapen, containing 15 cubic ft. or over.	10 per ct.
Maps and Charts—not Atlases.	20 per ct.
Masts, Iron, or parts of, for ships.	Free.
Mattresses, hair, spring and other.	35 per ct.
Meal, Buckwheat.	½ cent per lb.
Meal Cake, Oil Cake, Cotton Seed Cake, and Palm-Nut Cake.	Free.
Meat, fresh or salted, on actual weight, as received in Canada, except shoulders, sides, bacon and hams.	1 cent per lb.

Meats, all others, dried, smoked or preserved, in any other way than salted or pickled, not otherwise specified.	2 cts. per lb. and 20 per cent. on value of cans.
Meats, Corned Beef.	2 cents per lb.
Meats, Essence of Beef (extract).	20 per ct.
Medals of gold, silver or copper.	Free.
Meerschmum, crude or raw.	Free.
Menageries, horses, cattle, carriages and harness of, under regulations to be prescribed by Minister of Customs.	Free.
Mica.	20 per ct.
Milk Food, manufactured by Henri Nestle, Dr. Giband and others, and all similar preparations.	30 per ct.
Military Stores and Munitions of War.	Free.
Mill Board, not Straw Board.	10 per ct.
Mitts and Gloves, leather.	25 per ct.
Mineralogy, specimens of.	Free.
Models and Patterns of Inventions, and other improvements in the arts, but no article or articles shall be deemed a model or improvement which can be fitted for use.	Free.
Molasses (see Syrups).	
Moss, Iceland, and other Mosses, crude.	Free.
Moss, Seaweed, and all other vegetable substances used for beds and mattresses, in their natural state or only cleaned.	Free.
Mower and Reaper Knives, and Cutter Bars, as edge tools.	30 per ct.
Muffs, Fur.	25 per ct.
Music, printed, bound in sheets.	6 cents per lb.
Musical Instruments for bands of the Army, Navy or Militia.	Free.
Musical Instruments not specified, according to material of chief value.	
Musical Instruments, brass.	30 per ct.
Musical Instruments, wood.	25 per ct.
Musical Instruments, silver.	20 per ct.
Musical Instruments, vulcanite.	25 per ct.
Musical Instruments, Accordions.	25 per ct.
Musical Instruments, Triangles.	20 per ct.
Muskets, Rifles, Guns and Pistols, not elsewhere specified.	20 per ct.
Mustard Seed, unground.	15 per ct.
Mustard Seed, ground or prepared.	25 per ct.
Nails, Clout, Hungarian, Horse-shoe and Iron Wire, called "Point de Paris."	30 per ct.
Nails and Spikes, cut.	½ cent per lb. and 10 per ct.
Nails and Spikes, Wrought and Pressed, whether Galvanized or not.	½ cent per lb. and 10 per ct.
Nails and Spikes, Composition and Sheathing.	20 per ct.
Napkin Rings, plated.	30 per ct.
Napkin Rings, not plated.	20 per ct.
Naphtha, not elsewhere specified.	7 1-5 cts. per I.G.
Neatsfoot Oil.	20 per ct.
Newspapers, and Quarterly, Monthly, and Semi-monthly Magazines, unbound.	Free.
Nickel Anodes and Cathodes.	Free.
Nickel Salts.	20 per ct.
Nitrate of Soda or Cubic Nitre.	Free.
Nitro-Glycerine.	10c. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Nuts, Iron.	1c. per lb. and 10 per ct.
Nuts, all kinds except Cocoanuts.	20 per ct.
Nuts, Cocoa.	\$1.00 per 100.
Nutmegs.	25 per ct.
Nutgalls.	Free.
Oak Bark.	Free.
Oakum.	Free.
Oats.	10 cts. per bush.
Oatmeal.	½ cent per lb.
Ochres, dry, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, not calcined.	10 per ct.
Oils, hair, perfumed or not.	30 per ct.
Oils, Coal or Kerosene, distilled, purified or refined.	
Naphtha, Benzole, Petroleum, products of Petroleum, Coal, Shale and Lignite not elsewhere specified.	7 1-5 cts. per I.G.
Oils, Lubricating.	20 per ct.
Oils, Carbolic or heavy, used for making wooden block pavements, for treating wood, for building, and for railway ties.	10 per ct.
Oils, Olive or Salad.	20 per ct.
Oil, Cod Liver, medicated.	20 per ct.
Oil, Fish, subject to provisions of Washington Treaty.	Free.
Oils, Fish and Seal, and all products of fish, the produce of Newfoundland.	Free.
Oils, Lard.	20 per ct.
Oil, Linseed or Flaxseed, raw or boiled.	25 per ct.
Oil, Neatsfoot.	20 per ct.
Oil, Sperm.	20 per ct.
Oil, Sesame Seed.	20 per ct.
Oils, Coconut and Palm, in their natural state.	Free.
Oil Cake, Cotton Seed Cake, Palm-nut Cake and Meal.	Free.
Oil Cloth for Floors and Linoleum stamped, painted or printed, and Table Covers similarly prepared and oiled or painted window blinds.	30 per ct.
Oil Cloth, carriages, etc.	20 per ct.
Opium (drug).	20 per ct.
Opium, prepared for smoking.	\$5.00 per lb.
Oranges, rinds of, in brine for Candying.	Free.
Ores of metals of all kinds.	Free.
Organs, Cabinet, Reed Organs, having not more than two sets of reeds.	\$10.00 each.
Organs, Cabinet, having over two and not more than four sets of reeds.	\$15.00 each.
Organs, Cabinet, having over four and not more than six sets of reeds.	\$20.00 each.
Organs, Cabinet, having over six sets of reeds, and in addition thereto.	\$30.00 each.
Organ Pipes, and sets or parts of sets of reeds for Cabinet Organs.	25 per ct.
Ornamental Iron Work.	25 per ct.
Ornaments for ladies' head-dresses, hats, bonnets, belts, dress-clasps, &c., to be rated according to the material or component part of chief value.	
Osters.	Free.
Oxalic Acid.	Free.
Pails, Tubs, Churns, and other manufactures of Wood not elsewhere specified.	25 per ct.
Paint, fire proof, dry.	½ cent per lb.
Paints and Colors ground in oil or any other liquid.	25 per ct.
Paints and Colors not elsewhere specified.	20 per ct.
Paints and Colors, White and Red Lead dry, also Zinc.	5 per ct.

DOMINION OF CANADA

Paintings, Engravings, Drawings and Prints.....	20 per ct.
Paintings in Oil or Water Colors, by Artists of well known merit, or copies of the old Masters by such Artists.....	Free.
Palm Leaf, unmanufactured.....	Free.
Palm-nut Cake, Meal Cake, Cotton Seed Cake and Oil Cake.....	Free.
Pamphlets Periodicals not imported through the Post Office.....	15 per ct.
Pamphlets and Periodicals imported through the Post Office for subscribers.....	Free.
Paper, Calendered.....	22½ per ct.
In its meaning held practically to apply to all writing papers, smooth surfaced papers, whether colored or white, drawing paper and enamelled paper, but does not apply to ordinary printing paper, known to the trade as "news" paper, or to wrapping, tissue, filtering or blotting paper, which latter are.....	20 per ct.
Paper, Printing, not calendered.....	20 per ct.
Paper Bags, printed.....	30 per ct.
Paper Bags, not printed.....	25 per ct.
Paper, ruled.....	25 per ct.
Paper, manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.....	25 per ct.
Paper, Carpet Lining.....	20 per ct.
Paper, Union Collar Cloth, in sheets, not shapen.....	10 per ct.
Paper, Envelopes.....	25 per ct.
Paper of all kinds, not elsewhere specified.....	20 per ct.
Paper, Wall, including Window Shades and Trunk Linings.....	30 per ct.
Paper Hangings.....	30 per ct.
Paper Machie.....	25 per ct.
Paper Borders, Cornices, Edgings, &c., for cigar boxes; perforated or embossed paper; confectionery paper, book marks, tags, cards and cardboard, photographic mats, &c., as manufactures of paper.....	25 per ct.
Paris Green, dry.....	10 per ct.
Patent Medicines, or any medicine or preparation of which the recipe is kept secret, or the ingredients thereof are kept secret, recommended by advertisement, bill or label, for the relief of any disorder or ailment, in liquid form.....	50 per ct.
Patent Medicines, all other than liquid.....	25 per ct.
Peas.....	10 cts. per bush.
Pearl, Mother of, not manufactured.....	Free.
Pencils, lead, in wood or otherwise.....	25 per ct.
Pen and Pencil Holders.....	20 per ct.
Pelts.....	Free.
Percussion Caps, for gun or rifle.....	20 per ct.
Percussion Caps, for blasting.....	30 per ct.
Periodicals and Pamphlets, imported through Post Office by subscribers.....	Free.
Periodicals and Pamphlets, not imported through Post Office.....	15 per ct.
Perfumery, including toilet preparations.....	30 per ct.
Perfumed Spirits, in bottle or flasks, not weighing more than 4 oz.....	40 per ct.
Perfumed Spirits (held to include Bay Rum), in bottles or flasks and other packages weighing more than 4 oz. each.....	\$1.90 per I. G. and 30 per ct.
Petroleum and products of, not elsewhere specified.....	7 1-5 cts. per I. G.
Phials, glass, of every description.....	30 per ct.
Philosophical Instruments, and apparatus, including globes and pictorial illustrations of insects, etc., when imported by or for the use of colleges and schools, scientific and literary societies.....	Free.
Phosphorus.....	Free.
Phosphor Bronze, blocks, sheets and wire.....	10 per ct.
Pianofortes, square, whether round-cornered or not, not over 7 octaves.....	\$25.00 each.
Pianofortes, square, all other.....	\$30.00 each.
Pianofortes, upright.....	\$30.00 each.
Pianofortes, concert, semi-concert or parlor grand.....	\$50.00 each.
And in addition to above specific duty.....	15 per ct.
Pianofortes, parts of, including brass agraffe pins.....	25 per ct.
Pianos—a piano imported, consisting of case, frame, sounding-board, &c., but without the action, should be treated as a piano, liable to the specific duty, and the ad valorem duty on its value in that state.....	35 per ct.
Picture Frames.....	35 per ct.
Pipe Clay in natural condition.....	Free.
Pipes, Briar and other.....	20 per ct.
Pins, Hooks and Eyes.....	20 per ct.
Pistols, not elsewhere specified.....	20 per ct.
Pitch-pine.....	Free.
Pitch, Coal.....	10 per ct.
Plants and Shrubs.....	20 per ct.
Plaster of Paris or Gypsum, ground.....	20 per ct.
Plaster of Paris or Gypsum, calcined or manufactured.....	15c. per 100 lbs. or 45 cts. per bbl. of not over 300 lbs.
Plaits, straw, Tuscan or grass.....	Free.
Plates, engraved on wood and steel or any other metal.....	20 per ct.
Plated ware, Electroplate and Gilt of all kinds (not jewelry).....	30 per ct.
Playing Cards.....	30 per ct.
Plumbago.....	10 per ct.
Plumbago, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.....	20 per ct.
Plush, silk or cotton, for hatters.....	10 per ct.
Pomades, French, or flower odors, preserved in fat or oil for the purpose of conserving the odors of flowers which do not bear the heat of distillation, when imported in tins of not less than 10 lbs. each.....	15 per ct.
Pomatum, or Paste, for hair, mouth, or skin.....	30 per ct.
Porter, Ale and Beer, imported in bottles (6 quarts and 12 pints to I. G.).....	18 cents per I. G.
Porter, Ale and Beer, imported in casks or otherwise than bottles.....	10 cents per I. G.
Potatoes.....	10 cents per bush.
Potash, Murate of, crude.....	Free.
Porcelain-ware, Lamp Shades, and imitation.....	20 per ct.
Posters, printed, lithographed, or copper or steel plate posters.....	30 per ct.
Poultry and game of all kinds.....	20 per ct.
Prayer Books, Psalm and Hymn Books, and Bibles.....	5 per ct.
Prints, Drawings, Engravings and Paintings.....	20 per ct.
Printing Presses, not to include type-writers, electric pens, numbering machines or dating stamps.....	15 per ct.
Prunella, Cotton and Woollen Netting for boots, shoes and gloves.....	10 per ct.
Prunella of Cotton.....	2 cents per sq. yard and 15 per ct.

Pumice and Pumice Stone.....	Free.
Pumice Stone, ground and powdered.....	20 per ct.
Putty.....	25 per ct.
Quills.....	20 per ct.
Quinine, sulphate of.....	20 per ct.
Quicksilver.....	10 per ct.
Rags of Cotton, Linen, Jute, Hemp, Paper Waste or clippings and waste of any kind, fit only for manufacture of paper.....	Free.
Rags, Woollen.....	Free.
Rails, iron, or railway bars for railways or tramways.....	15 per ct.
Railway Iron, Iron Fish-plates, Frogs, Frog Points, Chairs and Fingerbars.....	17½ per ct.
Rakes and Rake-teeth.....	30 per ct.
Rattans, unmanufactured.....	Free.
Receipts, printed, lithographed or copper or steel plate receipts.....	30 per ct.
Reeds, unmanufactured.....	Free.
Rennet, raw or prepared.....	Free.
Resin.....	Free.
Revolvers, not elsewhere specified.....	20 per ct.
Rhubarb Root.....	Free.
Rice.....	1 cent per lb.
Rice Flour.....	2 cents per lb.
Rifles, not elsewhere specified.....	20 per ct.
Rivets, Bolts and Washers.....	30 per ct.
Rose Water, without spirits.....	30 per ct.
Rose Water, when without spirits, to be classed as perfumery.....	Free.
Rum (see "Spirits").....	\$1.32½ per I. G.
Rye.....	10 cents per bush.
Rye Flour.....	50 cents per bbl.
Rubber, manufacture of.....	25 per ct.
Safes, "Iron," and doors for safes and vaults.....	25 per ct.
Saffron Cake.....	Free.
Saffron and Safflower, extract of.....	Free.
Sago.....	20 per ct.
Sago Flour.....	20 per ct.
Sails for Boats and Ships.....	25 per ct.
Sal-Amoniac.....	Free.
Sal-Soda.....	Free.
Salt, imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession, or imported for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries.....	Free.
Salt, except salt imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession, or imported for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries, which shall be free from duty.....	8 cts. per 100 lbs.
Salt, in bags, barrels and other packages.....	12c. per 100 lbs.
Saltpetre.....	20 per ct.
Sand.....	Free.
Sand-paper, Glass and Emery-paper and Cloth.....	20 per ct.
Satin, silk.....	30 per ct.
Satteens, colored as "Jeans".....	2 cts. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Satchels, Valises and Carpet-Bags.....	30 per ct.
Saw-dust.....	25 per ct.
Saws of all kinds.....	30 per ct.
Scales, Balances, Weighing Beams and Steelyards.....	30 per ct.
Screws, Steel, Iron, called "Wood-Screws".....	35 per ct.
Screws, Machine Screws and Wood-Screws.....	20 per ct.
Screws, Machine, intended for holding in wood, without nuts or other iron fixtures, to be classed as wood-screws.....	35 per ct.
The same imported with nuts are properly screw bolts.....	30 per ct.
Screws, with Nuts.....	30 per ct.
Sea-grass.....	Free.
Sealskin—Imitations in wool to be classed as cloakings.....	7½ per lb. and 20 per ct.
Seamless Drawn Tubing, "Zinc".....	10 per ct.
Seamless Drawn Tubing, "Brass".....	10 per ct.
Seamless Drawn Tubing, "Copper".....	10 per ct.
Seamless Cotton Bags.....	2 cents per lb. and 15 per ct.
Sea-weed, Moss, and all other Vegetable Substances used for beds and mattresses, in their natural state or only cleaned.....	Free.
Seeds, flower, garden, field and other seeds for agricultural purposes, when in bulk or other large parcels.....	15 per ct.
Seeds, the same in small papers and parcels.....	25 per ct.
Seeds, mustard, unground.....	15 per ct.
Seeds, mustard, ground.....	25 per ct.
Seeds, for agricultural purposes, do not include Anise, Cardamon, Colchicum, Cummin, Feengreek, Hyoscyamus, Philandri, Stramonium, Worm, Caraway, Canary.....	Free.
Senna, in leaves.....	Free.
Sesame Seed Oil.....	20 per ct.
Settlers' Effects—Wearing Apparel, Household Furniture, Professional Books, Implements and Tools of trade, occupation or employment, which the settler has had in actual use for at least six months before removing to Canada, not to include machinery or live stock, or articles imported for use in any manufactory, establishment, or for sale; provided that any dutiable article entered as Settlers' Effects shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until two years actual use in Canada.....	Free.
Also provided that under regulation to be made by the Minister of Customs, Live Stock when imported into Manitoba or the N. W. Territory by intending Settlers, shall be free until otherwise ordered by the Governor in Council.....	Free.
Sewer Pipes, glazed or unglazed.....	20 per ct.
Sewing Machines, whole, or heads or parts of heads of Sewing Machines.....	\$2.00 each and 20 per ct.
Sewing Machines, parts of, viz.: Stands and table tops, imported separately; stands to be treated as castings, and woodwork as manufactures of wood, both.....	25 per ct.
Shawls, Woollen, wholly or in part worsted, hair Alpaca goat or other like animals.....	7½ cts. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Shawls, Indian or Paramatta.....	20 per ct.
Shellac Varnish.....	\$1.90 per gallon.
Shingles.....	20 per ct.
Ships, and all other vessels built in any foreign country, whether steam or sailing vessels, on application for Canadian Register, on the fair market value of the hull, rigging, machinery, and all appurtenances.....	10 per ct.
Shirts, Cotton, woven or made on frames.....	30 per ct.
Shirts, Drawers, and Hosiery, Wool, wholly or in part, worsted, hair of Alpaca goat or other like animals.....	7½c. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Shirtings, Cotton, checked and striped.....	2c. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.

Shirt Fronts, Collars and Cuffs, paper.....	30 per ct.
Shoes and Boots, leather and rubber.....	25 per ct.
Shoe Linings, twilled Cotton.....	1c. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Shoe Linings, colored Jeanettes.....	2c. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Shot, lead.....	25 per ct.
Shot Guns, not elsewhere specified.....	20 per ct.
Show Cases, of any material.....	35 per ct.
Show Cards or Bills.....	30 per ct.
Shovels, Spades.....	30 per ct.
Shoulders and Sides, fresh, salted, dried or smoked.....	2 cents per lb.
Shrubs and Trees, ornamental, shade and fruit.....	20 per ct.
Silex, or Crystallized Quartz.....	Free.
Silicias, plain or beetled, and Casbans.....	20 per ct.
Printed.....	20 per ct.
Silks, raw, or as reeled from the cocoon, not being doubled, twisted or advanced in manufacture in any way, silk cocoons and silk waste.....	Free.
Silk Twist and Sewing Silk.....	25 per ct.
Silk Umbrellas.....	30 per ct.
Silk Velvets, and all manufactures of silk, of which silk is the component part of chief value; all silk clothing, silk umbrellas and parasols, velvets, terries, chenilles, ribbons, silk plush, hat bands, velvet ribbons, silk braids, fringes, laces, trimmings, tassels, shawls, hosiery and underclothing, ties, scarfs, bows, ferrets, handkerchiefs, Prussian bindings, sofa gimp, orris lace, float lace, mantillas or jackets, boot and stay laces, silk warp Paramatta, silk tapestry, silk warp alpaca, &c.....	30 per ct.
Silver, rolled, and German silver, in sheets.....	10 per ct.
Silver or Gold Coins (except United States silver coin).....	Free.
Silver Leaf.....	25 per ct.
Silvered Plate Glass.....	25 per ct.
Skates of all kinds.....	30 per ct.
Skins, undressed, dried, salted or pickled.....	Free.
Slates, School and Writing, and Porcelain and Drawing Slates.....	25 per ct.
Slate, Mantels.....	20 per ct.
Slates, of all kinds and manufactures of, not otherwise specified.....	25 per ct.
Sleighs.....	30 per ct.
Snuff and Manufactured Tobacco.....	25c. per lb. and 12½ per ct.
Soap, common, brown and yellow, not perfumed.....	13c. per lb.
Soap, common, soft and liquid, not perfumed.....	20 per ct.
Soap, Castile and white.....	2 cents per lb.
Soap, perfumed or toilet.....	30 per ct.
Soap, saddlers' and silver soap.....	2½ per ct.
Soda Ash.....	Free.
Soda, Caustic.....	Free.
Soda, Silicate of.....	Free.
Soil Pipes, cast iron.....	25 per ct.
Spades, Shovels.....	30 per ct.
Spanish or Esparto Grass, and other grasses and pulp of, for the manufacture of paper.....	Free.
Spectacles and Eye Glasses.....	20 per ct.
Spelter, in blocks or pigs.....	10 per ct.
Sperm Oil.....	20 per ct.
Spices—Ginger and Spices of all kinds (except Mace and Nutmegs) unground.....	20 per ct.
Spices, as above, ground.....	25 per ct.
Spices, Nutmegs and Mace.....	25 per ct.
Spikes and Nails, cut.....	1 per lb. and 10 per ct.
Spikes and Nails, wrought and pressed, whether galvanized or not.....	1 per lb. and 10 per ct.
Spikes and Nails, composition and sheathing.....	20 per ct.
Spirits of Turpentine.....	20 per ct.
Spirits and Strong Waters, not having been sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be ascertained by Syke's Hydrometer, for every Imperial Gallon of the strength of proof by such Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than a gallon, viz.:—Geneva Gin, Rum, Whiskey, and unenumerated articles of like kinds.....	\$1.82½ per I. G.
Spirits, Brandy.....	\$1.45 per I. G.
Spirits, Whiskey, Geneva Gin and Rum.....	\$1.82½ per I. G.
Spirits, Old Tom Gin, in bulk.....	\$1.82½ per I. G.
Spirits, sweetened or mixed so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained as aforesaid, viz.:—Rum-Shrub, Cordials, Scheidam Schnaps, Tafia, Bitters, and unenumerated articles of like kind.....	\$1.90 per I. G.
Spirits, Strong Waters imported into Canada mixed with any ingredients, and although thereby coming under the denomination of Patent Medicines, Tinctures, Essences, Extracts, or any other denomination not elsewhere specified, shall be nevertheless deemed spirits or strong waters, and subject to same duty.....	\$1.90 per I. G.
Spirits and Strong Waters, not elsewhere specified.....	\$1.90 per I. G.
Spokes, Hubs, Felloes, rough or sawn only.....	15 per ct.
Spokes, Hubs, Felloes.....	25 per ct.
Sprigs, Tacks and Brads.....	30 per ct.
Starch, Corn Starch, and all preparations having the quality of starch.....	2c. per lb.
Stationery of all kinds, not elsewhere specified.....	20 per ct.
The following articles, not specially named in the tariff, may be classed as stationery, viz.: Penholders and pencil cases of all kinds, paper binders and fasteners (metal), pencil sharpeners, mullage, paper weights and slips, copying pencils, inkstands (except electro-plated), notarial seals, philosophical and mathematical Instruments, drawing pens, tape measures, ink powder, parchment, chalks and crayons, India and China ink, quills and quill and steel pens, ivory knives and folders, wafers and stamps, slate pencils, juvenile and all water colors for artists, pink tape, pastilles, globes, rulers, pen trays, key rings and chains.....	Free.
Steel and manufactures of, Steel in Ingots, Bars, Sheets and Coils, and Railway Bars or Rails and Fish-plates, on and after Jan. 1, 1882.....	10 per ct.
Steel, the same to January 1st, 1882.....	Free.
Steel, Locomotive Tires and Bessemer steel in rough.....	10 per ct.
Steel, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.....	20 per ct.

Steel and Iron, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified	20 per ct.
Steel Wire, galvanized or not	15 per ct.
Steel Plates	20 per ct.
Steel in coils, such as imported for the manufacture of Screws and Rake Teeth, is free until January 1st, 1882, but if cut to special length, or bent to shape, is dutiable as manufacture of steel	20 per ct.
Steel Mould Boards, Land Sides and Shares for Ploughs cut to form, not moulded or bored	Free.
Steel Sheets of all kinds, cut to shape, but not moulded or bored "as they come from the roller and shears," free as sheet steel until 1st January, 1882. This includes saw blanks	Free.
Steelyards, to be included in the item "scales, balances, and weighing beams"	30 per ct.
Stereotypes and Electrotypes of standard books, except those of Advertising Books, Almanacs and Sheets	10 per ct.
Stereotypes and Electrotypes for Commercial Blanks and Advertisements	20 per ct.
Stone, Burr, in blocks, rough or unmanufactured, and not bound into mill stones	Free.
Stones, Flag, dressed	\$1.50 per ton.
Stone, Rough Freestone, Sandstone, and all other building stone except marble from the quarry, not hammered or chiselled (13 cubic feet to ton)	\$1 per ton.
Stone, Waterlime or Cement Stone (see Cement)	\$1 per ton.
Stone, Dressed Freestone and all other building stone except marble from the quarry, not hammered or chiselled, and all manufactures of stone or granite	20 per ct.
Stone, lithographic, not engraved	20 per ct.
Stone, Grindstones	\$2 per ton.
Stoves and other Iron Castings not elsewhere specified	25 per ct.
Straw Board, not Mill Board	20 per ct.
Studs, Shirt or Collar, of all kinds	20 per ct.
Sugar, above No. 14 Dutch Standard in color	1 cent p. lb. and 35 p. ct.
Sugar, equal to No. 9, and not above No. 14 Dutch Standard	2c. per lb. and 30 per ct.
Sugar, below No. 9, Dutch Standard	3c. per lb. and 30 per ct.
Provided that the ad valorem duty shall be levied and collected on Sugar and Melado when imported direct from the country of growth and production, upon the fair market value thereof (including export duty or other government tax at the place of purchase, without any addition for the cost of hogheads or other packages, or other charges and expenses prior to shipment, anything contained in Sect. 34 of Act 40 Vic., cap. 10, to the contrary notwithstanding, the said section, nevertheless, remaining in force as to regulations to be made under it in cases where the Sugar or Melado is not imported direct from the country of growth or production.	
Sugar Candy, brown or white, and Confectionery	1c. per lb. and 35 p. ct.
Sugar, Grape or Glucose, to be classed and rated for duty as Sugar according to grade by Dutch Standard in color	
Sulphur, in roll or flour	Free.
Sunday School Cards or Devotional Cards—No exception can be made from the item "printed, lithographed, &c., cards"	30 per ct.
Superphosphates, or manufactured manure	20 per ct.
Surgical Instruments and Dental Instruments, wholly or in part of steel	20 per ct.
Syrups—Cane Juice, Refined Syrup, Sugar-house Syrup, Syrup of Sugar, Syrup of Molasses, or Sorghum	3c. per lb. and 30 p. ct.
Melado, Concentrated Melado, Concentrated Cane Juice, Concentrated Molasses, Concentrated Beet-root Juice, and Concrete	3c. per lb. and 30 per ct.
Molasses, if used for refining, clarifying or rectifying purposes, or for the manufacture of sugar, when imported direct from the country of growth or production	25 per ct.
Molasses, for same purpose, when not imported direct from the country of growth or production	30 per ct.
Molasses, when not so used, when imported direct from the country of growth or production	15 per ct.
Molasses, when not imported direct from the country of growth or production	20 per ct.
Syrups, Glucose	3c. per lb. and 35 per ct.
Scythes, steel, of all kinds	30 per ct.
Tacks, Brads and Sprigs	30 per ct.
Tails, undressed	Free.
Tallow	Free.
Tampico, white and black	1c. per lb.
Tanners' Bark	Free.
Tanning or Dyeing Articles, in a crude state, used in dyeing or tanning, not elsewhere specified	Free.
Tapers, wax, unenumerated	20 per ct.
Tapioca	20 per ct.
Tar, pine	Free.
Tar and Pitch, coal	10 per ct.
Tea, black	2c. per lb. and 10 per ct.
Tea, green and Japan	3c. per lb. and 10 per ct.
Tea, when purchased in the U. S., additional	10 per ct.
Teasels	Free.
Tents and Awnings	25 per ct.
Terra Japonica	Free.
Thread, Cotton, sewing, on spools	20 per ct.
Thread, Cotton, sewing, in hanks	12½ per ct.
Thimbles of all kinds	20 per ct.
Ticking for Tents	2c. per sq. yard and 15 per ct.
Timber and Lumber, Planks and Boards, sawn, of Boxwood, Cherry, Walnut, Chestnut, Mahogany, Pitch-pine, Rosewood, Sandalwood, Spanish Cedar, Oak, Hickory and Whitewood, not shapen, planed, or otherwise manufactured	Free.
Timber and Lumber, not elsewhere specified	20 per ct.
Tin in Blocks, Pigs, Bars, Plates and Sheets	10 per ct.
Tin, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified	25 per ct.
Tinman's Trimmings, to be classed as manufactures of tin, viz.: Spouts, handles, knobs and ornamental articles	25 per ct.
Tin-ware, stamped and japanned ware	25 per ct.
Tin-plates, not specially shapen or cut from original sheets as manufactured	10 per ct.

Tobacco, manufactured, and Snuff	25c. per lb. and 12½ per ct.
Tobacco, unmanufactured for excise purposes under conditions of Act 31 Vic., cap. 51	Free.
Toilet and Tooth Powders, and other Perfumed Preparations for Mouth, Hair and Skin	30 per ct.
Tomatoes	30c. per bush.
Tomatoes, in cans	2 cents per lb.
Tools, Carpenters', Coopers', Cabinet-makers', and all other mechanics' tools, including files, edge tools of every description, axes, scythes, and saws of every description	30 per ct.
The term Tools is held to include mower and reaper knives and cutter bars; also awls of all kinds.	
Tooth and Toilet Powders, etc.	30 per ct.
Tortoise and other Shells	Free.
Travellers' Baggage, under regulations to be prescribed by Minister of Customs	Free.
Trees—Fruit, Shade, Lawn and Ornamental	20 per ct.
Tree nails	Free.
Trunks, Satchels, Valises and Carpet Bags	30 per ct.
Tubs, Pails, Churns, and other manufactures of wood, not elsewhere specified	25 per ct.
Turmeric	Free.
Turpentine, raw or crude	Free.
Turpentine (Spirits of)	20 per ct.
Turtles	Free.
Twines of all kinds not otherwise specified	25 per ct.
Type, for printing	20 per ct.
Type Metal	10 per ct.
Umbrellas, cotton	20 per ct.
Umbrellas, silk	30 per ct.
Union Collar Cloth, paper, in sheets not shapen	10 per ct.
Valentines, Christmas and New Years' Chromos or Embossed Cards, and all others not being Business or Advertising Cards	25 per ct.
Valises, Trunks, Satchels and Carpet Bags	30 per ct.
Varnish, black and bright, for ships' use	Free.
Varnish, not elsewhere specified	20c. per I. G. and 20 per ct.
Varnish, Shellac	\$1.90 per gal.
Varnish includes Lacquer and Japan spirit varnish.	
Vaseline, lubricating and such like oils, not to be classed as products of petroleum, but as unenumerated	20 per ct.
Vegetables, Potatoes	10 cts. per bush.
Vegetables, Sweet Potatoes	20 per ct.
Vegetables, Tomatoes	30 cts. per bush.
Vegetables, Tomatoes, in cans	2 cts. per lb.
Vegetables, all other	20 per ct.
Vegetable Fibres, natural, not produced by any chemical process	Free.
Velvet, Silk	30 per ct.
Velvet, Cotton	20 per ct.
Veneers of Wood and Ivory, sawn or split only, not to include scale boards for cheese	Free.
Verdigris or Sub-acetate of Copper, dry	Free.
Vinegar	12 cts. per I. G.
Vitriol, Blue	Free.
Vises	30 per ct.
Waggons	30 per ct.
Wall Paper	30 per ct.
Walking Sticks	25 per ct.
Washers, Bolts and Rivets, iron	30 per ct.
Waste, Cotton, Linen, Jute, Hemp and Paper of all kinds, fit only for manufacture of paper	Free.
Watches, Watch Cases, and Material	25 per ct.
Watch Actions or Movements	20 per ct.
Water-pipes, of cast-iron	25 per ct.
Whale-bone, unmanufactured	Free.
Whale Oil, in casks from on shipboard, and in the condition in which it was first landed	Free.
Wheat	15 cts. per bush.
Wheels, Wood Spokes, Hubs and Felloes, finished	25 per ct.
Wheels, if put up	30 per ct.
Wheelbarrows and like articles	30 per ct.
Whips	25 per ct.
Whip-gut or Cat-gut, unmanufactured	Free.
Whiskey (see "Spirits")	\$1.32½ per I. G.
White Lead and Red Lead, dry	5 per ct.
Whiting or Whiteness	Free.
Wigan Stout	20 per ct.
Willow, for basket-makers	Free.
Willow-work—Ostler or Willow-work—lined or unlined, furnished or unfurnished	25 per ct.
Window Blinds, painted	30 per ct.
Woven, Checked and Striped Cottons to be rated at 2c. per sq. yard and	15 per ct.
The same, if part wool	7½c. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Plain or Fancy Union, or all wool, usually invoiced as "Costume Cloth," but which are really Flannels or Tweeds, to be rated at 7½c. per lb. and 20 per ct.	
Winceys—All previous circulars issued by the Department prior to 18th September, 1879, regarding "Winceys," were cancelled, and in future the word "Wincey" is not to be accepted as an indication of the true material of which the goods are made.	
Wines of all kinds, except Sparkling Wines, including Ginger, Orange, Lemon, Strawberry, Raspberry, Elder and Currant, containing 26 per ct. or less of spirit, of strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, imported in wood or bottles (6 quarts or 12 pints to I. G.)	25 cts. per I. G.
And for each degree of strength of spirit in excess of 26 per ct. until it reaches 40 per cent.	3c. per I. G. for each degree.
And in addition thereto	30 per ct.
All liquors imported under the name of Wines, and containing more than 40 per cent. of spirit of the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, shall be rated as unenumerated spirits.	
Champagne and all other sparkling wines, in bottles containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint	\$3 per doz. btls.
Champagne, containing not more than 1 pint and more than ½ pint	\$1.50 per doz. btls.
Champagne, containing not more than ½ pint	75c. per doz. btls.

Wines, bottles containing more than 1 quart each shall pay, in addition to \$3 per dozen bottles, at the rate of \$1.50 per Imperial Gallon on the quantity in excess of one quart per bottle, and in addition to the above specific duties an ad valorem duty shall be added of	30 per ct.
The quarts and pints in each case being old wine measure.	
Wire, Iron and Steel, tinned and coppered, galvanized or not	15 per ct.
Wire, Iron, manufactures of, not elsewhere specified	25 per ct.
Wire, Brass and Copper	10 per ct.
Wire Cloth, Brass and Copper	20 per ct.
Wire Rigging, for ships and vessels	Free.
Wirework, ornamental, Iron, Semaphore and Fence wire	25 per ct.
Wood, Lumber and Timber, not elsewhere specified, to include lumber and timber of the kinds otherwise free, when cut to special lengths—i.e., less than the ordinary commercial lengths	20 per ct.
Wood Manufactures, Osier or Willow work, lined or unlined, furnished or unfurnished, so considered	25 per ct.
Wood, and manufactures of, not elsewhere specified	25 per ct.
Wood, Logs, and round and unmanufactured timber, not elsewhere specified	Free.
Wooden-ware, Pails, Tubs, Churns, Brooms, Brushes, and other manufactures of wood not elsewhere specified	25 per ct.
Wooden-work, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes and parts of wheels, rough, hewn or sawn only	15 per ct.
Wool, unmanufactured, hair of Alpaca goat and other like animals, not elsewhere specified	Free.
Wool and Woollens, manufactured, composed wholly or in part of Wool, Worsted, hair of Alpaca goat or other like animals, viz.: Shawls, Blankets and Flannels of every description, Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Coatings, Overcoatings, Cloakings, Felt Cloth of every description not elsewhere specified, Horse-collar Cloth, Yarn, Knitting Yarn, Fingering Yarn, Worsted Yarn under No. 30, Knitted Goods, viz.: Shirts, Drawers and Hosiery of every description	7½c. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Wool and Woollens—Clothing, ready-made, Wearing Apparel of every description, including Cloth Caps, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, hair of Alpaca goat or other like animals, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or the manufacturer, except knitted goods	10c. per lb. and 25 per ct.
Wool and Woollens—All manufactures of, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, hair of Alpaca goat or other like animals, not otherwise provided for	20 per ct.
Wool, Class One, viz.: Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, Down Combing Wools, or wools known as Lustre Wools, and other like combing wools such as are grown in Canada	3 cents per lb.
Wool unmanufactured, hair of the Alpaca goat and other like animals, not elsewhere specified	Free.
Wool Manufactures not otherwise provided for—Orleans, Alpacas, Lustres, Cobourgs, Baratheas, Balmoral Crapes, Persian Cords, Russell Cords, Twills, Moreens, Paramattas (not silk warp), Henriettas, Figured Alpacas, Debaiges, Muslin Delaines, French Delaines and French Merinos, Cashmeres, Cloth Table Covers, Piano Covers, Victoria Table Covers, Bullion Fringe, Fancy Wool Fringe, Mohair Braid, Llama Braid, Russian Braid, Black Indiana Shawls, Paisley Shawls, unless the largest component part be silk, Bunting, and all kinds of Bradford Dress Goods	20 per ct.
Woollen, Hosiery, held to comprise men's, women's and children's Lambs-wool, Cashmere and Merino Shirts and Drawers, Wool Scarfs, Mufflers, Cravats, Cloaks, Handkerchiefs, Collarettes, Cardigan Jackets, Polkas, Knitted Shawls, Nests, "Cross-overs," Chest Protectors, Knitted Mantles, Petticoats, Wool Mitts, Cuffs, Gaiters, Boots and Booties	7½ cents per lb. and 20 per ct.
Woollen Rags	Free.
Woollen and Cotton Netting, for Boots, Shoes and Gloves	10 per ct.
Woollen Imitation Seal Skin	7½ cents per lb. and 20 per ct.
Worsted Plush, for upholstering purposes	20 per ct.
Wrought Iron Forgings and parts of, for mills and locomotives, 25 lbs. and over	20 per ct.
Yarns, Knitting Cotton, not bleached, dyed or colored	2c. per lb. and 15 per ct.
Yarns, Hosiery, Cotton, not bleached, dyed or colored	2c. per lb. and 15 per ct.
Yarns, Cotton, all other under No. 40 not bleached, dyed or colored	2c. per lb. and 15 per ct.
Yarns, Cotton, knitting, hosiery and all others, if bleached, dyed or colored	3c. per lb. and 15 per ct.
Yarns, Wool	7½c. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Yarns, Wool, Knitting	7½c. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Yarns, Wool, Fingering	7½c. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Yarns, Worsted, under No. 30	7½c. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Yarns, Coir	Free.
Yellow Metal, in Bolts, Bars, and for sheathing	Free.
Zinc, in pigs, blocks and sheets	10 per ct.
Zinc, seamless drawn tubing	10 per ct.
Zinc, manufactures of, not elsewhere specified	25 per ct.
The following articles shall be prohibited to be imported, under a penalty of two hundred dollars, together with the forfeiture of the parcel or package of goods in which the same may be found, viz.:—Books, Printed Papers, Drawings, Paintings, Prints, Photographs, or representations of any kind of a treasonable or seditious, or of an immoral or indecent character.	
Coin, base or counterfeit.	

EXPORT DUTIES.

Shingle Bolts, per cord of 128 cubic feet	\$1 00
Spruce Logs, per M feet	1 00
Pine Logs, "	1 00

LEGAL AND JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE DOMINION AND COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

The Supreme Court, as a High Court of Appeal, constituted by Dominion Statute, 38 Vic., cap. 2, assented to 8th April, 1875, is composed of a Chief Justice and five Puisne Judges, and has appellate civil and criminal jurisdiction within and throughout the Dominion of Canada. The Judges reside at Ottawa, where the Supreme Court holds annually three Sessions, the first beginning on the third Tuesday in February; the second on the first Tuesday in May; and the third on the fourth Tuesday in October. The Exchequer Court, presided over by the same Judges, possesses concurrent original jurisdiction in the Dominion in all cases in which it is sought to enforce any law relating to the revenue, and exclusive original jurisdiction in all cases in which demand is made or relief sought in respect of a suit or action of the Court of Exchequer on its revenue side against the Crown, or any officer of the Crown.

Hon. William Johnston Ritchie, Chief Justice.
Hon. Samuel Henry Strong, Puisne Judge.
Hon. Telesphore Fournier, Puisne Judge.
Hon. William Alexander Henry, Puisne Judge.
Hon. Henri Elzéar Taschereau, Puisne Judge.
Hon. John Wellington Gwynne, Puisne Judge.
R. Cassels, jun., Registrar.

COURTS OF LAW AND EQUITY OF ONTARIO.

COURT OF APPEAL.—Constituted for the hearing of appeals in civil cases from the Courts of Queen's Bench, Chancery and Common Pleas; and appeals in criminal cases from the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and County and Insolvent Courts. From the judgment of this Court, an appeal lies at the option of litigants, either to the Supreme Court of the Dominion, or to Her Majesty in Privy Council, in cases over £1,000, or where annual rent fee, or future rights of any amount, are affected, the judgment in either case being final. The Judges of this Court, in addition to their appellate duties proper, take part in presiding over Courts of Assize and Nisi Prius, and of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, and holding Chancery Sittings, and may be placed on the rota for the trial of Election petitions with the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, who, as *ex officio* Judges of this Court, choose from their number a Judge or Judges to sit in appeal in case of there being a vacancy in this Court, or if, from illness or some other cause, one of the Judges of the Court is unable to be present, or is under any legal disqualification to hear an appeal. *Chief Justice in Appeal*—Hon. Thomas Moss. *Judges*—Hon. G. W. Burton, Hon. Christopher S. Patterson, and Hon. Joseph C. Morrison.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—The jurisdiction of this Court extends to all manner of actions, causes and suits, criminal and civil, real, personal and mixed, within Ontario, and it may proceed in such by such process and course as are provided by law, and as shall tend with justice and despatch to determine the same; and may hear and determine all issues of law, and also with the inquest of twelve good and lawful men (except in cases otherwise provided for) try all issues of fact, and give judgment, and award execution thereon, and also in matters which relate to the Queen's Revenue (including the condemnation of contraband or smuggled goods) as may be done by Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Law in England. *Chief Justice*—Hon. J. H. Hagarty, D.C.L. *Puisne Judges*—Hon. M. C. Cameron and Hon. J. D. Armour.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—This Court has the same powers and jurisdiction as a Court of Record as the Court of Queen's Bench. Writs of summons and *capias* issue alternately from either Court. *Chief Justice*—Hon. Adam Wilson. *Puisne Judges*—Hon. T. Galt and Hon. F. Osler.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—This Court has the like jurisdiction as the Court of Chancery in England, in cases of fraud, accident, trusts, executors, administrators, co-partnerships, account, mortgages, awards, dower, infants, idiots, lunatics and their estates, waste, specific performance, discovery, and to prevent multiplicity of suits, staying proceedings at law prosecuted against equity and good conscience, and may decree the issue, repeal, or avoidance, of letters patent, and generally the like powers which the Court of Chancery in England possesses to administer justice in all cases in which there is no adequate remedy at law. Issues of fact depending in the Superior Courts of Law for trial without a jury, may be entered for trial at any sitting of this Court held for the hearing of causes at the county town where the venue is laid. *Chancellor*—Hon. John G. Spragg. *Vice-Chancellors*—Hon. Samuel Hume Blake and Hon. Wm. Proudfoot.

MARITIME COURT OF ONTARIO.—Constituted by Dominion Statute, 40 Vic., cap. 21, as a Superior Court of Maritime Jurisdiction. Is composed of one Judge for the whole Province; and Surrogate Judges for certain localities, appointed by the Governor in Council, are invested with such powers as may be conferred on them by their commission. The Maritime Court is a Superior Court of Record, having, with some exceptions mentioned in the Act, the like rights and remedies in all matters, including cases of Contract and Tort, and proceedings *in rem* and *in personam*, arising out of or connected with navigation, shipping, trade or commerce, on any river, lake, canal, or inland water, of which the whole or part is in the Province of Ontario, as any existing Vice-Admiralty Court would have if its process extended to the Province of Ontario. The sittings of the Court and in Chambers are fixed and regulated by the Judge and Surrogate

Judges at such times as they shall think fit and necessary for the due administration of justice. *Judge for the whole Province*—Hon. Kenneth Mackenzie.

HEIR AND DEVISEE COURT.—Commissioners, the Judges of the Superior Courts, and such other persons as may be appointed by commission under the Great Seal. Their duties are to determine claims to lands in Upper Canada, for which no patent has issued from the Crown in favor of the proper claimants, whether as heirs, devisees or assignees. Sittings at Toronto, first Monday in January and July in each year.

COURTS FOR THE TRIAL OF CONTROVERTED ELECTIONS.—The nature of these Courts is sufficiently indicated in their title. In respect to elections for the House of Commons of Canada, the Superior Courts, by one of their Judges appointed in that behalf, are invested with special jurisdiction for the trial of contested elections, and appeals lie to the Supreme Court at Ottawa. In respect to elections for the Local Legislature of Ontario, the Judges of the Court of Appeal and of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity meet annually in Michaelmas Term, and severally select, by a majority of votes, a Judge of their respective Courts to be placed on the rota for the trial of election petitions. In the case of death or illness of a Judge so chosen, the Court of which he is a member meet and elect another Judge. Trials involving corrupt practices are presided over by two Judges, otherwise a single Judge presides, and an appeal lies to the Court of Appeal of the Province.

COUNTY COURTS.—Presided over by a resident Judge in each county, assisted in some counties by a Deputy or Junior Judge. Their jurisdiction extends to all personal actions where the debt or damages claimed do not exceed \$200; and to all suits relating to debt, covenant or contract, where the amount is ascertained by the acts of the parties or signature of the defendant, to \$400, and to all bail bonds and recognizances of bail given in the County Court, to any amount; but not to cases involving the title to lands, validity of wills, or actions for libel, slander, *crim. con.*, or seduction. An appeal lies to the Court of Appeal for Ontario.

COUNTY JUDGE'S CRIMINAL COURTS are held, in cases where persons committed to jail for trial *voluntarily elect* to be tried summarily by a Judge of the County Court without jury.

COURTS OF REVISION are also held by the County Court Judges, and are in the nature of Courts of Appeal from the original Municipal Courts of Revision. They also hold

SURROGATE COURTS with jurisdiction in testamentary matters, subject to appeal to the Court of Chancery.

DIVISION COURTS.—For the summary disposal of cases by the presiding Judge, being the County Judge or his Deputy, or any Barrister appointed to hold the same; but a jury of five persons may be demanded in certain cases. Their jurisdiction extends to actions of debt or contract amounting to \$200, and actions in *tort*, and personal actions, where the amount does not exceed \$40, but not to actions for gambling debts, liquors drunk in a tavern, or notes of hand given therefor, ejectment, title to land, &c., or any toll, custom or franchise, will or settlement, malicious prosecution, libel, slander, *crim. con.*, seduction or breach of promise, or actions against a J. P. for anything done by him in the execution of his office, if he objects to it. Each Judicial District is divided into Court Divisions, and Courts are held once in two months in each Division, or oftener at the discretion of the Judge. The Divisions are established by the Courts of General Sessions, and in certain cases by the Judges.

BOARD OF COUNTY JUDGES.

Chairman—J. R. Gowan, Simcoe.

S. J. Jones.....Brant.
D. J. Hughes.....Elgin.
Jas. Daniell.....Prescott and Russell.
A. Macdonald.....Wellington.

COUNTY COURT JUDGES.

Algoma (Dist.).....Hon. Walter McRae.
Brant.....S. J. Jones.
Bruce.....J. J. Kingsmill.
Carleton.....Wm. Aird Ross.
Elgin.....D. J. Hughes.
Essex.....G. W. Leggett.
Frontenac.....C. V. Price.
Grey.....Henry Macpherson.
Haldimand.....J. G. Stevenson.
Haliburton.....S. S. Peek, Stip. Mag.
Halton.....Thomas Miller.
Hastings.....Hon. George Sherwood.
Huron.....T. A. Lazier.
Kent.....W. R. Squier.
Lambton.....I. F. Toms.
Lanark.....Arch. Bell.
Leeds and Grenville.....Charles Robinson.
Lennox and Addington.....W. S. Senkler.
Lincoln.....H. S. Macdonald.
.....W. H. Wilkison.
.....E. J. Senkler.

Middlesex.....Wm. Elliott.
.....J. F. Davis.
Muskoka (Dist.).....C. W. Lount, Stip. Mag.
Nipissing (Dist.).....John Doran, Stip. Mag.
Norfolk.....T. B. Macmahon.
Northumberland and Durham.....G. M. Boswell.
.....G. M. Clark.
Ontario.....Z. Burnham.
.....G. H. Dartnall.
Oxford.....D. S. McQueen.
Parry Sound (Dist.).....P. McCurry, Stip. Mag.
Peel.....A. F. Scott.
Perth.....D. H. Lizars.
Peterboro'.....R. Dennistoun.
Prescott and Russell.....Jas. Daniell.
Prince Edward.....R. P. Jellett.
Renfrew.....John Deacon.
Simcoe.....Jas. R. Gowan.
.....J. A. Ardagh.
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....J. F. Pringle.
Thunder Bay (Dist.).....R. Laird, Stip. Mag.
Victoria.....W. W. Dean.
Waterloo.....Wm. Millar.
.....A. Lacourse.
Welland.....R. McDonald.
Wellington.....A. McDonald.
.....A. C. Chadwick.
Wentworth.....J. S. Sinclair.
York.....Kenneth Mackenzie.
.....John Boyd.

SUMMARY OF THE COLLECTION LAWS.

ONTARIO.

ARREST.—A *Capias ad Res.* will be issued out of a Superior or County Court on affidavit showing a cause of action or damages for \$100 or upwards, and that defendant is about to abscond, etc. A *Capias Sat.* issues after judgment without Judge's order, if proceedings had been instituted by *Ca. Re.*; otherwise must issue on similar grounds. If judgment debtor refuses to be examined as to assets, or on examination discloses fraudulent disposition of property, he may be imprisoned one year.

ATTACHMENT.—Issues from Division Court on claims for debt or damages from \$4 to \$200, or where debtor absconds from Ontario, leaving personal property liable to execution, or attempts to remove same from one county to another, or keeps concealed to avoid service of process, with intent to defraud. In Superior or County Courts, real as well as personal effects are covered by attachment. Affidavits of creditor and two other credible persons required, showing that defendant absconded with intent to defraud.

BILLS AND NOTES.—(See "Stamp Duties.") Notices of protest or dishonor are sufficiently given if addressed to parties liable, at place where instrument is dated, though not their place of residence, unless another place is designated under signature.

BILLS OF SALE AND CHATTEL MORTGAGES.—Sales and mortgages of personalty unaccompanied by an actual, immediate and continued change of possession, are void against creditors of vendor or mortgagor, and subsequent purchasers or mortgagees in good faith for value, unless the written instrument of sale or mortgage, or a true copy thereof, be filed with the County Court Clerk of the county where vendor or mortgagor resides; or if not resident, then where the goods were at time of contract, accompanied with affidavit of vendee or mortgagee showing good faith of transaction. And such mortgage must be renewed within one year from date of filing, otherwise it will cease to be valid as against creditors of the mortgagor, and against subsequent purchasers and mortgagees in good faith for valuable consideration.

EVIDENCE.—All parties can testify; no exception made as to husband and wife (except in criminal cases); but in suits by or against personal representatives, the evidence of either party as to matters occurring prior to death of party represented, must be corroborated by other material evidence.

EXECUTION.—Issues on judgment by default after eight days from last day for appearance to writ, in case of debt, or otherwise amount must be assessed by the Court. Judgment on verdict cannot be entered in the Superior Courts until the fifth day of ensuing term; in the County Court, may be entered on third day of term, provided no motion for new trial has been made, and execution may issue forthwith on entry of judgment. In Division Court, execution usually issues on the expiry of 15 days after hearing. In all cases, however, after verdict, Court may grant immediate execution on fraud being shown on part of defendant. Executions may issue concurrently against goods and lands of debtor. Since the repeal of the Insolvency Law by the Dominion Parliament (session of 1880), the Ontario Legislature passed an Act to abolish priority amongst execution creditors, whereby all creditors obtaining executions against a debtor within a certain time are entitled to rank *pro rata* upon the estate of such debtor.

EXEMPTION.—The bed, bedding and bedsteads in ordinary use necessary and ordinary wearing apparel of debtor and his family, one stove and pipes, one crane and appendages, one pair of andirons, one set of cooking utensils, one pair of tongs and shovel, one table, six chairs, six knives, six forks, six plates, six teacups, six saucers, one sugar basin, one milk jug, one teapot, six spoons, all spinning wheels and weaving looms in domestic use, ten volumes of books, one axe, one saw, one gun, six traps, and such fishing tackle and seines as are in common use, all necessary fuel, meat, fish, flour, and vegetables actually for use, sufficient for thirty days and not exceeding \$40 in value; one cow, four sheep, two hogs, and food therefor for thirty days; tools and implements or chattels usually in the debtor's occupation to value of \$60. No article exempt from seizure for debt contracted on account of identical article.

GARNISHMENT OF DEBTS.—In Division Court plaintiff may (except in suit for damages) garnish debts due or accruing due to the defendant at commencement of suit, or at any time after judgment entered; and judgment debtor may be ordered to pay certain sums monthly in satisfaction of judgment. In Superior and County Courts orders to garnish debts are granted after judgment obtained. Debts due mechanics, workmen, servants or employees, in respect of wages, if under \$25, are exempt from garnishment; if in excess of \$25, only such excess can be garnished, unless the debt was contracted previous to the 1st of October, 1874, in which case the conditional exemption does not apply.

HOMESTEADS.—In the free-grant districts 200 acres may be granted by the Crown to actual settlers over 18 years old, which grants are absolutely exempt from seizure before issue of patent. After issue, as long as any interest in the land is owned by settler, his widow or heirs, it is exempt during twenty years from date of location, unless for debt secured by a valid mortgage, made subsequent to such issue.

INTEREST.—Parties may agree as to rate. Banks and insurance companies are limited to certain rates. In absence of agreement the legal rate is six per cent.

LIEN.—Judgment is no lien, but creditor, upon depositing with the sheriff writs of *fi. fa.* against defendant's goods and lands, binds such property from delivery. These writs may issue simultaneously, but debt must be levied against the goods before proceeding on the lands. Mechanics, contractors, or parties supplying work, machinery or material for the erection, repairing or altering of any building, erection or mine, shall have a "Mechanic's Lien" thereon until the claim for such work or service is paid, which, to be valid, must be registered at the County Registry Office within thirty days; and every such lien attaches to the estate, legal and equitable, of the owner of such building, erection or mine, as the case may be.

LIMITATION.—On simple contracts, debts, and money demands, six years. On contracts under seal, twenty years. No distinction made as to non-resident plaintiff. Part payment of principal or payment of interest will prevent the debt from being barred, and any acknowledgment in writing of the debt, or promise in writing to pay the same, will have the like effect. The acknowledgment, however, must be such as will justify the inference of a promise to pay, and such acknowledgment or promise must be signed by the debtor or his authorized agent.

MARRIED WOMEN.—Real and personal estate exempt from husband's debts. His possession of wife's personalty does not render the same liable for his debts. A married woman may purchase stocks, deposit money in banks in her own name, give receipts therefor, sue for, and be used on account of her own property in her own name, as if she were *femme sole*. Husband is not liable for debts of wife, regarding her separate employment.

NOTARY.—Appointed by Lieut.-Governor. He draws, passes, and issues deeds, contracts, &c., &c., and attests all commercial instruments for public protestation. All foreign bills and notes must be attested by a notary. Inland bills and notes do not necessarily require protest, yet protest is always advisable, as the prosecution of the protest is *prima facie* evidence of allegations therein contained.

SECURITY FOR COSTS.—A non-resident plaintiff must give security for costs of suit if application therefor be made by the defendant, unless such plaintiff has real estate within the Province available to satisfy such costs.

QUEBEC.

ARREST.—For fraudulent departure from Canada, or secretion of property, past or intended, with intent to defraud. No arrest for debt under \$40.00. No arrest for foreign debt. England held to be a foreign country.

ATTACHMENT.—Can issue for any debt over \$5.00 on the same grounds as arrest for debts over \$40.00.

ATTORNEY.—Has no legal power, without special consent, to receive money and discharge debtor. If moneys be not paid over, his receipt is no bar to execution to collect, unless such special consent be given him by creditor.

ASSIGNEES IN INSOLVENCY are subject to the summary jurisdiction of the Court. They are appointed by the Governor, and enter security for each insolvent estate.

COURTS.—(1.) *Circuit Court.*—Jurisdiction up to \$200.00; cases over \$100.00 appealable. In the Cities of Quebec and Montreal, cases over \$100.00 are cases in the Superior Court. (2.) *Superior Court.*—Original jurisdiction over all cases and complaints not cognizable by the Circuit Court, except those of purely Admiralty jurisdiction. (3.) *Court of Review.*—An intermediate appeal, by rehearing, before three Judges of the Superior Court, from the decisions of one Judge of the same Court, of appealable cases from Circuit Court. Deposit required for costs, from Circuit Court, \$20.00; from Superior Court, \$40.00. (4.) *Court of Queen's Bench* is composed of five Judges, and was formerly the final Court of Appeal, except in cases of £500 sterling and upwards, which might be further appealed to Her Majesty's Privy Council. By the late establishment of (5.) *The Supreme Court* at Ottawa, that is now the final Court of Appeal in this Province, except in certain specified cases, which are still appealable to the Privy Council in England.

Costs of every kind are taxable by tariff duly revised by the authorities.

EVIDENCE.—The rules of the commercial laws of England, as they existed when the statute introducing them was passed.

EXECUTION issues fifteen days after Judgment. It may issue at once, upon affidavit showing intended fraud or removal.

EXEMPTION.—Six of the usual articles used in the debtor's household, together with clothing, bed and bedding of his family. Also, fuel and food for his family for thirty days; one cow, four sheep, two pigs, fifteen hives of bees, and all tools ordinarily used in his trade.

INTEREST.—Legal rate, where no special agreement is made, six per cent.; any stipulated amount can be collected; on accounts, it accrues only from date of suit; on notes, from maturity. Banks are limited to certain rates.

LIMITATION.—Five years from date of maturity, for notes and bills; also, for professional services, disbursements and sales of movable effects; two years for work, labor, wages of workmen (not domestics), damages for offences, or quasi offences in commercial cases, tuition and lodging; one year for hotel or boarding-house charges, libel, etc.

NON-RESIDENTS.—Any non-resident must enter security for costs by two sureties, or a money deposit—in the Circuit Court, \$500; in the Superior Court, \$100; also, there must be filed a Power of Attorney to the advocates, to sue.

NOTARY PUBLIC.—Draws and signs deeds, of which certified copies make authentic evidence—he retaining the originals. Upon his death, his heirs-at-law are bound to deposit them in Court, where copies or extracts may be obtained.

STAY OF EXECUTION.—On deposit of costs, as above, execution may be stayed eight days for *Review*; and after final judgment in *Review*, one year, to appeal from such final judgment.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

ARREST.—In Supreme Court and County Courts arrest may be made on affidavit of cause of action for \$20 or over, but when the cause of action is simply a claim, a Judge's order must be obtained. The debtor may at any time apply for examination, and if he has no property, claim his discharge. Unmarried women may also be arrested as above, in above Courts, but no female can be arrested in any other Court. Arrest for debt can be effected in the City Court of St. John, and Portland Civil Court, on affidavit of debt to the extent of \$80. Defendant may also be arrested on entering of judgment, and held for fifty days, with above exception as to no property.

ATTACHMENT.—All real and personal property liable to execution may be attached, under certain conditions, and held as security to satisfy anticipated judgments in pending suits.

BILLS AND NOTES.—Three days' grace allowed. Acceptances must be in writing. All parties (to be held) must be notified the same or following day, of the dishonor of a bill or note, by mail or personal service.

EXECUTIONS.—Final judgment may be signed and execution issued twenty days after verdict. When no appearance is entered to a writ, judgment may be signed and execution issue in forty days for ordinary debt, and thirty in case of a note or bill of exchange. The above refers to Supreme Court. In County Courts, the time for signing judgment and issuing execution is reduced by ten days in each case.

EXEMPTIONS.—The tools, implements, and instruments of debtor's trade, occupation, or profession, together with bedding, furniture, household utensils, clothing, &c., in actual necessary use by his family; also food and a few other articles similar to those exempt in the other Provinces.

GARNISHEE.—Twenty dollars for wages, &c., is exempt from garnishee. With that exception, any amount due defendant from a third party may be attached by garnishee, subsequent to judgment being signed, or even previous thereto, if suit is instituted.

INTEREST.—Legal rate, six per cent. Any rate is allowable, by special agreement.

LIMITATION.—For all debts and claims for the same, six years. A payment, on account, revives claim. Any renewal, without such payment, must be made in writing.

MORTGAGES.—Chattel mortgages are not valid as against creditor of mortgagors, or subsequent innocent purchasers, unless filed in County Registrar's office. Mortgages on real estate must be duly signed, sealed, and delivered in presence of witness, and registered with County Registrar. Recovery can be made on bonds or covenants therein, either by ordinary action-at-law, foreclosure, or sale.

MARRIED WOMEN.—All property, real or personal, of a married woman shall remain absolutely vested in her, and not be liable for her husband's debts, provided it has not been received from her husband since their marriage, the husband however being obliged to join the wife in any conveyance of the same, as the wife joins the husband in bar of dower. Any woman deserted or abandoned by her husband has the same rights as to engaging in business, suing, being sued, etc., etc., as if she were unmarried.

REPLEVIN.—Bonds must be given for twice the value of articles in dispute, pending decision of court as to real ownership.

STATUTE OF FRAUDS.—No person shall be chargeable with the debt, default, or miscarriage of another, even on a special promise to answer for the same, unless such promise shall have been made in writing and signed by the party so promising, or by some one on his behalf, duly authorized so to do.

WILLS, &c.—Wills require two witnesses—deeds, and mortgages, one. In the case of wills, they must sign at request of testator, and in his presence, as well as in the presence of each other—all of which must be stated above their signatures, to make the document valid.

NOVA SCOTIA.

ARREST.—Actions on arrest lie, in Magistrates' Courts, in debt only, and no female can be arrested in this Court. The debt must be at least \$4, and plaintiff must make affidavit that he verily believes defendant is about to leave the Province, and that unless a *capias* be issued the debt will be lost. In the County Court a *capias* can be similarly obtained on any debt between \$20 and \$400; and in the Supreme Court on any sum over \$80. Prisoners confined under the "Insolvent Debtors' Act," may be released on making a formal assignment to judgment creditor of all his property except the usual exemptions.

ATTACHMENT.—If a debtor has left the Province, and the debt amounts to \$20 or upwards, a Writ of Attachment may be issued against his goods and lands; and where a creditor has reason to believe that any person is a trustee for such debtor, having property of said debtor in his possession or control, such supposed trustee may be summoned and examined, the trust funds, if any, being bound from date of service of such summons.

CHattel Mortgages.—May be given in the first instance to secure bona fide debt, but may be made to include any future advances; and are not valid against judgment creditors of mortgagor, or innocent purchasers, for value, unless registered with the Registrar of Deeds for County or District.

COURTS.—One Magistrate has jurisdiction, in debt, up to \$20; two, to \$80; the Stipendiary having same as two ordinary magistrates. County Court has jurisdiction in matters of debt, from \$20 to \$400; and the Supreme Court from \$80 upwards. Non-residents may be obliged to give security for costs in either of the latter courts.

EXECUTION may issue immediately on entering judgment being entered, and may be renewed at any time within six years. Lands cannot be sold till judgment has been recorded twelve months, and the land advertised thirty days in the official *Gazette*, and twenty days by hand-bills.

EXEMPTIONS.—These are practically the same as in the foregoing Provinces, including tools and implements of trade or profession, wearing apparel, bedding, household utensils, of self and family, cow, etc., etc.

GARNISHEE.—This process can only be accomplished in Supreme or County Court, and then not in the case of absconding debtors.

INTEREST.—Legal rate, six per cent. Seven is allowable by special contract, when the security is real estate, and ten where it is personal property.

JUDGMENT.—A certificate of judgment may be obtained from the clerk or prothonotary of any Court wherein entered, and such certificate being recorded with the Registrar of Deeds where debtor owns land, binds the said land for twenty years from date of registry, and ranks as a mortgage.

LIMITATION.—On ordinary contracts, and arrears of dower, rent, or interest, six years from date of cause of action. Money secured by mortgage, judgment or lien upon lands or rent thereof, twenty years. Debtor must be within jurisdiction of Court when time commences to count. Payment on account of either principal or interest, or a promise in writing to renew the same, constitutes a renewal.

MARRIED WOMEN.—May own real estate, but cannot convey the same without consent of husband. All personal property owned by her previous to or acquired since marriage, becomes the absolute property of husband, unless in trust for her sole benefit.

REPLEVIN.—In case of goods or chattels wrongfully seized or detained, an action in Replevin lies to which may also be added an action for damages. Action in Replevin must be instituted by affidavit of right of possession or ownership, and accompanied by a bond of double the value of the goods in dispute, as a guarantee for costs.

Historical Sketch of the County of Essex.

GEOGRAPHICAL, GEOLOGICAL, TOPOGRAPHICAL, STATISTICAL, AND GENERAL.

Essex possesses in its geographical position an attribute unique among Canadian counties. Forming as it does the most southerly portion of the entire Dominion, it is comprised of a peninsula whose northern, western and southern boundaries are washed respectively by the waters of Lake St. Clair, the Detroit River, and Lake Erie, while its fourth side butts the County of Kent to the eastward, at a point where the waters of the two lakes named form their nearest approach. The whole may be described as a comparatively regular parallelogram, whose sides run with the cardinal points, of an average length of about thirty miles and an average breadth of about twenty, longest from east to west. The original plan of survey would seem to have been based upon a line running directly east and west through the centre of the peninsula, there being two tiers of townships running from the same to Lake St. Clair on the one hand and to Lake Erie on the other; a plan which has been somewhat modified, however, since the early days of the settlement.

The area embraced within these limits (according to the Government census of 1871, which must be allowed more accurate than assessors' returns of even later date) aggregates 420,376 acres of land, or 656½ square miles, of which 266,633 acres were "occupied," 146,950 "improved," and 90,208 under crop.

The prevailing characteristic of this tract of territory is its exceptional uniformity of surface and fertility of soil. This latter is formed from superficial sands and clays robbed from the valleys and hill sides of the many thousands of square miles of territory drained by the waters which at present surround, and which, at an age from a geological standpoint not yet remote, entirely enveloped this little peninsula, now teeming with the natural productions of the rich alluvial deposits to which so vast and widely separated areas have contributed their share, through a period extending over many ages when computed by the standard of physical development.

The geological formation peculiar to this county partakes of the same uniformity of character as the other attributes named, the one being more the result of than coincident with the other. The territory in which it is embraced belongs to the fourth (or Erie and Huron) geological district, into six of which the Province has been divided by scientists. Without dilating upon the geology of the Province generally, we might simply remark that these different formations indicate as many different periods or epochs in the earth's history, and that the "Erie and Huron," which is latest in point of age, includes the territory lying to the west of what is called the "Great Niagara Escarpment," and embraces the greater part of Western Ontario. The underlying formations in this district comprise some eight distinct formations of the Middle and Upper Silurian series and Devonian age. The layers are generally so broken that exposures of several different series occur in adjacent localities; but almost the whole County of Essex seems underlain with but one formation, viz., the "Corniferous," which Professor Chapman describes as being "made up essentially of more or less bituminous limestones, containing in places nodular masses of chert, or interstratified with bands of that substance, and associated here and there with beds of calcareous sandstone and bituminous shale; the stones containing, as a rule, a great abundance of silicified fossils, mostly brachiopods, corals, and crinoidal stems." The only "exposure" of substrata is in Anderdon, near the Malden town line, where are the celebrated Anderdon quarries, from which a building stone of very superior quality is obtained, and lime is also manufactured therefrom. Bog iron is found in the Township of Gosfield, back of Ruthven. It seems to run in veins rather than being deposited in "pockets," as is the case with bog ore generally. An opening was made some forty years ago, but the furnace has been "blown out" for many years.

The topographical formation throughout the county consists of a surface of such remarkable evenness that there is probably not a difference of fifty feet in the levels of any two points within its limits, if we except the immediate vicinity of the "Ridge," which is quite strongly marked throughout the Townships of Gosfield and Mersea, forming an escarpment on which the old "National Road," known as Talbot Street, is located. It forms a figure somewhat resembling the arc of a circle, with the convex toward the Erie shore, entering the county at Wheatley, running through Leamington, Ruthven and Cottam, and ending at Essex Centre.

Regarding the development of Essex, we have no authentic data or statistics prior to the official census of 1824, which places the population of the county (then constituted as at present, except that West Tilbury belonged to Kent) at 4,274, or about fifteenth in the list of thirty counties then comprising Upper Canada. Subsequent changes are marked by the following figures:—1826, 4,497; 1827, 4,799; 1828, 4,884; 1829, 4,947; 1831, 5,785; 1832, 5,732; 1834, 6,484; 1835, 6,852; 1836, 7,749; 1837, 8,554; 1838, 8,467; 1839, 8,095; 1840, 8,956; 1841, 9,762; which brings us up to the Provincial Union. It will be noticed that the years during and succeeding the Rebellion troubles the population decreased, and the effect was still visible up to the Union; the proportionate increase (when it did commence) being much below that of other localities, reducing Essex in the scale of comparative population, within twenty-five years, from fifteenth to twenty-fifth in a list of the thirty counties then existing.

This condition, however, can only be deemed coincident with and not as resulting in any way from any political complications of the period, as the inhabitants of the western section of the Province proved themselves exceptionally loyal to the powers that were. The cause is rather to be found in the fact that the dry and fertile lands of the interior at that time offered superior attractions, to the emigrant and settler, to those low stretches so often difficult of necessary drainage, which formed a great bulk of the extreme portion of the "Western Peninsula" of Upper Canada. Still, though the increase has never been so rapid as in some other counties, yet it has been on the whole

of a most substantial and satisfactory character. The census of 1851, ten years after the Union, places the population at 16,817; that of 1861, at 25,211; and in 1871 it had increased to 32,697; while the yearly manufactures amounted to over two and a quarter million of dollars, the agricultural products to close upon 2,000,000 bushels of grain and roots, besides nearly a quarter million pounds of tobacco, about three quarters of a million of pounds of butter and cheese, and 25,000 tons of hay. The assessed valuation of real and personal estate was within a fraction of ten millions of dollars.

The returns of the census now being taken will, we are convinced, show figures very much in advance of the above, as the "golden age" of progress and advancement in this county has been within the past decade, notwithstanding the great and universal depression which left its blight more or less traceable on every part of Canada and of the world.

Among the great incentives to this late era of development have been increased commercial facilities afforded by the building of the Canada Southern Railway through the entire length of the county from east to west, and the consequent building up of towns and villages where previously nought but insignificant hamlets or scattered pioneer settlements varied the monotony of far-stretching forests. The operation of the Drainage Act has also contributed in no small degree to the general advancement, the subjugation of nature by art being nowhere more conspicuous in this particular branch of science known as the reclamation of low levels. Another noteworthy cause has been the placing on the market of extensive and valuable Indian Reserves which had previously lain waste, but are now among the most fertile portions of the county; while still another may be said to have been the combined result of all the above-mentioned causes, viz., the influx of a most intelligent and well-to-do class of settlers from the more eastern counties of the Province, who are generally supplanting the old-time manners and customs of the French and colored element, and reducing the whole system of agricultural effort to a science unknown in the early days of the history of Essex.

The material progress effected even since the establishment of municipal institutions, as at present so designated, is indeed difficult of comprehension; but the change generally can be described, so far as figures will do it, by a comparison of the tax levy of 1849 (the year of the passage of the "Municipal Institutions Act") with that of the current year. For the former it was as follows for combined local and county purposes: Anderdon, £21 10s. 6d.; Colchester, £78 3s. 4d.; Gosfield, £66 4s. 0d.; Maidstone, £27 9s. 0d.; Malden, £79 2s. 11d.; Mersea, £47 19s. 3d.; Rochester, £27 0s. 0d.; Sandwich, £202 11s. 10d.; Tilbury, £19 18s. 5d.; total, £569 18s. 4d., or \$2,279.66. This year the levy for county purposes alone (which may be safely stated at less than one quarter of the entire municipal expenditure) amounted to \$36,920.25. The total valuation, or rather the total value, of property is difficult to estimate, from the very unreliable manner in which assessments are made; some assessors acting as near as may be within the spirit of the Act in such case made and provided, while others seem entirely to ignore its existence. To guard against unfair discriminations in levies of taxes for county purposes, what is known as "equalized" assessment lists are made by a committee of the County Council each year; and by comparing those with the *real* assessment lists an idea may be obtained of how the important functions pertaining to the assessment of property are performed, or rather how they are *not* performed. Take, for instance, the *real* assessment of the Towns of Sandwich and Windsor, which are respectively \$262,960 and \$1,945,450. The last "equalized" assessment shows the figures to be but \$145,000 for the former and \$950,000 for the latter, while others throughout the list are most ridiculously low. If the same proportion existed between "assessed" and "equalized" valuation all through, the *real* total for the county would considerably exceed \$15,000,000 in value, which is probably not far from the correct figure.

The productions of the county include everything known to the latitude, the character of soil and climate combining to render almost its entire area as fertile as the Valley of the Nile. The peach and the grape here flourish to an extent unrivalled in more southern localities, while it goes with saying, that a country can nowhere be found wherein all fruits indigenous to the Temperate Zone can be produced in greater perfection or abundance. And nowhere on earth do the rich fields repay more generously the efforts of the husbandman. Indian corn is grown in all the perfection attained in the great Mississippi Valley, its traditional home, while the results of the wheat, pea, oat, and barley harvests are unsurpassed and unsurpassable. Vegetables of all known varieties here rival the finest productions of the world-famed Missouri and Sacramento "bottoms;" and to say too much of the general agricultural capabilities of the frontier county would seem impossible.

Its delightful situation too—surrounded on two sides by magnificent inland seas, and laved on a third by the grandest stream in many respects upon the continent—contributes not only to its genial climate and healthy atmosphere, but adds immensely to its commercial advantages; advantages augmented to the very fullest extent by the passage of two of the largest and most efficient lines of railway through the heart of its territory.

In addition to other benefits derived from the close proximity of large bodies of water to its every part, is the important one offered by the fishing grounds. The Detroit River fisheries have the reputation of producing the largest yields of white fish of any of the inland waters, and of a variety elsewhere unexcelled. Along the Canadian shore we noticed, at all points where a "beach" extends, small "fields" or "pens" of water fenced off with lumber, and occupying areas of a quarter to a half acre, more or less. During the season of plenty, the fishermen's seines are drawn in by heavy windlasses over shelving platforms, letting the fish drop into the pens, where they are kept till cold weather sets in. The profits accruing from this industry are very considerable, many men being therein employed. A curious circumstance in this connection is that those so engaged, on the American

as well as the Canadian shore, are almost all descendants of the old French colonists of 1750 or an earlier date.

The county is financially in a good position. The total existing liabilities are less than \$30,000, of which about \$20,000 are unredeemed jail debentures. The County Buildings are estimated to be worth \$62,500. The Jail and Court House were built by Hon. Alex. MacKenzie, then a contractor, in 1855. The Treasurer's Office and Registry Office are separate buildings; the latter is described by the Inspector of Registry Offices as the best in the Province. All are massive stone structures of pleasing design, with slate roofs and the usual modern conveniences as to interior arrangement.

It should here be mentioned that the county, as at present constituted, consists of the Towns of Windsor, Sandwich, and Amherstburg; the incorporated Villages of Belle River, Kingsville, and Leamington; and the Townships of Anderdon, Colchester North, Colchester South, Gosfield, Maidstone, Malden, Mersea, Rochester, Sandwich East, Sandwich West, Tilbury West, and Pelee—eighteen municipalities in all. The first and last named of these are independent of the county for strictly municipal purposes, but retain their connection for purposes of parliamentary representation and administration of justice. Windsor withdrew the present year; and Pelee (which consists of the island of the same name) never belonged to the county, except as at present, since its independent municipal organization in 1867.

But to follow out the subject under more appropriate subdivisions, we might with propriety unite the

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relations, three features now so widely differing, but with a difference which has grown with our growth, and developed gradually from a condition which in the olden time assimilated the one with the other in no small degree, if indeed we can claim for the system then in vogue any municipal character or attributes whatever.

Under the French *regime*, the government was essentially a military one—all laws and edicts affecting the good people of L'Assomption emanating from the commandant of the French fort at Detroit, except in ecclesiastical matters (and in those days these largely encroached upon what now are considered strictly secular affairs), which were subject to the most stringent laws of Rome.

By the capitulation of the Marquis de Vaudreuil at Montreal, September 8th, 1760, and the confirmation thereof by the Treaty of Paris, February 10th, 1763, Canada was for ever severed from France—the "laws, language, and religion" of the Canadians being guaranteed. The status of the community of which we write was not materially affected thereby, the substitution of the Red Cross for the Tri-color over the ramparts at Detroit being the chief noticeable change, the government still retaining its former *quasi* military character. We hear of a mixed civil and military officer known as "Lieutenant of County" in the old days, but just what his duties or jurisdiction were, or just when he occupied a place in the body politic, no record clearly traces. We surmise that the old French style was very lightly departed from, if at all, during the period elapsing between the transfer of French to British rule and the inauguration of the Province of Upper Canada by the proclamation of Lord Dorchester in 1792, following the provisions of Lord Grenville's celebrated "Constitutional Act," passed by the British Parliament the previous year, and popularly known as the "Canada Act," a further consummation of which Act was the appointment of General Sir John Graves Simcoe as the first Governor, and the division of the Province into the four Judicial Districts of Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nassau, and Hesse. These names were subsequently changed to the Eastern, or Johnstown; the Middle, or Kingston; the Home, or Niagara; and the Western, or Detroit. The territory included within the latter comprised the settlement on the Detroit Frontier, the eastern boundary not being definitely laid down, for the reason that no settlements existed throughout an extensive tract of forest lying between the present site of Chatham and Lake Ontario.

The surveys of the townships along the Detroit, Lake Erie, and the Thames were most of them effected about the time of the formation of Upper Canada, some of them previous thereto. The Parish of L'Assomption became the Township of Sandwich, and the only village in all this territory, now the Town of Sandwich, was made the judicial seat of the Western District. County divisions were established by the same Act, the difference between "county" and "district" being that, whereas the latter was a judicial division, the former was representative. Essex and Kent (including Lambton) were the only defined counties within the Western District, and they were pretty much as at present constituted; and while many changes were from time to time developed in the number and composition of the various districts, the western remained the same, both in name and in reality, till the entire abolition of the district system under the operation of the Municipal Act in 1850. It must have followed in due course that the district buildings, &c., were erected at Sandwich immediately upon the formation of the Province, though we have no distinct records thereof. The oldest now extant in reference to the subject are those of 1817, wherein it appears that "at the District Court House, Sandwich, the 9th day of July, before Robert Richardson, Judge, &c." nine suits at law were tried, eight of which were by jury. The Clerk of the Court was George Thomas Frederick Ireland, and the names appearing on the records were nearly all French.

With the inauguration of the Constitution of Upper Canada, in 1792, came the establishment of representative government through the medium of a House of Assembly, consisting of sixteen members, co-existent with an Executive Council of seven members, who met for their first session at Newark (now Niagara), Sept. 17th, 1792. The elections which had meantime been held resulted in the return of Jean Baptiste Baby to represent Essex, as would appear from the opinions of the oldest participants in political affairs now living in the county, and the impressions existing on this subject among that

gentleman's descendants, though nothing authentic on this point can now be obtained owing to the non-existence of records, the journals of the Assembly during that period having been kept in a most crude and inexplicit manner. The same indications point to the belief that Mr. Baby was his own successor in the representation of the county during the second Parliament, which expired in 1800. He was a gentleman of much influence in this section during that period; resided at Sandwich in a house where subsequently, in 1812, General Brock held a council of war, prior to crossing the river to attack General Hull in the fortifications of Detroit. This house is still standing in a good state of repair. Mr. Baby was the father of Hon. James Baby, subsequently Inspector-General, and of Francois Baby, who afterwards represented this county in Parliament, as will appear anon.

The third Canadian Parliament was elected in 1800, meeting for its first session in June of the following year. Essex was then represented by Col. Thos. McKee and Col. Matthew Elliott. The former was a resident of Sandwich, who having been very instrumental in conducting the negotiations for the surrender of Indian claims on behalf of the Government, carried on an extensive fur trade with the Indians, and for many years was one of the most prominent men along the western frontier. Col. Elliott was a native of Ireland, who settled in Virginia before the Revolution, and served successively in the Colonial and Royalist forces, emigrating as a U. E. Loyalist to Malden at the close of that struggle, settling about a mile below Amherstburg, as is more fully referred to in another part of this work.

In 1805 the fifth Parliament met, the representatives from this county being Col. Elliott and David Cowan, the latter of whom was a farmer of fair abilities.

The Parliamentary records are silent as to who represented Essex during the seventh Parliament, but in the "divisions" the name of Col. Elliott, of all the others above mentioned, alone appears. For the succeeding Parliament, elected in 1812, the journals do not reveal the names of the Essex representatives, but extraneous circumstances lead to the conclusion that one of them was Wm. McCormick, of Colchester, the length of time which has since elapsed having erased from the memory of the living the name of his colleague.

In 1817 the seventh Parliament was elected, Essex sending Wm. McCormick and George B. Hall as her representatives. Mr. McCormick was the eldest son of Alexander McCormick, who, of Irish birth, came to America some time after the outbreak of the Revolution, and after being captured by the Wyandotte Indians while engaged in fur trading, he was adopted by that tribe, and subsequently successfully plotted the escape from captivity among them of a young lady named Elizabeth Turner, who had been similarly captured and "adopted," but to whom the Indians refused leave to accompany McCormick from their midst even after the latter had "purchased" her at her captors' own price. Escaping with her to Detroit, she being secreted in the bottom of his fur-laden boat, McCormick married the young lady in question in 1783, and soon after settled in Colchester in his right as a U. E. Loyalist, his property near Toledo having been confiscated by reason of his alleged disloyalty to the Colonial Revolutionists. The son of whom we now write was the eldest of the family of Alex. McCormick, was long a prominent figure in the history of the county, and about 1820 removed to Pelee Island, of which he became the pioneer, dying there at an advanced age. He had borne arms in the British forces during the War of 1812, and was present at the battle of River Raisin, where the Indians under Tecumseh committed such fiendish atrocities upon their American prisoners. These outrages the Canadians endeavored to prevent, and the subject of this reference, who was then a young man of powerful physique, caught one of the savages in the act of tomahawking an American, when, clutching him by his "undress uniform," he threw the red barbarian bodily into the midst of a huge camp fire, where he was almost consumed.

The eighth Canadian Parliament assembled in 1822, the members from this county being Francois Baby, a farmer of fair abilities residing near Sandwich, son of J. Bte. Baby, before alluded to, and (according to apparently reliable information) Alexander Wilkinson. In 1822 the ninth Parliament met, to which the same representatives had been elected from Essex.

Mr. Baby was again elected to the tenth Parliament in 1828, with a colleague in the person of Capt. John A. Wilkinson, who had come to Canada with his regiment of Royal troops, but retiring from military life, settled at Sandwich, and engaged in the practice of his profession as a surveyor and engineer.

The death of King George IV., in 1830, brought about a dissolution, and to the tenth Parliament, which was elected the same year, Wm. Elliott and Jean Baptiste Maçon were returned from Essex. The former was a Sandwich lawyer of mediocre talents, who afterwards attained the *sobriquet* of Judge through being chairman of the Board of Commissioners for the trial of small causes. His colleague during that Parliament was an Amherstburg merchant.

Up to the date named the factor of party politics had not been introduced into Essex Parliamentary contests. The mass of the people knew little and cared less about the contentions being waged between the Reformers on the one hand, and the irresponsible, incompetent, corrupt and oppressive oligarchy known as the Family Compact, on the other. The various contests were here decided purely upon the merits and popularity of the respective candidates, for those were days when opposition to the Government (as remarked by a gentleman who has since several times represented this county) was synonymous with treason in the opinions of the old Tory element who then held sway; hence the reluctance of those who regarded their personal liberty to oppose the powers that were by either vote or voice. The agitation for Reform, however, culminated some years later in the Mackenzie Insurrection, which is more fully discussed in connection with our remarks anent the Military Periods.

In 1834 the twelfth Canadian Parliament was elected, and from this county Francis Caldwell and John A. Wilkinson were returned, the latter of whom is referred to above. Mr. Caldwell was the son of a Malden pioneer who had been an officer in the Butler Rangers, that notorious corps of Tory troops who bore arms against the cause of American liberty, and, next to the Indian allies, the most thoroughly hated and feared for their unpardonable invasions of the laws of civilized warfare. The subject of this reference was an active participant in the War of 1812, as related elsewhere, but was at the date of which we write pursuing the avocation of agriculture in Malden.

Another dissolution occurred in 1836, upon the death of King William IV., and a new election ensued. The candidates for the seats from the county of Essex were John Prince, Francis Caldwell, Pridaux Girty, and Dominique Langlois, of whom the two first named were successful. Of the former of these much has already been said and written in connection with the part which he bore in suppressing the Rebellion. He was of English birth, and coming to this county a short time before his election to Parliament as here noted, he engaged

in the practice of the legal profession at Sandwich, meeting with the success which attends well applied talent. On the outbreak of the insurrection he was among the first to attempt the organization of defences on behalf of the constituted authorities. He secured the commission of Colonel of Militia, and was present at all the engagements in this region during that period. He personally captured General Sutherland (the insurgent leader of one of the forays) and an aide-de-camp, on the frozen surface of Lake Erie, in the early spring of 1813, as the latter were proceeding on foot from Bois Blanc towards Pelee Island, and, being espied by the Colonel and his staff from the shore, that officer and a number of others drove out and very smilingly effected the capture of the insurgents. But it is in connection with his conduct in commanding the butchery of the insurgent prisoners at Windsor (elsewhere alluded to) that Col. Prince merits the condemnation, if not contempt, of all who profess the entertainment of humane sentiments. In vain may his friends try to shield him behind the fact that the jails of the country were already full of prisoners, and convenience forbade the taking of more. No such argument can excuse the bloodthirsty act of that quadruple murder, prompted by a spirit which constrained him, when officially questioned as to the cause of his having shot the prisoners, to reply sententiously, "I ordered them to be shot, and they were shot accordingly." The Colonel possessed many fine personal qualities notwithstanding his military barbarity; was a social favorite, and very popular with the masses by reason of his cosmopolitan ideas on many subjects; was a fairly successful Parliamentarian, and considerably gifted as an orator. After serving his country a number of years in a representative capacity, he was made Judge of Algoma in 1860, continuing in the incumbency of that office until his death in 1865.

Mr. Girty was a resident of Colchester, son of Simon Girty, who made himself notorious during the Revolution, as elsewhere alluded to. His son, Pridaux, who on this occasion contested the Essex seat, was a man of some influence in his own locality, where he afterwards figured in municipal affairs. He was commissioned a Major during the Rebellion, and in that capacity served under Col. Prince throughout the continuance of that ruffled state of affairs in this region.

Mr. Langlois, the fourth candidate, was a farmer of West Sandwich, of French origin, as his name indicates. He was a man of more than ordinary intelligence but little education, with a decided gift of oratory. He ran a tie with Mr. Prince on the occasion mentioned; but it is an open secret that Mr. Prince secured the only available voting material left (the poll having been kept open a week) in the person of the Rector of the parish, named Johnson, who gave the casting vote in favor of the subsequent Colonel.

Closely succeeding this election came the Mackenzie Insurrection, the cause, progress and effect of which are elsewhere briefly noted. One of the effects, however, was an investigation into the administration of Canadian affairs by a commission appointed by the British Government. The commissioner so appointed was the Earl of Durham, whose report revealed a system of Governmental abuses rarely equalled in the annals of modern administration. It also recommended a union of the two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada under one Parliament, and upon a basis in which the principle of "Responsible Government," so long contended for by Reformers and opposed by the Family Compact, should form a leading feature. This union was subsequently consummated by Imperial and Colonial legislation, and was duly proclaimed on the tenth of February, 1841. In the new Parliament elected that year, owing to a redistribution of seats throughout the two Provinces, the representation of Essex was reduced from two members to one.

At the election of 1841 the respective candidates for the seat in this county were Col. Prince and Francis Caldwell, his late colleague, the former being successful.

The second Parliament of United Canada was elected in 1844, Col. Prince being again the successful candidate in Essex, though opposed by Major Lachlin, of Colchester, who had come to Canada in his capacity as a soldier, but abandoned military for civil life. On this occasion, it is said, the Major was brought out as a "straight out" Tory, to oppose the Colonel on account of the latter having swerved somewhat from a thick and thin support of the principles advocated by that party.

In 1848 elections to the third Parliament came on. In Essex Col. Prince again came forward, and was elected over Francois Caron, who afterwards became Police Magistrate of Windsor. During that Parliament he took a very decided stand against the passage of the Rebellion Losses Bill, to indemnify certain residents of Lower Canada for their loss during that *emeute*. His course on that subject so pleased his constituents that when he again presented himself as a candidate for election to the fourth Parliament, after a dissolution in 1851, he was returned without opposition.

The election of a Reform House was in that year effected, but the parties were so evenly divided that little progress was made in legislation during that Parliament. The questions of the secularization of the Clergy Reserves, the abolition of Seigneurial Tenure, and others of a kindred character, agitated the politicians, and resulted in a dissolution of Parliament after a two weeks' session had been held without having passed a single bill, in 1854. A new election immediately ensued; Colonel Prince now retired from the field of politics in this county, whereupon his son Albert, a barrister, of Sandwich, came forward as the candidate of the "Prince wing" of the Conservative party, and was successfully opposed by Colonel Arthur Rankin, of Windsor.

Mr. Albert Prince was a gentleman of average ability, whose political opinions were cast in the same mould as were his father's; they were naturally inclined to a support of Conservative principles, but his prejudices on this score did not blind him to expediency entirely, nor prevent his alliance at a subsequent date with the Reform party in the Local House.

Colonel Rankin is of north of Ireland nativity. In his youth he held a lieutenancy in a British regiment, and coming to Canada soon before the outbreak of the insurrection, he took an active part in the suppression of that revolt, as recorded on another page of this work. He soon after engaged in exploring and developing the vast mining regions of Lake Superior, discovered, and for a time owned, the celebrated Bruce Mines, which were opened under his supervision. His interest in the mineral resources of that region was further displayed by his inducing the Government to make a geological survey of the adjacent territory, and through his influence that eminent geologist, Sir William Logan, was first sent to that quarter for the purpose intimated. In Parliament, Mr. Rankin participated in the settlement of the many vexatious questions of public policy which formed the salient features of the political problem a quarter of a century since, and offered the first set of resolutions ever brought before a Canadian Parliament looking to the Confederation of the North American

Colonies. When the two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada were each divided into nine Military Districts, Mr. Rankin was placed in command of the Ninth Upper Canadian District, with the title of Colonel. His political leanings have always been Conservative, though he has displayed a degree of independence on different occasions at once flattering to his integrity and his judgment.

The year 1857 witnessed another Parliamentary dissolution, and at the election which followed in the last days of that year, Mr. Rankin was again a candidate in Essex, being opposed by John McLeod, a Windsor merchant, who ran as the opponent of the Conservative Government, but being elected, he gave that Government a general support.

The seventh Parliament of the Union was elected in 1861, the respective candidates for the Essex seat being Messrs. Rankin and John O'Connor, now a member of the Cabinet of Sir John Macdonald. Both gentlemen ran as supporters of the Conservative Ministry, but the question of creed entered largely into the contest, the vast Roman Catholic element generally supporting Mr. O'Connor, in spite of which he was defeated by a small majority.

Mr. O'Connor is a son of one of the pioneers of Maidstone, also named John, who settled in the wilds of that township in 1828, and proceeded to clear a farm. In this task he was assisted by his son of whom we write, till an accident befell the latter, by which he was incapacitated for further work on the farm. Engaging in the study of law, he was admitted to the Bar and practised successfully in Windsor until his political duties, consequent upon subsequent successes at the polls, interfered with further practice here. He has been for a considerable period a member of the Conservative Government, with an interval of one Parliament during the Mackenzie regime; he has held a place in the Cabinet; and has been a representative of the Irish Roman Catholic element of the Dominion, not by reason of brilliant abilities, of which the less said the better.

The eighth and last Parliament of United Canada was elected in 1863, after another dissolution. The same candidates presented themselves in Essex as on the preceding occasion, Mr. O'Connor being returned as elected, but the House awarded the seat to Col. Rankin, after a contest before investigating committees.

With the inauguration of Confederation came the establishment of two Houses of Parliament for the control of Federal affairs (the Commons elective and the Senate appointive), and of one Legislative Chamber for Provincial administration. Following the succession of representation to the House of Commons, we find Messrs. Rankin and O'Connor again before the people of Essex as candidates for election to the first Dominion Parliament. Colonel Rankin ran as an independent, but suffered a decisive defeat at the hands of his opponent.

The first Parliament expired in 1872, in which year the second was elected. The same candidates again faced the Essex electorate as on the preceding three occasions, the victory resting for the second time with Mr. O'Connor, who now successfully appealed to the people as a Cabinet Minister.

On the explosion of the Pacific Scandal in 1873 a dissolution took place, and the new election on January 29th, 1874, when Mr. O'Connor was opposed in Essex by Wm. McGregor, a Windsor banker, the Liberal candidate, who defeated his opponent by a majority of about 800. Being unseated, however, Mr. McGregor was opposed in the contest which ensued by Jeremiah O'Connor, a brother of the Hon. John, but was again successful, obtaining more than 1,000 majority. His opponent on this occasion was a Windsor lawyer, who could not, in justice to the party by whom he was nominated, be described as a representative Conservative.

The latest general election to the House of Commons of Canada was held September 17th, 1878, and was remarkable for the revolution in political sentiment which it revealed, the Liberal Ministry being driven from power and a Conservative Government installed in the Treasury Benches. Mr. McGregor was again the candidate of the Liberal party, but he was defeated by J. C. Patterson, a Windsor barrister, who had represented the North Riding of Essex in the Local Assembly since 1875.

The first contest for the Ontario Assembly took place in 1867, the candidates being Solomon Wigle, a Gosfield farmer, and Alexander Cameron, a Windsor lawyer, both supporters of the then Government. Mr. Wigle was elected by a majority of about 300. He is a descendant of one of the oldest families in South Essex, has been prominent in municipal affairs, and is one of the leading agriculturists of the district in which he lives.

The Legislatures of this Province being elected for terms of only four years, the first term expired in 1871, when a new election came on. In Essex Mr. Wigle presented himself for re-election as a supporter of the Sandfield Macdonald Coalition Government, but was defeated by Albert Prince, referred to in connection with former contests, who secured the Liberal vote and a sufficient amount of Conservative support to secure his election.

The County of Essex was divided, during the second Parliament, into two Ridings, and granted an additional representative. The North Riding consisted of the Townships of West Tilbury, Rochester, Maidstone, East and West Sandwich, and the Towns of Sandwich and Windsor; the South Riding of the balance of the county.

At the election of 1875 the contest in the North Riding lay between J. C. Patterson, of Windsor, Conservative, and Luc Montreuil, an East Sandwich farmer, whom the former defeated. In the South Riding the same year, Lewis Wigle, Conservative, defeated John C. Iler, Liberal. Mr. Wigle is a Leamington merchant, son of Solomon Wigle, before mentioned, and a young man of good ability and considerable municipal experience, having then been Reeve of Mersea Township nearly ever since attaining his majority. Being unseated on petition, Mr. Wigle was again elected the same year over Mr. Iler by an increased majority. Mr. Iler is also a descendant of a very old resident of South Essex, and is a farmer of South Colchester Township, whose standard of intelligence and genial personal qualities have placed him high in the public esteem. His connection with municipal affairs has also been extensive, he having been Reeve of Colchester during a long period, and filled the Warden's chair during one term.

On the resignation of Mr. Patterson to contest the seat in the Commons in 1878, Solomon White, barrister, of Windsor, was elected to the vacancy in the Conservative interest over George Rankin, of Windsor, son of Col. Rankin, above alluded to in connection with Essex politics.

June 5th, 1879, was the date of the last general election to the Ontario Legislature; on that date two candidates contested either of the Ridings of Essex. In the North, Mr. White, the sitting member, was opposed by M. Gignac, a farmer of Sandwich West, in the Liberal interest, but succeeded in defeating him. The contest in the South Riding lay between Mr. Wigle, the then late member, Conservative,

and J. D. Balfour, proprietor of the Amherstburg *Echo*, who ran as the Liberal nominee, but was defeated.

With regard to the bearings of municipal legislation upon the community, the first approach thereto was in connection with the formation of the old District Councils, which came into existence with the Provincial Union in 1842. By the provisions of the Union Act the boundaries of the Western District remained as formerly, viz.: comprising the three present Counties of Essex, Kent, and Lambton. The first District Council, which assembled at Sandwich in 1842, was presided over by John Dolsen, from the neighborhood of Chatham, as Warden, a position to which the Government at that time appointed the incumbent. John Cowan was the first Clerk, and the members of the Council were James Baby, Geo. Bullock, Robert Coatsworth, Thos. L. Crooke, John Crow, Robert Crow, Geo. Duck, Geo. Durand, Geo. Elliott, John Ferriss, David H. Gesner, Duncan Grant, Thomas Hiron, Abram Inglis, John Jackson, Dominique Langlois, Duncan McDonald, Henry McNeil, Neil McQuarrie, Robert Reynolds, David Sherman, John Sloan, James Smith, Joseph Smith, Samuel Smith, Josiah Strong, Wm. Thompson, and John G. Watson. Of the above, those representing the present Township of Essex were: Anderdon, John Sloan; Colchester, John Ferriss; Gosfield, Josiah Strong; Maidstone, Duncan Grant; Malden, Robert Reynolds and George Bullock; Mersea, John Jackson; Rochester, George Elliott; Sandwich, Dominique Langlois and John G. Watson; Tilbury West, Thos. Hiron. These Councillors were elected for a term of two years.

For 1844 the following were the municipal officers of the Essex Townships: Anderdon: District Councillor, John Sloan; Tp. Clerk, H. Cunningham; Assessor, Oliver Reaume; Collector, T. Oliver; Superintendent of Schools, A. Borrowman. Colchester: District Councillor, John Ferriss; Tp. Clerk, R. R. Thompson; Assessor, Lennox Thompson; Collector, Matthew Ferriss; Superintendent of Schools, Dr. Hawken. Gosfield: District Councillor, Richard Thornton; Tp. Clerk, Joseph Wigle; Assessor, John McDonald; Collector, Henry Scratch; Superintendent of Schools, Pridaux Girty. Maidstone: District Councillor, Duncan Grant; Tp. Clerk, John McPharlin; Assessor, John Moran; Collector, John Callaghan; Superintendent of Schools, Rev. M. McDonnell. Malden: District Councillors, George Bullock and L. G. Gordon; Tp. Clerk, F. A. Laforte; Assessor, Alanson Botsford; Collector, Thomas Elliott; Superintendent of Schools, Rev. R. Peden. Mersea: District Councillor, Ralph Foster; Tp. Clerk, Benjamin Siddall; Assessor, Wm. Coulson; Collector, Jonathan Wigfield; Superintendent of Schools, Leonard Wigle. Rochester: District Councillor, Geo. Elliott; Tp. Clerk, Edmund Ody; Assessor, Patrick Tracy; Collector, Wm. Flanagan; Superintendent of Schools, D. Aldrich. Sandwich: District Councillors, D. G. Watson and D. Langlois; Tp. Clerk, Jos. L. Lewis; Assessor, Solomon H. Thebo; Collector, Fabien Parent; Superintendent of Schools, Dr. McMullen. Tilbury West: District Councillor, Thomas Hiron; Tp. Clerk, Joseph Dean; Assessor, Claude Cartier; Collector, Wm. Nicholson; Superintendent of Schools, George Poole.

In 1845 the changes were: Anderdon, John Cunningham; Colchester, John Wright; Maidstone, James Hagerty; Rochester, Pierre Charron; Tilbury, Benjamin Trudell. This is the first year in which we see a mention of "Town Wardens," who were as follows: Anderdon, James Dougall, John Maloney, Roswell Hoskins; Colchester, David Iler, Wheeler Cornwall, Alex. Quick; Gosfield, And. Stewart, Wm. Sandford, John C. Fox; Maidstone, Patrick Gallagher, Ed. McPharlin, Michael Allen; Malden, Henry Wright, W. Duff, Jr., Thos. Salmoni; Mersea, Theo. Malott, Alex. S. Stockwell, F. A. Ambridge; Rochester, Andrew Duroche, James Daily; Sandwich, Charles Baby, Jacques Reaume, James Mahony; Tilbury, Thomas Smith, John Smith, Isaac Russell.

In 1846, the only changes in the Council from the previous year were J. McLeod, who succeeded Geo. Bullock in Malden; and W. D. Baby, who took the place of D. G. Watson, in Sandwich.

In 1847, Pridaux Girty succeeded Richard Thornton in Gosfield; and George Bullock was again returned for Malden, replacing L. G. Gordon; Theo. Malott also replaced Ralph Foster in Mersea. This year the Wardenship was made elective, and George Bullock was the first so chosen to the position.

The year 1848 shows all the County Council but those of Maidstone, with which exception they were as follows: Anderdon, C. C. Allen; Colchester, John Wright; Gosfield, P. Girty; Malden, Geo. Bullock and John McLeod; Mersea, Theo. Malott; Rochester, Pierre Charron; Sandwich, D. Langlois and W. D. Baby; Tilbury, Pierre Desjardins; and in 1849 they continued the same with one single exception, Henry Wright replacing John McLeod in Malden. This was the last year of the old District Councils, and in 1850 the Municipal Institutions Act (which, with some immaterial changes, forms the basis of our present municipal system) came into force, with the following gentlemen as Reeves from the Essex Townships, in the County Council of the then united Counties of Essex, Kent and Lambton: Anderdon, John Sloan; Colchester, Peter Wright; Gosfield, John Malott; Maidstone, Alex. Taylor; Malden, Henry Wright; Mersea, Ralph Foster; Rochester, Joseph Morin; Sandwich, W. D. Baby (Reeve); Thos. Woodbridge (Deputy-Reeve); Tilbury, Pierre Desjardins. George Hyde, Reeve of Plympton (Lambton County), was chosen Warden; S. S. Macdonell, of Sandwich, County Clerk; and Geo. Bullock, of Malden, County Treasurer.

For 1851 the County Council was composed as follows: Anderdon, John Sloan; Colchester, C. R. Quick; Gosfield, Jos. Malott; Maidstone, Hugh McPharlin; Malden, Henry Wright; Mersea, Theodore Malott; Rochester, Pierre Charron; Sandwich, D. Langlois and D. Downing. George Hyde was again Warden. West Tilbury was detached from Essex and became a part of Kent County this year; but was re-attached to Essex in

1852, when the following gentlemen comprised the Council: Amherstburg (first incorporated), Alex. Jones; Anderdon, Wm. Gattfield; Colchester, C. R. Quick; Gosfield, Henry Scratch; Maidstone, A. Patillo; Malden, Danl. Botsford; Mersea, Theo. Malott; Rochester, Joseph Morin; Sandwich, J. S. Baby and Dennis Dowling; Tilbury, James Parent; Warden, Thos. Fisher, Reeve of Moore (Lambton Co.) It should be mentioned that Kent withdrew from the union of counties this year. Lambton was also erected a "provisional" county, but remained as such for about two years before final and total separation from Essex. The County Councils of the last named county for the several years since last above given have been:

1853.—Amherstburg, Henry McKanney; Anderdon, John Sloan; Colchester, C. R. Quick; Gosfield, Henry Scratch; Maidstone, And. Patillo; Malden, Daniel Botsford; Mersea, Theo. Malott; Rochester, W. F. Wilson; Sandwich, D. Langlois and Laurent Reaume; Tilbury, Pierre Desjardins.

1854.—Amherstburg, Peter Menzies; Windsor (just incorporated), Saml. S. Macdonell; Anderdon, John Sloan; Colchester, C. R. Quick;

Gosfield, Henry Scratch; Maidstone, Andrew Patillo; Malden, Henry Wright; Mersea, Theo. Malott; Rochester, Wm. Flanagan; Sandwich, D. Langlois and L. Reaume; Tilbury, P. Desjardins. Warden, John Sloan; Clerk (relieving Mr. Macdonell), J. H. Wilkinson.

1855.—Amherstburg, Felix A. Lafferty; Windsor, S. S. Macdonell; Anderdon, Wm. Gattfield; Colchester, C. R. Quick; Gosfield, Joseph Coatsworth; Maidstone, Andrew Patillo; Malden, Michael Maloney; Mersea, John Settrington; Rochester, Wm. Flanagan; Sandwich, John A. Askin, Laurent Reaume; Tilbury, J. B. Tremblay, Sen. Warden, S. S. Macdonell.

1856.—Amherstburg, Felix A. Lafferty; Windsor, S. S. Macdonell; Anderdon, H. H. Cunningham; Colchester, John Brush; Gosfield, Solomon Wigle; Maidstone, Andrew Patillo; Malden, Michael Maloney; Mersea, Theo. Malott; Rochester, Wm. Flanagan; Sandwich, Thos. Woodbridge, Gabriel Bondy; Tilbury, Pierre Desjardins. Warden, S. S. Macdonell.

1857.—Amherstburg, Gordon W. Leggett; Windsor, S. S. Macdonell; Anderdon, H. H. Cunningham; Colchester, John Brush; Gosfield, Solomon Wigle; Maidstone, Fabien Marantette; Malden, John Caldwell; Mersea, Theo. Malott; Rochester, Wm. Flanagan; Sandwich, Thos. Woodbridge, Gabriel Bondy; Tilbury, Pierre Desjardins. Warden, Theo. Malott.

1858.—Amherstburg, G. W. Leggett; Sandwich (just incorporated as a town), Joseph Mercer; Windsor, W. B. Hiron; Anderdon, Sylvester Mott; Colchester, John Brush; Gosfield, Solomon Wigle; Maidstone, Hugh McPharlin; Malden, Michael Maloney; Mersea, Theo. Malott; Rochester, Wm. Flanagan; Sandwich, L. Reaume, Jerome Dumouchelle; Tilbury, Pierre Desjardins. Warden, Joseph Mercer; Clerk, D. A. McMullin.

1859.—Amherstburg, G. W. Leggett, Thos. A. Mearns; Sandwich Town, Joseph Mercer; Windsor, John O'Connor, Geo. Shipley; Anderdon, Henry Cunningham; Colchester, John Brush; Gosfield, Solomon Wigle; Maidstone, And. Patillo; Malden, Samuel Atkins; Mersea, Walter Cowan; Rochester, Wm. Flanagan; Sandwich, L. Reaume, Jas. Halford; Tilbury, P. Desjardins. Warden, Joseph Mercer.

1860.—Amherstburg, Joseph Noble, Alex. Jones; Sandwich Town, Joseph Mercer; Windsor, John O'Connor, Geo. Shipley; Anderdon, H. H. Cunningham; Colchester, Francis Wright; Gosfield, Solomon Wigle; Maidstone, And. Patillo; Malden, N. A. Coste; Mersea, Walter Cowan; Rochester, Wm. Flanagan; Sandwich, L. Reaume, Joseph Villaire; Tilbury, Pierre Desjardins.

1861.—Amherstburg, Jno. G. Kolfage, Denis DeLisle; Sandwich Town, Joseph Mercer; Windsor, George Shipley, Jno. Watson; Anderdon, H. H. Cunningham; Colchester, John Ferriss; Gosfield, Sol. Wigle; Maidstone, John Chambers; Malden, Napoleon A. Coste; Mersea, Theo. Malott; Rochester, Samuel Wilcox; Sandwich East, Joseph Villaire, Luc Montreuil (the township was divided into East and West this year); Sandwich West, Gabriel Bondy; Tilbury, P. Desjardins. Warden, Solomon Wigle.

1862.—Amherstburg, J. G. Kolfage, D. DeLisle; Sandwich Town, Jno. A. Askin; Windsor, Jno. O'Connor, Joel Langlois; Anderdon, Jno. Bray; Colchester, Jno. Ferriss; Gosfield, Sol. Wigle, Theo. Wigle; Maidstone, Jno. Chambers; Malden, N. A. Coste; Mersea, Theo. Malott; Rochester, Wm. Flanagan; Sandwich East, Joseph Pratt, Fredk. Maisonneville; Sandwich West, C. F. Elliott; Tilbury, Peter Trudell. Warden, John O'Connor.

1863.—Amherstburg, D. D. DeLisle, J. R. Park; Sandwich Town, James McKee; Windsor, John O'Connor, Joel Langlois; Anderdon, Jno. Bray; Colchester, Jas. Knapp, T. Shay; Gosfield, Sol. Wigle, Theo. Wigle; Maidstone, John Chambers; Malden, N. A. Coste; Mersea, George Russell; Rochester, J. McMahon; Sandwich East, L. Reaume, Luc Montreuil; Sandwich West, Richard Gignac; Tilbury, Peter Trudell. Warden, John O'Connor.

1864.—Amherstburg, D. D. DeLisle, J. R. Park; Sandwich Town, D. A. McMullin; Windsor, R. J. Bloomfield, Jacob Brown; Anderdon, Chas. W. Thomas; Colchester, Matthew Ferriss, Jno. Pratt; Gosfield, Sol. Wigle, Theodore Wigle; Maidstone, Thomas Powers; Malden, Gore Atkin; Mersea, Geo. Russell; Rochester, John McMahon; Sandwich East, Joseph Pratt, Ed. O'Neill; Sandwich West, Richard Gignac; Tilbury, P. Trudell. Warden, Sol. Wigle.

1865.—Amherstburg, J. G. Kolfage, Jno. Bell; Sandwich Town, D. A. McMullin; Windsor, James Dougall, Geo. Shipley; Anderdon, C. W. Thomas; Colchester, Matthew Ferriss, George McLean; Gosfield, Sol. Wigle, Theo. Wigle; Maidstone, Jno. Chambers; Malden, Gore Atkin; Mersea, Theo. Malott; Rochester, Alex. Ray; Sandwich East, Luc Montreuil, Fredk. Maisonneville; Sandwich West, Noe Langlois; Tilbury, Peter Trudell. Warden, Sol. Wigle; County Clerk, Thomas McKee.

1866.—Amherstburg, Wm. McGuire, John Bell; Sandwich Town, D. A. McMullin; Windsor, R. J. Bloomfield, George Shipley; Anderdon, C. W. Thomas; Colchester, John Brush, John Richmond; Gosfield, Sol. Wigle, Theodore Wigle; Maidstone, John Chambers; Malden, Gore Atkin; Mersea, Theo. Malott; Rochester, Joseph Alex. Ray; Sandwich East, John Pratt, Ed. O'Neill; Sandwich West, Noe Langlois; Tilbury, Peter Trudell—(the above were the first set of Reeves elected by the people direct; the incumbents having been chosen up to this time by their fellow councillors of the respective minor municipalities). Warden, Geo. Shipley.

1867.—Amherstburg, D. D. DeLisle, John Conroy; Sandwich Town, D. A. McMullin; Windsor, Geo. Shipley, Donald Cameron; Anderdon, H. H. Cunningham; Colchester, John Brush, John Richmond; Gosfield, Sol. Wigle, Theo. Wigle; Maidstone, Jno. Chambers; Malden, Gore Atkin; Mersea, Theodore Malott; Rochester, Joseph Alex. Ray; Sandwich East, John Pratt, Ed. O'Neill; Sandwich West, Noe Langlois; Tilbury, Peter Trudell—(the above were the first set of Reeves elected by the people direct; the incumbents having been chosen up to this time by their fellow councillors of the respective minor municipalities). Warden, Geo. Shipley.

1868.—Amherstburg, Sandwich Town, Anderdon, Maidstone, Malden, Rochester, and Sandwich West, the same as previous year; Windsor, Geo. Shipley, Wm. McGregor; Colchester, Geo. McLean, Peter Wright; Gosfield, Theo. Wigle, Henry Ruthven; Mersea, T. M. Fox; Sandwich East, Joseph St. Louis, Luc Montreuil; Tilbury, David Henderson. Warden, Gore Atkin.

1869.—Windsor, Maidstone, Malden, Rochester, Sandwich East and West, and Tilbury, same as previous year: Amherstburg, J. R. Park, M. J. Salmoni; Sandwich, James McKee; Anderdon, Thomas B. White; Colchester, Matthew Ferriss, Peter Wright; Gosfield, Theo. Wigle, Daniel Wigle; Mersea, Thomas M. Fox, Lewis Wigle. Warden, Wm. McGregor.

1870.—Amherstburg, J. R. Park, C. W. Thomas; Colchester, John Brush, Peter Wright; Rochester, Francis Graham; Sandwich East, Luc Montreuil, Wm. Lyons; Tilbury, Peter Tremblay; balance all the same as during previous year. Warden, Wm. McGregor.

1871.—The only changes in the personnel of the County Council were as below: Gosfield, Wm. Cain, Deputy; Maidstone, Jno. Conway,

Reeve; Mersea, Lewis Wigle, Jno. Hooker; Rochester, F. B. Boutieller; Sandwich West, Louis Lafferty. Warden, Wm. McGregor.

1872.—The changes were: Windsor, C. R. Home and H. T. Pulford, Deputy-Reeves; Colchester, John C. Iler, Deputy; Malden, Alex. Mickle; Mersea, George Russell, Deputy. Warden, William McGregor.

1873.—The only changes were: Amherstburg, M. Twomey, Alf. Bailey; Windsor, J. C. Patterson vice C. R. Home; Colchester, Jno. C. Iler, Thomas Ferriss. William McGregor was again chosen to the Wardenship, making the fifth successive year he occupied that position.

1874.—But three changes resulted from the municipal elections this year, viz.: Amherstburg, James Dunbar, Deputy; Colchester, Alanson Elliott, Deputy; Maidstone, Thos. Plant, Reeve. Warden, Theo. Wigle.

1875.—The changes were: Windsor, James C. Patterson, Duncan Dougall, Samuel Blanning; Gosfield, Wm. McCain, Zenas Orton; Maidstone, John Cada, Deputy; Mersea, George A. Morse, Deputy; Rochester, John Charland. Warden, L. Montreuil, Reeve of Sandwich East.

1876.—Below are changes for the year: Windsor, J. O'Connor, Deputy-Reeve vice D. Dougall; Mersea, George A. Morse, Robert Lamarsh; Rochester, John Mullins; Sandwich East, L. Reaume, Reeve. Tilbury elected a Deputy for the first time, in the person of E. Roudot; and Belle River and Leamington returned F. P. Bontellier and George Russell as their respective Reeves, being the first year of their incorporation. Warden, T. B. White.

1877.—Sandwich Town, Leamington, Anderdon, Colchester, Gosfield, Maidstone, Malden, Mersea, Rochester and Tilbury representatives remained the same as in 1876; the other municipalities returning the following named gentlemen: Windsor, J. C. Patterson, S. Blanning, Dr. Carney; Amherstburg, Saml. McGee, John Brett; Belle River, Dr. Gaboury; Sandwich East, Wm. Lyons, Henry Morand; Sandwich West, Denis Rocheleau. The vote for the Wardenship stood 12 to 12—the contestants being J. C. Patterson and James McKee. The former, as Reeve of the highest assessed municipality, had the casting vote, and generously gave it in favor of his opponent, who was Reeve of the Town of Sandwich.

1878.—With the exception of a Reeve, J. H. Smart, being sent from Kingsville, just incorporated as a village, and the addition of a Deputy, in the person of Pierre Drouillard, to the representation of Sandwich West, the only changes in the County Council this year were: Amherstburg, W. D. Balfour, John Crimmins; Belle River, John Charland; Rochester, Patrick Strong. James C. Patterson was elected Warden this year.

1879.—The following were the changes to note: Colchester, Judson Paton, Deputy; Gosfield, Charles Fox, Deputy; Sandwich East, C. Boismier, Deputy; Sandwich West, Lewis Lafferty and Noe Jolie. Warden, John C. Iler.

1880.—Windsor, J. C. Patterson, Saml. Banning, W. J. McKee; Sandwich Town, James McKee; Amherstburg, W. D. Balfour, W. T. Wilkinson; Belle River, T. B. Boutieller; Leamington, Geo. Russell; Kingsville, J. H. Smart; Anderdon, J. H. Morgan; Colchester North (the township was divided this year), Edwin Dunstan; Colchester South, Peter Wright, John Richmond; Gosfield, Wm. McCain, Chas. Fox; Maidstone, Thos. Plant, John Cada; Malden, Alex. Mickle; Mersea, Geo. A. Morse, Robt. Lamarsh; Rochester, Patrick Strong; Sandwich East, Henry Morand, C. Boismier; Sandwich West, Louis Lafferty, Noe Jolie; Tilbury, Israel Desjardins. Warden, Wm. McCain.

For the current year the Council and county officers are as follows—Windsor having withdrawn: Sandwich Town, James McKee; Amherstburg, W. D. Balfour, W. T. Wilkinson; Belle River, John Charland; Leamington, Geo. Russell; Kingsville, J. H. Smart; Anderdon, Thos. B. White; Colchester North, E. Dunstan; Colchester South, Peter Wright, John Richmond; Gosfield, C. G. Fox, J. Broadwell; Maidstone, Thos. Plant, John Cada; Malden, Alex. Mickle; Mersea, John E. Snider, R. Lamarsh; Rochester, Pat. Strong; Sandwich East, Henry Morand, H. Mailloux; Sandwich West, Louis Lafferty, Noe Jolie; Tilbury, P. Tremblay, Israel Desjardins. Warden, Geo. Russell; County Clerk, Thos. McKee; County Treasurer, Thos. H. Wright; County Registrar, J. Wallace Askin; County Judge, G. W. Leggett; County Crown Attorney, S. S. Macdonell; Clerk of County Court, F. E. Maroon; Sheriff, John E. McEwan; Deputy-Sheriff, Pat. McEwan; Governor of Jail, G. O'Leach; County School Inspector (North), Theo. Girardot; County School Inspector (South), D. A. Maxwell; Clerk First Division Court (Sandwich), A. C. Verner; Clerk Second Division Court (Amherstburg), J. H. C. Leggett; Clerk Third Division Court (Kingsville), Dr. E. Allworth; Clerk Fourth Division Court (Colchester), Chas. Bell; Clerk Fifth Division Court (Leamington), Jonathan Wigfield; Clerk Sixth Division Court (Belle River), Chas. Barillier; Clerk Seventh Division Court (Windsor), John McRae; Clerk Eighth Division Court (Essex Centre), John Milne.

REMINISCENCES OF EARLY SETTLEMENT AND THE MILITARY PERIODS.

The history of what is popularly known as the Detroit Frontier is full of romantic interest. As all are aware, the River Detroit formed no political boundary during the days of Nouvelle France, nor for many years subsequent to the transfer of French ascendancy in the Western World to the British. Both banks alike owed allegiance, as Canada, to the Fleur-de-lis or to the Cross of St. George. From time beyond which tradition does not reach, the present site of the City of Detroit was an important Iroquois village, a fortified Indian town. The first white man who ever trod the banks of the river which gives it its present name was Samuel De Champlain, the great French merchant, navigator, legislator, and governor—for many years the Chief Lieutenant of France and the representative of her power in the Western World—a man whose name, and record of whose heroic exploits, will endure so long as pen of historian remains to chronicle his chequered fortunes. His expedition from Quebec via the Ottawa, the Nipissing, the Georgian Bay, and Lake Huron, and thence to the spot of which we write, was one of the most remarkable of his many combined commercial and warlike expeditions. His attack upon and repulse by the Iroquois at their fort at Detroit, in the autumn of 1615, and his subsequent retreat with his allies, the Hurons and Algonquins, are historical facts familiar to every reader.

France, by virtue of this expedition of Champlain, although one of disaster, laid claim to all the territory westward to the present State of Michigan, and indefinitely beyond. By the subsequent exploration of Marquette, and his discovery of the Mississippi in 1673, and the prosecution of this enterprise by La Salle, who followed the "Father of Waters" to its mouth, in 1680, France became possessed,

by right of discovery, of the immense territory formed by the basin of the great lakes, as well as the entire valley of the Mississippi; and in pursuance of her policy of civilizing and Christianizing the Indians, the combined military and trading post at Detroit was established by order of the Chevalier de Callieres, then Governor of Canada. The commission was entrusted to M. de la Motte Cadillac, who executed it in 1701, taking with him a Jesuit Priest, one hundred men, and all necessary *matériel* for the thorough equipment of a post which was long after considered the limit of civilization towards the north-west, although La Salle had built a fort on the Illinois River (where a post was still maintained) as early as 1679. The fort built by Cadillac is said to have been upon the site of the old Iroquois fortification, where Champlain and his allies were repulsed nearly a hundred years before, and a short distance west of the present City Hall, on Fort Street—so named after generations had come and gone since the origin of that name was first planted in these western wilds.

It thus happens that with the exception just mentioned, this settlement constituted the first beyond the sea-board states, and it may also be described as the first in what was subsequently Upper Canada, save Fort Frontenac (Kingston), for the settlement very soon spread itself across the river, and extended to what is now Sandwich. We do not note in this connection, however, the Jesuit settlements among the Hurons along the south shore of Georgian Bay, which were established in the early part of the seventeenth century, very soon after the memorable expedition of Champlain, above mentioned, but which were totally obliterated by fire and massacre, by the Iroquois, about the year 1649. Here to this day ruins remain of bastioned and palisaded forts to mark the location of the missions, and here, along the level table-lands, where trees of nearly two and a half centuries now rear their lofty crests, the even "hills" and "rows" where the last crop of maize was tilled may yet be most distinctly traced.

When we look back upon the many incidents and romances connected by historical record with the old frontier settlements of which Sandwich, early known as L'Assomption, formed a part, we are constrained to wonder at and admire the fortitude and courage, the energy and zeal, the patience and endurance, the ardor and patriotism of the military contingent, who for the power and glory of La Belle France—and of the Jesuits, who for love of honor of Holy Mother Church—abandoned affluence, opulence, and luxury in their native land, to court hardships, dangers, and death at the hands of savages. And though French domination has long since departed from the scenes of their early conquests and adventures, the spirit and example of the French pioneers will ever continue to form an incentive of emulation in their descendants while the communities they have founded shall continue to exist.

In turning down to the details of the settlement of L'Assomption, we have no direct and reliable data, from the fact that the Detroit, as before remarked, formed but a *natural* separation of what has since become two political communities, but what was then one, politically, religiously, and socially. The balance of evidence leaves no doubt but that the settlement here commenced very soon after the establishment of the post at Detroit by Cadillac. It does not appear, however, to have been very extensive till the year 1750. About this time the French adopted the plan (afterwards copied by the English) of settling discharged and disbanded soldiers in the vicinity of their frontier posts. In the furtherance of this undertaking Detroit was one of the posts selected, and in the year named a large number were settled along both banks of the river. On what is now the American side the settlements extended from Lake Erie to Lake St. Clair, and even beyond; while on the Canadian, the limit was at the foot of Lake St. Clair on the one hand and at the Riviere Canard on the other, being thickest in the vicinity of the present Town of Sandwich. The whole territory along the river front was laid out into lots of 200 arpents (about 180 acres), two arpents wide; and on each of these was settled a discharged soldier and his family.

Previous to this, however, the L'Assomption settlement must have attained some considerable proportions, as we find from church records still extant that Father Potier, who died in 1781, had been in charge of the mission for 37 years, or since 1744; and that previous to his advent the spiritual affairs of the settlement were ministered by Father de la Richardie, whom tradition credits with having established an Indian mission and built a church on Bois Blanc Island, in the very earliest days of the 18th century. There are no records to establish this fact, however; and if it be so, all vestige thereof had disappeared previous to the first advent of the U.E. Loyalist settlers in the neighborhood of Amherstburg, in 1783 or 1784.

In 1782 Father Hubert, who subsequently died Bishop of Quebec, built a wooden church near the present site of the Roman Catholic edifice. This was the *second* church building of L'Assomption mission, and replaced one already so long used as to have gone to decay, so the surmise that the first church was built soon after 1701, and consequently that L'Assomption must have been quite a prosperous settlement at an equally early date, is readily obvious. The first parish records extant refer to the marriage, by Father Potier, of Francois Morin de Valcourt to Marie Magdalen Bouron, in May, 1760; and the first baptism recorded was that of René Campeau, by the same rev. father, on July 16th, 1761. The records previous to 1760 have been lost or destroyed. Those now extant (as far as kept by Father Potier) are written in the Latin language, and in a beautiful clear hand, as even and symmetrical as copperplate.

The earliest land grants are from the French crown. Some we have seen bear the signature of the Marquis de Cebron, the then commandant of the French fort. The chief industry was in connection with the fur trade, not only in the first days of the settlement but up to the time when the tide of U.E. Loyalist emigration was turned hither, when the tendency ran toward more "civilized" or at least more modern channels; for those last named pioneers, although participating in the events of the Revolutionary War with a spirit which has been characterized by some historians as one of barbarism and savagery, took more kindly to the pursuits of peace and civilization (chief among which was agriculture) rather than to the semi-civilized occupation of alternate Indian fighting and Indian trading, which seemed most congenial to their French predecessors.

With the inauguration of the "second period" of settlement on this frontier, slavery was introduced from the "Thirteen Colonies;" and it is a fact not generally known that many of the American refugees, and more of their descendants, not only tolerated the principle but practised the system of human bondage, then so forcibly illustrated in the "peculiar institution." It is related by old residents that quite a number of slaves were held in servitude here as late as the year 1830.

The military spirit of the pioneers of the western frontier did not disappear when occasion for its exercise arose during the Anglo-American War, nor desert their descendants during the Rebellion

troubles of the succeeding generation. Both of these periods were marked by events of most stirring interest along the Detroit River. Among the chief actors in the exciting scenes which added a leading historical interest to the locality during the first period mentioned were the Elliott and Caldwell families, who were among the very first settlers in the neighborhood of Amherstburg. The head of the former family was Matthew Elliott, a native of Ireland, who settled in Virginia in the early days of the colonial times. On the outbreak of the Revolution he is said to have cast in his lot with the Continentals, but from some injustice perpetrated upon him by those high in authority he resigned his commission, and subsequently took service with the British. After participating in many engagements on the British side, and being several times wounded, he was compelled to leave his adopted country on the recognition of American independence; and coming to Upper Canada in 1784, drew a large tract of land bordering the river, just south of Amherstburg. He was the first Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the Western District. He was connected with the Indian Department in a military capacity, with the rank of Colonel, during the War of 1812-15, and was an intimate friend of Gen. Proctor, whose life he saved at Moraviantown by throwing up the rifle of Tecumseh, who, exasperated by Proctor's contemplated retreat before the battle was fairly lost, accused him of treachery, and would have killed him on the spot but for the protection thus offered. Col. Elliott was the member of Parliament for Essex for at least three Parliaments, viz., the third, fourth and fifth, extending from 1801 to 1812. He died shortly after the Battle of Queenston Heights, at Burlington.

Col. Wm. Caldwell, the progenitor of the Canadian branch of the family of that name, was also a native of Ireland. He was an officer in the British service, and engaged in the army of the South during the early part of the Revolutionary War. Having been transferred from the regular service to the celebrated partisan corps, the Butler Rangers, he took part, as captain of that regiment, in all the border forays and frontier exploits in which they were engaged, including battles extending over a territory comprising Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, and Southern Michigan. He selected his future home in the vicinity of the present Town of Amherstburg some years before the U.E. Loyalist influx, and while still an officer of the Rangers. On the breaking out of the Anglo-American War, he was appointed Quartermaster-General of the army on the western frontier, with rank of Colonel. He had great influence with the Indians, and was chiefly instrumental in securing the allegiance to the British of the Wyandottes, on both sides of the Detroit, at that time. Four of his sons, along with himself, served as officers throughout the war. All were the recipients of medals for bravery displayed in the field. One of the sons, Francis, was the first man to enter the fort at Detroit, at Hull's surrender. He was wounded seven times during the war, and was afterwards M.P. for the county.

Among the pioneers of Malden were a number of Captain Caldwell's company of the Rangers. Also among them was the celebrated white "renegade," Simon Girty, as the Americans called those whites who deserted their race and affiliated with their savage enemies. The life and bloody record of this man are made famous not only in history, but have been the foundation of many contributions to our literature, and that truth is stronger than fiction is amply illustrated by his many daring adventures, almost superhuman exploits, and miraculous escapes from death at the hands of the Americans. Yet notwithstanding the fiendish barbarity which some historians attribute to this man, it cannot be gainsaid that in many instances he exhibited a degree of generosity and tender-heartedness, and gave succor to those in distress under circumstances in which the exercise of these virtues covered a multitude of sins. It is related on authority that when the celebrated Kentucky riflemen were despatched to the Canadian frontier, a man of much influence and wealth, and an ex-officer in the American army, joined the force for the express purpose of saving Girty's life in case of his capture. The story goes that this officer was once himself captured on the frontier by the Indians, who condemned him to the stake. Girty used his influence in vain on his behalf. Finally, when his doom seemed inevitable, Girty approached him and told him that before they bound him to the stake he was to seize a papoose and throw it upon the fire where another prisoner was burning. This advice was acted upon, and in the general confusion which followed, the American officer escaped. His gratitude prompted him to again join the forces as above, and he took part in all the frontier battles, including those on the Maumee, the Raisin, and the Thames, but although Girty was likewise engaged in all, on the opposite side, they never met. Girty died at Amherstburg, and is there buried. Some of his descendants subsequently attained to considerable prominence in provincial and municipal politics in this county.

Amherstburg, at which was the British garrison of Fort Malden, was the centre of the first warlike demonstrations in the Anglo-American contest. The American General, Hull, landed from Detroit at the Town of Sandwich, July 12th, 1812, with 2,500 Regulars; and five days later pushed on to attack Fort Malden, then garrisoned by 300 British Regulars, supported by a large number of Indians, and what Militia could be hurriedly gathered together from Malden and the adjoining townships. He was held in check at the Riviere Canard, where considerable manoeuvring and skirmishing ensued, which was kept up till August 5th, when Col. Proctor, who had just arrived from York and relieved Col. St. George of the command at Amherstburg, sent a small force across the Detroit River, which attacked and routed a force of 260 American soldiers who were conveying a train of supplies to Gen. Hull's army. The supplies being captured, and Hull's communication with Ohio seriously threatened, he recrossed the river with the main body of his army on the 7th and 8th of August, leaving a garrison of 250 men at a small fort he had erected at Sandwich.

On the night of August 13th, General Brock, Administrator of Upper Canada, and commander of the forces therein, arrived from York at Fort Malden. He met the Indians in Council next morning, among whom was Tecumseh, who strongly urged an immediate attack upon Detroit, which Brock decided upon when shown some captured despatches of Hull to his Government, breathing a despondent spirit. The same day he marched up the river, the American force at Sandwich recrossing on his advance, and by the 15th he had planted a battery on the present site of Windsor, crossed his main army to a point below the city, and advanced to the attack, a *dénouement* averted by Hull's surrender of his post and all his troops and stores. After this Proctor assumed command at Detroit, and in a series of engagements, in which the Essex Militia were engaged, achieved some important results at various points on the Raisin and the Maumee, against the forces of the American General, Harrison. He was finally repulsed by Harrison in his attack upon Fort Meigs, and subsequently met with an almost crushing defeat on August 2nd, 1813, at Fort Stephenson, where Sandusky now stands, and immediately retreated

to Fort Malden to recruit his shattered army. The British fleet also lay off the fort, blockaded by Commodore Perry, whose vessels controlled Lake Erie. Provisions running short in the British camp, it was decided that Commodore Barclay should give the American fleet battle, and on the 10th September he stood out and bore down on the enemy. The engagement was a most obstinate and bloody one, lasting over three hours, and resulting in the killing of one-third of the British force and capture of their entire fleet.

Confronted by these reverses, Proctor at once decided to retreat to the interior, and blowing up Forts Malden and Detroit, he turned his face again to the rising sun. While at Amherstburg, his forces (except a few hundred men garrisoning Fort Malden) were encamped on the old Elliott farm. Previous to leaving, a council of war was held. When it became known that retreat was decided upon, Tecumseh summoned the chiefs about him where the present Gore Street runs up from the water's edge, and mounting a large stone harangued them violently, denouncing Proctor as a coward and traitor, and urging the Indians to remain and fight alone. They failed to be guided by his argument, however, and took up the line of retreat with the British and Canadians. The stone from which Tecumseh addressed the chiefs on this occasion may still be seen upon Gore Street, just where it lay when this great historic character mounted it to utter his last warlike harangue.

Proctor's retreat *via* Sandwich, up the Thames, and Harrison's pursuit, soon carried the scene of warlike operations beyond the bounds of Essex. The better equipment of the Americans enabled them to come up with the enemy at Chatham, where a skirmish ensued in which the British lost a hundred men and a very large portion of their army supplies. Being still hotly pursued, the British were forced to give battle next day, October 4th, 1813. The result is a matter of history. Proctor's army was disastrously defeated, the Indian chief, Tecumseh, killed, and what remained of the British and Canadians to reach the Niagara frontier were but a few demoralized stragglers.

The part the Canadian Militia played in the above mentioned events was such as to entitle them to recognition as among the most efficient soldiery in the world, and demolished the old-time English theory that a man must be converted into a machine before he can be a soldier. In fact, it has been everywhere admitted that our intelligent militiamen, without discipline but with minds to think for themselves, were everywhere superior, man for man and under like circumstances, to the highly disciplined though less intelligent soldiers of the regular army, and this can be truly said without the slightest disparagement to the regular service.

An incident, which goes to show the independent spirit of the Militia, is related on the authority of one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Amherstburg, then a little boy. During the autumn of 1813, while the British lay at Amherstburg, the men from Colchester and Gosfield applied to Proctor for permission to go home and harvest their crops. This was denied them, whereupon they left camp in a body, carrying their arms and accoutrements to their homes. Proctor sent peremptory orders for them to return at once, which they answered by saying they would return when their crops were harvested, and not before. He thereupon sent a messenger to say that he would send the Indians to bring either them or their scalps into the British camp; to which they returned answer that in such event they would teach both the Indians and the British some more interesting game than they had yet learned from the Americans, if he dared molest them. After this they were left to their own way, and when their harvests were secured they all returned to camp in a body as they had promised. During their "furlough," however, they formed "reliefs" and worked by "squads," first on the farm of one then on another, till all was completed, keeping guard against any possible scalping expedition of the treacherous allies of the British. The men carried their arms to the fields with them, and the little children were trained as videttes to watch each road and path and forest trail.

As in the War of 1812-15, so also during the Rebellion of '37-38, the Detroit Frontier was the scene of great excitement and no small amount of military operations, if the disorganized attempts of the rebels can be classified as military movements. In fact, if we except the "affairs" at Navy Island, Montgomery's Tavern (York), and the Windmill (Prescott), the County of Essex monopolized almost the entire glory, if such it be, of meeting and repelling the assaults which, had it not been for the courageous behaviour of the men of the frontier townships, would undoubtedly have placed the whole of Western and Upper Canada in the hands of the insurgents, and resulted in torrents of blood and treasure being poured out before the final result had been attained of submission to legally constituted authority.

However diversified opinions may once have been upon the merits of the causes leading to the *emeute*, we fancy few can now be found to dispute the general injustice of the oligarchy then misruling Canada, whose tyranny at last resulted in a resort to overt acts. Nor can it be denied—although the great majority of Canadians were, by reason of their law-abiding character, opposed to violence against constituted authority (as the alacrity with which they sprang to arms well proves)—that whatever the opinion in which these overt acts and their perpetrators were held at the moment, time has convinced the most sceptical that the constitutional liberties we now so freely enjoy are in great measure due to the then despised "rebels" of '37—those men who knew their sacred rights, and, knowing, dared maintain. Yet all the same, the Militia were equally to be praised for so spontaneous a defence of what they just as firmly looked upon as their own and the country's integrity. But it is not our province to enter upon the discussion of constitutional and political questions long since settled—a brief reference to the armed invasion of this frontier, and its prompt and signal repulse, being the only subject in this connection aimed at.

The first action in the list of events under review was the attempted seizure of Bois Blanc Island, opposite Amherstburg, by a party of rebels under command of one Sutherland, an Americanized Scotchman. This commenced on January 7th, 1838. There were no Regular troops at Fort Malden, and militiamen were hastily gathered together from the farms throughout the adjacent townships. On the 8th, the Militia crossed in boats from Amherstburg to the island, to repel the anticipated assault, when the insurgents threatened to flank them by a party sent down the river, to land below the town, whereupon the Militia returned to the mainland. After considerable manoeuvring by a couple of vessels which the insurgents had brought from Detroit with arms and supplies, one of the latter, the *Anne*, sailed up and down the narrow channel facing Amherstburg, and kept up an artillery fire upon the town. The Militia had no cannon—nothing but the rifles and fowling pieces brought from their homes; yet their fire was so rapid and effective, that they cut the rigging of the vessel, killed or wounded the helmsmen as fast as one was replaced by another, and caused the vessel to drift upon Elliott's Point, when they waded into the water,

gallantly boarded her, and after a fight, in which three of the enemy were killed and twelve wounded, the vessel struck her colors. This brilliant *coup* gave the Militia possession of several field pieces, upwards of three hundred stand of regulation small arms, and a large quantity of stores and ammunition, besides entirely disorganizing the insurgent expedition, whose members at once scattered to their homes.

The Militia very soon assembled along the Detroit Frontier to the number of over 2,000, and an expedition from Detroit, led by a Canadian refugee named McLeod, was defeated on the 24th February in an artillery duel, and without coming to close quarters. McLeod's force had landed on Fighting Island, in the Detroit River, whence they were dislodged as above, and subsequently disarmed and dispersed by the Americans.

On the 2d March following, a garrison of regular troops having meantime been stationed at Fort Malden, Col. Maitland, of the 32d Foot, in command of that post, left Amherstburg with 300 men of that regiment for Pelee Island, where some 500 insurgents had taken refuge, and were preparing for an attack upon the mainland. *En route*, Col. Maitland gathered up between 300 and 400 Militia from Malden, Colchester and Gosfield, and with about 700 men of all arms, and two brass cannon, reached a point opposite the island at dusk. He immediately pushed forward across the ice in sleighs. Arriving near the north-west shore he halted, dismounted his men, and forming them in marching order, sent Captain Brown with one company of the 32d (90 men) and 12 mounted militiamen, around the island to cut off retreat. After considerable difficulty, the insurgents were encountered and put to flight by the main body without the loss of a man on either side. In their retreat, however, they met Capt. Brown's detachment, when a sharp fight ensued, in which five of Brown's men were killed and about fifty wounded. Thirteen of the enemy were said to have been killed, about 40 wounded, and fifteen prisoners taken. A monument, raised by subscriptions from the citizens of Amherstburg, stands in the little Episcopalian churchyard in that town, in memory of the five men who lost their lives on that occasion, four of whom belonged to the 32d Regiment, the fifth being a militiaman named Parish, from St. Thomas.

But the event which caused the greatest excitement of any during the Rebellion, and that to which the greatest importance was attached, as well as being the last act in the bloody drama, was the attempted capture of the post at Amherstburg by a party of about 400 insurgents, who crossed from Detroit to Windsor on the 4th of December, 1838. By a preconcerted plan citizens of Detroit had visited with the Windsor garrison during the day, and report says succeeded in making most of the men drunk who comprised the garrison, which consisted of one company of Militia, under Captain Lewis. When this was done the insurgents crossed on boats impressed for the occasion, and made an easy task of capturing the entire garrison. The alarm being speedily sounded, however, Col. Prince, who commanded a detachment of Militia at Sandwich, made preparations to give the invaders a warm reception; and meeting them between Windsor and Sandwich, a fight ensued, in which twenty-one of the enemy were left dead on the field and the balance utterly routed. News being taken to Amherstburg, 60 waggons laden with Regulars and Militia (10 men in a wagon) were at once despatched, but did not reach the scene till the remnant of the rebels had succeeded in recrossing the river, except 26, whom they captured as prisoners, and 19 who were frozen to death the night succeeding the battle. Four prisoners, who were brought in immediately after the engagement, were butchered in cold blood by order of Col. Prince, whose savage cowardice on this occasion called forth the unanimous censure of the nation. The dastardly act was the subject of violent animadversion by the British Parliament, at the hands of which body he came well nigh losing his liberty if not his life, and was only saved by the Duke of Wellington, who, while condemning the act in most unmeasured terms, pled for the actor on the ground of his utter ignorance of the usages governing civilized nations in military affairs.

The feeling which prompted Prince appears to have been cordially reciprocated, in anticipation, by the insurgents, as it is stated on authority that the killing by them of Staff-Surgeon Hume, on the road from Windsor to Sandwich, was done under the impression that he was Col. Prince. Col. Rankin, who was then a young man of twenty-two years, and an officer of Militia in Prince's force, captured the colors of the insurgents, and was complimented in general despatches, and in the Parliamentary debate which so strongly condemned Prince.

Since the excitement incident to the troublous times of 1837 died out, nothing of a similar nature arose to disturb the equanimity of this frontier till the Fenian Invasion in 1866; and although no overt act was committed here at that time, the authorities deemed it proper to keep Sandwich garrisoned by a force of Volunteers, who for many months relieved the monotony of the most ancient town in Upper Canada. It is needless to add, that the events of the "Military Periods" still form bright spots in the memories of the surviving participants, whose anecdotes of war and adventure will ever continue to afford to their successors an incentive under like circumstances, if such should again unhappily arise, to uncompromising loyalty, true British courage, and a patriotic enthusiasm, which will constitute them, God willing, the worthy sons of worthy sires.

WINDSOR, AND THE TOWN AND TOWNSHIPS OF SANDWICH.

The section of country comprised within the above limits forms a quarter circle whose radii run north and west from a given point for a distance approaching twelve miles, to Lake St. Clair on the one hand and the Detroit River on the other—those two bodies of water forming the north, north-west, and western boundaries—the eastern being formed by the Township of Maidstone, and the southern by the Townships of Colchester and Anderton. The whole comprises a most fertile region of over one hundred square miles in extent, delightfully and advantageously situated as regards commercial facilities and every material adjunct of modern civilization.

From a historical point of view this section possesses a greater interest than any other portion of the county, if not indeed of the whole Province; but as its early history has been fully referred to in our General Sketch, we shall confine this reference more particularly to the several minor governmental changes since the establishment of municipal institutions, and the progress towards material development which has marked this era of its existence.

As has been elsewhere noted, this section formed the old French Parish of L'Assomption. It was constituted the Township of Sandwich in carrying out the details of Lord Dorchester's proclamation erecting Upper Canada into a separate Province. The surveys, however, had been made under the old French system, when the settlement was first effected—at any rate, along the water front, and running back

three or four miles towards the interior; the balance of the township, constituting the south-east quarter, being laid out under Governor Simcoe's administration.

The surface is marked by a general evenness, characteristic in great measure of the entire western portion of the Province, while richness and fertility of soil is nowhere more strongly predominant. And as the settlement has the advantage of early organization and subsequent exceptional advantages as to commercial relations, the population has become quite dense. The old-time manners and customs of the early frontier settlements are still to a great extent apparent, and nowhere more so than in the lack of scientific farming; but this defect is gradually disappearing before the inroads of a more modern system, and under it we shall soon see every farm of ancient L'Assomption transformed into a literal garden which shall blossom as the rose, a result most plainly foretold by the marked improvement of the past generation, and more especially of the past decade. The march towards wealth is demonstrated by the steady and rapid rise in values. The assessed valuation of real estate within the municipalities of which we write now very closely approaches \$3,500,000, while the population is estimated at nearly 15,000. The exact figures of assessors place the latter at 14,777, a total which the present census will probably not much affect either way. In addition to the above assessment, there is exempted property, personal and non-resident properties, and "short" assessments, which would certainly bring the real figures to an excess of \$5,000,000.

The sundry changes, from a municipal point of view, through which this section has passed, may be briefly noted thus: From the original formation of townships, it remained as the Township of Sandwich till the year 1854, when Windsor was set off as an independent municipality under a village charter. Four years later it was incorporated as a town, and at the same time (1858) Sandwich Town was also incorporated by special Act of Parliament, without ever going through the preparatory course of village existence. Municipal divisions continued thus till 1861, when the then township was again subdivided; and what was a single rural municipality up to 1854 now comprises the Town of Windsor, Town of Sandwich, and Townships of Sandwich East and Sandwich West. Of these several independent corporations, the most important is of course the

Town of Windsor, delightfully situated on the left or south bank of the Detroit River, and opposite the American city of that name. During the French regime and the early days of English supremacy, the chief importance attributable to this spot was its proximity to Detroit—L'Assomption Village, now Sandwich, being the only approach to a town along the present Canadian frontier till long subsequent to the War of 1812-15. The locality was known as South Detroit till 1835, when a public meeting was held in Hutton's Tavern to choose a more appropriate name. "Windsor" being suggested by James Dougall, was selected from a score or more of others proposed. The proprietor of the tavern, who was an old resident, at once signified his own and the public approval by naming his place the "Windsor Castle," by which cognomen this landmark of "ye olden time" is everywhere still known. The name of South Detroit, by which, previous to this, it had been known for some years, was given it by a gentleman named McDougall, a bachelor, who came from York (Toronto), purchased property along the river bank where the Town Hall, market, &c., now stand, and first laid out the village plot about 1830.

Among the names of the very earliest settlers—those who drew their lands from the French Crown—were Baby, Dumouchelle, Goyeau, Jannesse, Langlois, Marentette, Meloche and Oullette. The Baby farm was that on which the Windsor Nurseries are situated, running, of course, to the river. This family, through several generations, attained great prominence in the affairs of the western frontier. One of them was "Lieutenant of the County" for many years; one was for a long time, and, in fact, the first member of Parliament; and many of the most important offices, both elective and appointive, in the whole municipal and political history of the county, have been connected with the family name. On the old Baby farm the first brick house in the whole L'Assomption settlement was built, and is still standing, in Windsor. It possesses some historical importance from the fact that General Hull used it as his headquarters during his invasion of Canada in 1812; and General Harrison also camped his army on the farm while pursuing General Proctor in 1813, and used the house as his temporary headquarters.

The chief occupation of the inhabitants of this section was in connection with the fur trade, even up to and subsequent to the Anglo-American War. Up to the time of the extinction of the Great Nor'-West Fur Company, consequent on their irretrievable defeat by the Hudson Bay Company, and their subsequent amalgamation by the same, the headquarters for Canada of the Nor'-West Company were at South Detroit. Their old store house still stands, a partial ruin, and the building used as their office is now one of the old landmarks near the river bank, between Windsor and Walkerville. It is stated on good authority that the march of the French to Moscow so raised the price of furs, that one trader named Patterson at the present site of Windsor cleared £100,000 sterling in bear skins alone that season. Among the most extensive business firms who ever located in the place were the Dougall Brothers from Paisley, Scotland. The headquarters of the house were in Montreal, but we have heard it stated by an old resident, well acquainted with the business of the place, that the sales at the Windsor branch averaged during some seasons over £500 sterling daily, and their wares found their way to the then remote North-West, and to the Gulf of Mexico via the Mississippi. James Dougall, the manager of this branch, came here in 1829, and has ever since been most prominently identified with the business and public interests of the locality. During the Rebellion he is said to have come to the aid of the authorities, and advanced them some £10,000 in money and supplies, an accommodation which immensely facilitated the operations of the military on this frontier.

There is now a very large import and export business done at the port of Windsor, which contrasts very strongly indeed with the primitive state of affairs existing about thirty years since, at which date "Smith's Canada" says of the town: "It is a bonding port, and quantities of beef and pork are annually packed, in bond, for the English market. Till lately the Collector of Customs was not required to keep any account of articles exported, and it has been usual when any inquiry was made on the subject by the Government to send over to Detroit and obtain from the collector there a statement of his imports, a very convenient but very queer way of doing things, and one which would be likely to astonish the wisecracks at the Colonial Office if they were aware of it." It is also stated on reliable authority that for years after a Custom House was first established here no books whatever were kept. The practice seems to have been for the collector to levy what duties he pleased, observing no particular rule—to stick the money in

his pocket, register the transaction *in his mind*, and whenever it was convenient he wrote a letter to headquarters enclosing what spare cash he had collected, with explanations from memory! Smith's work further adds: "There are barracks in Windsor which are occupied by a detachment of Royal Canadian Rifles. It contains about 300 inhabitants, and has a daily post."

At the same date he writes of Sandwich: "It has a very English appearance, and is much admired by visitors. It has a daily post, and contains a population of about 500." When in connection with this is taken the fact that Gourlay's estimate gave the Township of Sandwich 200 inhabited houses, with nearly 1,000 inhabitants, in December, 1817, and the further one that "these were settled almost exclusively in front of the township, along the river," we come to the conclusion that for thirty-five years previous to 1852 (when "Smith's Canada" was written) the progress of the locality had been extremely slow. And, indeed, so far as regarded Windsor, the place did not amount to anything till the building of the G. W. Railway in 1854, although as early as 1835 a bank agency was established (the old Commercial) under James Dougall. It is stated that even in 1854 the permanent residents did not come up to the number required for incorporation as a village, and the present Sheriff, McEwan, who enumerated the census with that object in view, was obliged to count in all the navvies and transients connected with the railway construction. The same relative remark cannot be made, however, as to its subsequent progress, as we find that four years later it successfully applied for incorporation as a town.

The first set of municipal officers for Windsor as a village (1854) were: Reeve, S. S. Macdonell; Councillors, Francis Caron, James Cuthbertson, James Dougall, Charles Hunt; Clerk, John Stewart. And for the town (1858): Mayor, S. S. Macdonell; Councillors, W. B. Hiron (Reeve), Francis Caron, James Dougall, Joel Langlois, Benjamin Marentette, Mark Richards, George Shipley, John Turk; Clerk, Alex. Bartlet. With a very short interval, when C. Scadding filled the position, Mr. Bartlet was Clerk till the present year. He is now Police Magistrate of the town. The succession to the Mayorship has been: S. S. Macdonell, 1859; James Dougall, 1860-61; Mark Richards, 1862-3; S. S. Macdonell, 1864-5-6; (four years' records, 1867-70, have been burned); Donald Cameron, 1871-2; Wm. McGregor, 1873; Donald Cameron, 1874; Wm. Scott, 1875; R. L. McGregor, 1876; C. R. Hume, 1877-8-9; John Coventry, M.D., 1880. The last named gentleman is again Mayor for the current year; and Stephen Lusted, proprietor of the Windsor Record, is Clerk of the municipality.

The assessed valuation of taxable property is very nearly two millions, and there is very close upon half a million "exempted," of which amount the Corporation owns about \$250,000, or one half, the other being chiefly in church property, and the bulk of this belonging to the Roman Catholics. Chief among the items of Corporation exemptions are the water-works, which cost \$127,000. They are most elaborate and complete, and compare with those of our largest cities in point of excellence and efficiency. They are of the improved "Holly" system, and were built by the Waterous Company of Brantford. There is a very fine combined Post Office and Custom House, built of the celebrated Anderson stone, at a cost to the Dominion Government of \$50,000; and among the public improvements is a system of sewerage on which over \$35,000 have already been expended. There is a fine market, which cost in excess of \$16,000, and a Town Hall with commodious public offices. There are also gas works which cost over \$60,000.

The churches and schools keep full pace with modern ideas of comfort and elegance. There are seven of the former, of which the most costly is the St. Alphonsus, Roman Catholic. The interior decorations of this edifice are elaborate and chaste. The whole building has cost, thus far, about \$35,000, and the same amount of money has been expended on St. Mary's Academy, a young ladies' school of high reputation, having at present about 80 pupils in attendance. The very Rev. Dean Wagner, a native of France and the first resident pastor, is presiding priest of St. Alphonsus, assisted by Rev. H. B. Lotz and Rev. James Scanlon. There are 21 sisters of the Order of the "Holy name of Jesus and Mary" attached to this convent, which is under the direction of Sister Mary of the Rosary. About 300 pupils in Windsor and Sandwich are under the instruction of these sisters. The Roman Catholic and Protestant schools are controlled by a united board in both towns. The schools are all commodious and handsome buildings, some of them very costly, the "Central," for instance, showing a construction expenditure of over \$25,000. There is also a High School, and a County Model School. The educational facilities are in fact unexcelled anywhere, and the very efficient system in operation reflects the highest credit upon the good people of the town.

The newspaper press is represented by two extremely creditable weekly journals, the *Record*, Reform in politics, and the *Review*, Conservative. The first venture in this line is said to have been the *Herald* (published at Sandwich, however), as early as the year 1837. When Windsor secured commercial supremacy, after the building of the railway, all newspaper enterprise, as well as much business in other lines, was transferred to the more successful rival. There are several national and other societies—the latter including Masonic and Oddfellows.

There are a large number of the usual minor manufactures which as a rule supply local demand, but the only establishments which manufacture to any extent for export are the Globe Tobacco Works and a large varnish factory—both very extensive in their respective lines—the former claimed to be the most so of any similar enterprise in Canada. An extensive branch of the celebrated D. M. Ferry seed establishment is also here located.

The population of the place is estimated as slightly in excess of 7,000, a figure to which it is said to have fallen from over 8,000 since the setting in of the "depression," everywhere attended, of late years, with such retarding results. The port is a calling place for the Canadian Lake Superior steamers, and has daily steam communication with the Thames, Sydenham, and Detroit Rivers, and Lake Erie Canadian ports. Ferry communication with Detroit is at intervals of only five minutes. Some of the business blocks are of the most approved modern style, the main street, which runs parallel with the river, being a very fine one. Many aristocratic residences grace various portions of the town, which in this respect compares with any of similar size in the Province; and the same may in all justice be said of the hotels, of which there are a large number of exceptionally high standard. One very important adjunct of the town is the benefit derived from its being the western terminus of the Great Western Railway. It seems entirely unnecessary to go into a history of this great corporation, which now owns one of the principal east and west trunk lines on the continent, and embraces within its system all the towns and cities of any considerable extent in Western Ontario. The works of the Great

Western Railway at Windsor are very extensive, the ample yards, immense slip-docks, round-houses, machine shops, etc., forming almost a city of themselves; while several hundred hands permanently employed here by the Company add largely to the town's population and material resources. As elsewhere observed, the road was built in here in 1854. The tremendous amount of trade which finds its outlet eastward from Detroit has suggested a tunnel under the river at this point, an enterprise which has been experimentally tested, and although temporarily abandoned, will undoubtedly be carried to completion before the lapse of many years. This seems certain to be followed, if not preceded, by a branch of the Canada Southern Railway from Essex Centre. This will make Windsor practically the Western Canadian terminus of the C. S. R., as it now is of the G. W. R., and go far to promote its development to metropolitan proportions. Connected with Windsor by a street railway three miles in extent is the

TOWN OF SANDWICH, beautifully situated on the left bank of the stream. The main street runs parallel with the river, along a gravelly ridge, and at a considerable distance from its brink. The old French settlers proved their good taste in the selection of the site of L'Assomption, the eligibility of the location being difficult to improve upon; and were it not for the great commercial growth of late years acquired by Detroit being the cause of attracting the trade centre to a point more nearly opposite, Sandwich would no doubt have retained the supremacy over Windsor to which its historical and time-honored associations seem in a measure to entitle it.

Of the early settlement and military events which have made Sandwich historical, we have elsewhere spoken. Of the four original District towns of Upper Canada but two have remained so till the present—Kingston and Sandwich: so that for very nearly a century this has been the judicial seat of either the Western District or of one or more of the counties which comprised it. In point of actual age it is also only second to Kingston in all Upper Canada, as is shown in our General Sketch. Upon the change from French to English ascendancy, the men who came in to what was then the chief, if not the only settlement in the Western District (we refer more particularly to the immediate vicinity of the Town of Sandwich) were from a class of Englishmen familiar with the attributes of a high civilization—men for the most part unused to physical exertion—unenterprising to a degree—gentlemen, in every sense, but not calculated to advance the commercial or material interests of pioneer settlements. They of course monopolized all the provincial, judicial, and minor offices, and formed a society in themselves, as it were, which constituted Sandwich the most *élite* of any of the then Upper Canadian settlements (we can scarcely call them towns), a distinction which the locality has in a great degree maintained and retained till the present day. Many of the best people among its present residents, however, are descendants of the old French settlers of 1701, as their names and traditions amply testify. The people as a rule, and, in fact, without any exception so far as we have observed, are courteous, hospitable, agreeable, and exceptionally intelligent. These remarks apply especially to all the gentlemen connected with the county and town offices, and the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church and College here located—all of whom evinced a desire to please and accommodate a stranger seeking information, which certainly left the most pleasing impressions upon the memory of the writer.

The Sandwich of to-day may be described as really a suburb of the great City of Detroit, a delightful spot to choose as a residence, not given to great commercial and manufacturing enterprises, but possessing within itself attractions in location, and from social and educational standpoints exceeded by no other place within our knowledge. It contains a population, according to latest assessor's returns (which we are assured will be but slightly varied by the coming census), of 1,054; and the assessed valuation of unexempted real property is \$262,960. There are many beautiful private residences, and the well kept yards and lawns give a cheering, refreshing air which is strengthened by the long rows of magnificent shade trees lining the principal avenues. The theory of "rapid transit" is in a measure solved by street railway communication with Windsor and the Detroit ferry docks; while the water frontage is utilized by the erection of suitable wharves, &c., at which all up and down Canadian steamers regularly call. Among the latent resources are magnificent sulphur springs just below the town, where an attempt was made some years ago to form a fashionable watering-place; but the hotel in connection was lately burned, and the project has not been resuscitated.

The public improvements include three public schools—two of which are commodious brick buildings, and one of frame. In all, six teachers are employed. There is a Protestant, a Roman Catholic, and Colored school, but all are managed by a united board.

Assumption College, here located, is one of the chief institutions of the place. It is a fine brick edifice with ample grounds and facilities for the physical as well as the intellectual development of the students, of whom there are at present 135 in attendance, chiefly from Michigan and Ohio, though largely from Canada and some of the other States. There are twelve professors, under the principalship of Rev. Father O'Connor. The Roman Catholic mission here is the oldest in Upper Canada, as has been seen in our General Sketch. We have not the date of the actual building of the first church, but it had gone to partial decay, and was replaced by a second as early as 1782, by Father Hubert, afterwards Bishop of Quebec. The present edifice dates from 1844, and has cost up to the present time about \$35,000. The College cost a like sum. The church is one of the finest and most imposing in any of our provincial towns.

Among the names identified with "second period" of settlement in Sandwich were those of Askin, Elliot, Ireland, Jones, McKee, McEwan, Mercer, Richardson, &c. Members of each of the above families have at various times occupied very important and responsible positions in the provincial and municipal politics of the Western District and of Essex. Most of these families were U. E. Loyalists, and settled about 1784 or shortly after.

The municipal history of Sandwich begins with the year 1858 by its incorporation as a town, with Charles Baby, the late Clerk of the Peace, as first Mayor. All the municipal records up to 1878 have been burned. During that year A. C. Verner occupied the civic chair, and since then Thos. McWhinney has filled the position.

Outside of the towns of Windsor and Sandwich the balance of territory comprising the ancient Parish of L'Assomption is not very important from a historical point of view, the chief interest of the early settlement and the stirring events of the border wars being concentrated at those two points. Still there are many attributes of great value and interest in the present townships, of which

WEST SANDWICH is probably the oldest in point of settlement, it being within its limits where the Village of L'Assomption dates back its origin to 1701 or thereabouts. The municipality fronts towards the west on the Detroit River, along which runs probably the oldest high-

way in all Upper Canada, and it might be added one of the most pleasant and interesting in point of location, scene and incident. The drive along the front of the township is one of the most beautiful imaginable—on the one hand a glorious river rushing by, whose bosom is laden with the products of empires—on the other, far stretching and fertile fields and farmsteads, well kept, and dotted with residences, many of which display both wealth and taste. Here and there interesting historical landmarks show their heads. One of these, a circular martello tower-like structure, stands near the river side two or three miles below the Town of Sandwich. It is built of stone and is well preserved. It is one of the old-time windmills which at one period supplied the primitive wants of the pioneers of this frontier. The copestone over the entrance shows it to have been erected in 1802.

RIVIERE CANARD is the only point within the township of any importance, and this is more so on account of having been the scene of repulse after repulse of the American General Hull's forces by the Canadians and Indians in 1812. There is now a Post Office and a couple of hotels here, and a very fine section of farming country surrounds it on every side. Among the very earliest of the French military settlers hereabouts are the names of Bargeron, Beaufort, Drouillard, Fovelle, Geroux, Gignac, Meloche, Rocheleau, &c.

There are 23,862 acres of land in the municipality, the assessed valuation considerably exceeds a quarter of a million, and the population is computed at 2,386.

EAST SANDWICH, as its name implies, comprises the eastern portion of the original township of that name, and has for its northern boundary the waters of Lake St. Clair. It contains an area of about 43,000 acres, has an assessed valuation of about three quarters of a million, and a population of 3,837. The lake front is of course the most thickly settled, though every part is inhabited, and the land is all of the most fertile and productive character.

TECUMSEH and MAIDSTONE are small villages near its eastern border; the former on the G. W. R. and near Lake St. Clair; the latter on the old National "Ridge" Road, near the south-eastern quarter. The chief point within the corporate limits, however, is

WALKERVILLE, on the Detroit River, just above Windsor. The origin of the place, as a village, can be traced to the establishment there of the distillery of Hiram Walker & Sons, in 1858. This business enterprise, at first comparatively small, has extended its scope until it is now the second in capacity and production in the Dominion, being only behind Gooderham & Worts' celebrated Toronto works. The different buildings in connection with it occupy a river frontage of about one-third of a mile, and extend back in the country, many acres being covered. About 150 men are constantly employed at the works. Between 2,000 and 3,000 head of cattle are annually fed here for the English markets. The quantity of whiskey manufactured approaches a million and a half of imperial gallons annually, the "mash" being about 2,000 bushels of grain daily the season round; and in connection with this is a malting house (now in operation some six years), with a malting capacity of 3,250 bushels per week. This malting house is said to be the largest in Canada.

The village, although not incorporated, possesses all the advantages of many larger places, particularly in the direction of schools, of which there are two in the place. One of these is a very ornamental brick building, and claimed to be the finest possessed by any rural municipality in the county. There is a very nice brick church of the Episcopalian creed, built by Mr. Walker himself. Of manufactures there are (besides the Walker distillery, &c.) a foundry and "glucose" factory. The latter is known as the Dominion Syrup and Sugar Refinery, and manufactures those articles from corn, most of which is imported from the Western States. The establishment has a capacity of 140 bushels daily, and the products are said to equal those of the West Indies, and can be produced a shade cheaper. The foundry spoken of is very extensive, heavy mill machinery and water works appliances being the specialties.

Nor is historical interest entirely wanting in the vicinity of Walkerville. One of the ancient windmills, so characteristic of the olden time along the frontier, stands just on the river bank above Walker's distillery, and from its very prominent location it has been made the subject of both comment and portrayal by many writers and artists. Altogether the spot is quite picturesque, and worthy a visit as well from the historical interest which attaches to it as from its pretty situation. But we must bid adieu to the pleasant scenes of the pioneer frontier settlement of Upper Canada—though never to the happy memories attaching to its people—as other duties call.

AMHERSTBURG, ANDERDON AND MALDEN.

The above section of country embraces the south-western portion of the County of Essex, and contains an area of about 75 square miles of territory, forming a parallelogram something over six miles across (east to west), and approaching twelve miles from north to south, its northern and eastern boundaries being the Townships of Sandwich and Colchester, its southern and western the waters of Lake Erie and the River Detroit. The general characteristics of soil and surface coincide with those of Sandwich just described, though there is a greater proportionate area of marshy lands, chiefly along the river, near the outlet to the Rivière Canard, and at the extreme south-west angle, at the head of Lake Erie.

As has been elsewhere noticed, the original French settlement on the present Canadian side of the river extended southward to the neighborhood of the Rivière Canard. When the British Government made a treaty with the Indians of Western Canada in 1780, it was stipulated that several defined tracts should be reserved in perpetuity for their use, one of these being described as a strip of land lying south of the Canard, extending along the Detroit River Front six miles, and inland to the distance of about seven. This was the origin of the old Indian Reserve now constituting the Township of Anderdon.

But some years previous to this event, as may be seen from our General Sketch, quite a settlement of U. E. Loyalists, "Rangers," and American prisoners captured by the Indians during border forays, had been effected in the vicinity of the present Town of Amherstburg. Among those were the Caldwells, Elliots, Gordons, McGregors, Capt. Mills, R. N., and Major Reynolds, whose son was the first District Councillor, also Hazel and Girty, the so-called "renegades." The last named of these is more particularly referred to in our General Sketch, but it would require a volume to relate a tithe of his daring adventures and miraculous escapes. It is told of him that while in Detroit on one occasion, he got partially under the influence of liquor and revealed his identity, when he was at once set upon by a body of American soldiers there stationed; and after a desperate *melee*, in which he placed quite a number of the enemy *hors de combat*, he managed to drag an officer from his horse, which he seized, mounted, and rode into the river, closely pursued: but although he was the

target of many weapons, he swam the horse across the river in safety, and escaped uninjured. It should be noted that the head of the Gordon family was *not* a U. E. Loyalist, but a Scotchman, though among the very earliest settlers. He subsequently accumulated a fortune in mercantile pursuits, and represented the Western District in the old Legislative Council of Canada. Hazel drew the land on which is now situated the greater portion of the Town of Amherstburg.

Although we state that the first settlement of this section is to be credited to U. E. Loyalists, and although the "balance of evidence" certainly points in that direction, yet it is strongly asserted that several of the original French settlers (of whom the name of Reaume is the only one preserved) had located a short distance below Elliotts' Point, in Malden, at least a considerable time previous to the Revolutionary war; and it is also stated that the house now standing on the old Reaume homestead, and, so far as external appearance goes, yet in a good state of preservation, was built and inhabited by the Reaume family many years before the occurrence of the events which resulted in the War of Independence. After the cessation of hostilities, and even for years after the treaty of peace had been signed, the British still held the military post at Detroit, but in 1796 it was turned over to the Americans, and the British selected the site of Amherstburg (which had been laid out as a town the previous year) on which to erect a fort, and to this they removed the guns and stores from Detroit during the year 1796. This then was the inception of Amherstburg as a town, but for a great many years it remained a small place, possessing few of the material advantages it now enjoys. Compared with other places in the District, however, it was the most important, and soon came to greatly exceed Sandwich, the District seat, in size.

In 1817 Gourlay states that the whole section of which we write (town and two townships) contained but 108 inhabited houses, with 675 residents, and that two windmills were in operation in the settlement. About 33 years later (1850) Smith describes Amherstburg thus: "It is, for Canada, an ancient place, having been laid out as a town in 1795, and the following year, after the evacuation of Detroit, it began to settle. It has a very old-fashioned look about it, most of the houses being built in the old French style. The streets are narrow, and the sidewalks mostly paved with stones. There are six churches, one steam saw and two steam grist mills, carding and woollen factory, soap and candle factory, two asheries, two breweries, two tanneries and a foundry. Amherstburg also has a collector of Customs, an inspector of flour and pork, and a market place and court house. It contains a thousand inhabitants, and has a weekly newspaper and daily post." From this we see that at that time Amherstburg was by far the most important point upon the frontier. At the same time the Township of Anderdon contained nearly 2,000 and Malden a little exceeding 5,000 acres of cultivated land, while their population was respectively 774 and 1,552. As to comparative quality of soil of the two townships it is difficult to decide; but an idea may be gained of its general excellence from the fact that of the Indian Reserve (Anderdon) we only find 750 acres described as "swamp" in the official papers, which dispose in various ways of 23,760 acres of land.

It should be mentioned that as soon as Malden and Colchester began to be pretty well settled, a very strong disposition was evinced by the whites to encroach upon the Indian lands; and to prevent possible trouble the Government have at various times sold for the benefit of the Indians sundry portions of the reserve, till now but a very small fraction is left, and this is occupied by the Indians themselves. These Indians are the descendants of what few of the Hurons escaped the Iroquois massacres along the early Jesuit settlements on the south shore of Georgian Bay about the year 1649, and are now commonly known as the Wyandotte tribe. On the breaking out of the War of 1812-15, a part of this tribe were located in Northern Iowa and Southern Michigan. At Flat Rock and River Raisin were considerable villages of them, and these were induced to join the British, and to move to the Anderdon reservation. Splitlog, the uncle of the present chief, White, was at that time war-chief of the tribe, and was instrumental in procuring the change of fealty on the part of the American Indians—a result which long seemed doubtful. He was subsequently seven times wounded during the war. Even the ravages of the war left quite a large Indian population on the reserve at its close, and as late as 1832 they numbered 374. By 1850, however, "Smith's Canada" states the number had decreased to less than 100 from a variety of causes, chiefly emigration to the Missouri region, to join their kinsmen who had removed from Sandusky, Ohio. At present they number 85, and are in the jurisdiction of the Sarnia superintendency. Those remaining are largely intermarried with whites, their aboriginal identity having almost disappeared. They are engaged in agriculture and various lines of business, just as others of our most prosperous communities. So far as our observation and information extends, they are almost without exception a superior lot of people in physical development, and of exceptionally comely appearance. They are not only intelligent, but many of them cultivated and refined; and among them we have met a number of as fine ladies and gentlemen as can be found anywhere in the country. Their chief, whose English name is Joseph White, is a man of colossal proportions and magnificent physique, and though born in the first days of the present century, age sits lightly upon him. When the writer went to his place he was found ploughing among the trees of his orchard, and seemed to manipulate that implement, which has come to be the symbol of peace and progress, as well as his warlike ancestors could have handled the rifle or the tomahawk.

Reference has been made to the ancient appearance of the Town of Amherstburg. The oldest occupied house in town is said to be that of T. J. Park, situated on the west side of the main street. It has been in use here since a number of years previous to the War of 1812-15; in fact, it is said since before the beginning of the present century. It was originally built near the mouth of River Rouge, on the American side, previous to the Revolution. The owner having allied himself to the cause of the British, found it prudent to transfer his place of residence, as well as his political allegiance, after the establishment of independence; and deciding to bring the residence itself along, he took it to pieces, "towed" the different portions across the river behind a canoe, and put them together again where it now stands. The material is of hewn logs, but it is weather-boarded outside, and being nicely finished on the interior, still bears a quite modern appearance.

Many incidents, reminiscences and memories of stirring scenes of early settlement and border strife comprise the history of Amherstburg. It does not seem necessary here to detail these, the chief of which have already been briefly referred to in the General Sketch. As has been noted, its first inception as a town dates from the removal hither of the military stores from Detroit, which the British abandoned in 1796. The charge of the removal of the stores is said to have been

entrusted to Col. Elliott and Col. McKee, the latter the great grandfather of the present County Clerk. Fort Malden was built, and thenceforth Amherstburg enjoyed all the dignity of a garrison town. When the place was evacuated by Proctor in 1813, Fort Malden was dismantled and given to the flames, but rebuilt and reoccupied subsequent to the war, and continued to be so until a somewhat recent date—the last corps which formed the garrison being a detachment of the Royal Canadian Rifles. Subsequent to this the Canadian, and afterwards the Provincial Government, used the place as a branch of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum; but it was removed hence to London, on the building of the asylum there under the regime of Hon. John Carling as Commissioner of Public Works.

Fort Malden was capable of containing a regiment of troops. It was an earthwork, surrounded by a deep trench flanked by palisades. It was situated directly opposite the upper end of Bois Blanc Island, its face being within a hundred feet of the river's edge, and occupied the highest piece of ground between Lake St. Clair and Lake Erie, except the site of Windsor. The military reserve on which it was situated was sold some years since by the Government. The spot, which is one of the most delightful situations imaginable, is now partially occupied by the fine residence and private grounds of John McLeod, Esq., but the chief portion comprises the steam wood-working establishment of Messrs. Park and Borrowman. Their works are now located in the several buildings which formerly served as barracks, hospital, &c., &c. The main guard house, which was situated near the south-west angle of the fort proper, is now used as their engine house. The ramparts, trenches, &c., are still in a good state of preservation, and give an observer a fair idea of what sort of fortification old Fort Malden was.

From Smith's description of Amherstburg about 1850, it will be seen that up to that date it had far outstripped all the towns of this section, and left competition behind. The great boom which followed the location of the G. W. R. terminus at Windsor, however, attracted a very large amount of trade in that direction which had previously centred further south, and the effect was seen as far south as Amherstburg; nor did this place wholly recover therefrom until the building of the Canada Southern Railway.

Amherstburg, however, is the oldest incorporated town in the District. It was incorporated the first year of the operation of municipal institutions, and entered its independent municipal existence in 1851, as a so-called town but really as a village with town powers, and with the following gentlemen as the full set of town officials: Reeve, H. H. Cunningham; Council, Wm. Bartlett, Jno. G. Kolfage, Victor Le Mai, Henry McKenny; Clerk, A. Hewgill Wagner. Geo. Duncan was Clerk in 1852-3; G. W. Leggett, 1854-6; C. G. Fortier, 1857; and Thos. H. Brush and Wm. McEachern have since then occupied the position up to the incorporation as a town, which took place in 1878, with the following as the municipal officers: Mayor, John G. Kolfage; Councillors, W. D. Balfour (Reeve), John Crimmins (Deputy), Alfred Bailey, John Bell, Simon Bertrand, Peter Caderet, Geo. Middleditch, Zenobie Morin, Charles W. Thomas, William T. Wilkinson, Henry G. West; Clerk, J. Templeton; Treasurer, Wm. Cousins. The last named gentleman is still in the same position, which he has occupied, with the exception of two years, ever since 1851. The Mayor for 1879 was M. Twomey; for 1880, W. Lambert; and Jno. G. Kolfage at present occupies the position, with Jno. Templeton as Clerk.

The assessed valuation of real property is very close to half a million of dollars, and the assessor's estimate of the population is 2,655. The public improvements are not elaborate, though creditable so far as they extend. There is a steam fire engine and volunteer fire department, supplemented by a "tank" system. The schools are particularly noteworthy. There are three of them, all stone buildings, besides the St. Joseph's young ladies' academy.

The churches are up to the standard of our modern ideas in that direction. The Roman Catholic is a very fine edifice. The present church dates from 1844, though one existed here during the latter part of the last century. There are records preserved in the archives which date back to 1802, the first being the baptism of Marie Louise Chappelle. The first marriage recorded was that of Jean Baptiste Familier and Marie Berard, in January, 1803.

The business attributes of Amherstburg are many and prosperous, there being a large number of very fine mercantile establishments in the place. The manufactures, though not extensive, are creditable. Besides Park and Borrowman's works above mentioned, there is Middleditch's large foundry and agricultural works, a steam hub and spoke factory, and a steam grist mill. There are five hotels in operation, One, the Park House, recently built, cost over \$35,000 in construction and furnishing. In point of location nothing could be more pleasant than this place, which was designed as a summer resort. The maritime adjuncts of Amherstburg are of the best, there being two regular daily lines of boats to Windsor and Detroit, and one to the Lake Erie ports. As a market for produce it is superior, on account of the splendid facilities by both rail and water. It is a regular coaling station for all vessels in the upper lakes trade. Extravagant as the statement seems to us, it has been stated by a commission man here that during last season he averaged sales of 17,000 tons of coal per month which had been imported "in bond."

Opposite Amherstburg is the beautiful island known as Bois Blanc, from the luxuriant growth of white wood which originally covered it. It contains nearly 300 acres of the finest land. The forest was cleared off it in 1837, to allow range for guns on the mainland, in case of insurgents effecting a landing on the island. Three block-houses were built next year, and for a number of years the island was garrisoned by a force of British troops. The Government built a lighthouse on the southern point of the island in 1836. One of the old blockhouses still remains. The island is now the private property of Col. Rankin of Windsor. The main channel runs between Bois Blanc and Amherstburg, and as it is very narrow here—the most so of any point in its entire course—the season of navigation is continually enlivened by the many craft engaged in the lakes trade, which pass within literally less than a stone-throw of the mainland.

Several societies, national and otherwise, flourish here, and there is a weekly newspaper, the *Echo*, which is very creditably conducted, and exerts an influence much beyond the range of the average local journal. It has a circulation of about 2,000 copies, and is quite cosmopolitan in its character.

We have casually mentioned the C. S. Railway in connection with the development of Amherstburg. Its construction has had the effect of improving not only Amherstburg but the Township of Malden to a considerable extent, and most especially the Township of Anderdon. In fact, we know of few sections wherein so marked results have followed so soon the wake of the "modern civilizer." The depot and grounds of the railway, although outside the corporation, are surrounded by quite a village, which has sprung up since the building of

the road. The general state of progress which has developed itself within the past few years promises not only to continue but to be augmented by the accumulation of advantages which this fine section of country, with Amherstburg as its commercial and social centre, now possesses.

BELLE RIVER AND ROCHESTER.

Rochester Township has a northern frontage of about seven miles on Lake St. Clair, extending southerly to Mersea and Gosfield Townships, its eastern and western boundaries being formed by West Tilbury and Maidstone respectively. From the latter township it is divided by the Belle River during the greater part of its length; its interior being traversed by Duck and Moisson Creeks and the River Ruscum, all considerable streams flowing into Lake St. Clair.

There exists in this township no noteworthy differences of topographical features or soil composition from those noticed in connection with other townships, the surface being quite level, with a considerable proportion of semi-swamp land, the soil of a generally heavy clay substance, of great fertility.

Traversing the township are two first class lines of railway, the Canada Southern on the south and the Great Western on the north, the only station on the latter line within the township being

BELLE RIVER, a village of 650 inhabitants, located in the extreme north-east corner of Rochester. The locality of this village was very early inhabited by French residents, who found their way hither from the Sandwich Settlement, and employed themselves principally in fishing, hunting, trapping, etc. About the first of the present century however, there located along the shore in this township a number of French families who engaged in the clearing and tilling of the soil, and among them were representatives of the Renauds, Campeaus, Compeaus, Derouches, Marentettes and Hamels, all of whom were settled in the vicinity of where the village now stands.

The site now occupied by Belle River (whose corporate limits include a small area west of the stream of that name in Maidstone) remained a mere farming community until the construction of the Great Western Railway in 1852, when the village plot was laid out by the Ouellette family, who had for some time previously operated a steam saw and grist mill on the shore of the lake, these being the first enterprises of the kind in the township. The brothers Ouellette were also the first to open a store in the village, the second mercantile enterprise being established by P. Dumouchelle.

Then followed the location of other residents, a fair proportion of whom engaged in trade, while industrial establishments were opened by others, though at no time have the manufacturing interests of the village been extensive. Its growth since the dates named has not been rapid, as is intimated by the preceding statement of its present population; but by 1875 it had increased sufficiently to warrant its separate incorporation, its first Council having been elected the following year. This body was then composed of Messrs. F. P. Boutriller, Reeve; A. Charron, P. Dumouchelle, Charles Cloutier and Fabien Marentette, Councillors. Antoine Hamel was appointed to the Clerkship, and Francois Xavier Hamel created Treasurer of the village. For 1881 the list of municipal officers includes the following names: John Charland, Reeve; Fabien Marentette, Antoine Hamel, Antoine Lacharite and Charles F. Cornetet, Councillors; Charles Barillier, Clerk; and Samuel Chevallier, Treasurer.

As will be readily inferred from the names of the representative men of the village, its population is composed principally of French people, but whether this fact may be taken as the cause or the effect of the rather stagnant state of commercial affairs which here prevails, or whether there is any connection between the two features, is a question for others to decide; suffice it to say in regard to the material status and prospects of Belle River, that the village is not conspicuous for its enterprise or progression.

Further east, along the shore of the lake, the names of Hogan, Strong, Knapp, Moran and Ouellette appear in connection with its early settlement. Along the western border, fronting Belle River, Wm. Murray was among the first to locate, taking up Lot 7, Con. 1, in 1834. He was soon after followed into this locality by a number of French settlers, representatives of that nationality now largely predominating in that part of the township.

The Middle Road had already received some settlers at that date, one Bolwell being located on Lot 2 north, and Michael Cotter on Lot 4. Following them came three German brothers, Conrad, Adam and Christian Simon by name, who formed the vanguard of what subsequently came to be called the German Settlement, lying toward the east centre of the township. Others among the German pioneers were Conrad Knister and two sons, who came in about 1836.

The interior between the Middle Road and the lake was not settled until the leading highways had been flanked with selected locations, which brings us up beyond 1840, the Byrnes, John and Michael, and Patrick Tracey, being among the first to take up homesteads there, while along the "Second Line" so-called, Edward Mullens, Richard Walker and son, receive credit for having been the first to brave the hardships of that locality. South of the Middle Road no settlement was made until within about thirty years, when James O'Connor, Wm. Old, Thomas Peabody and others penetrated that part of the forest and erected the monuments of agricultural progress.

The settlers of Rochester used, in the early history of the township, to do their trading in Detroit, bringing their supplies up the river and lake to the mouth of Belle River, whence they would transport them through the forest to their homes, a feat of no little difficulty and annoyance to the residents of the Middle Road, as may be inferred from a glance at the map. This necessity was obviated, however, by the establishment of stores, mills, etc., at Belle River, though even that did not relieve the southern settlers of long and arduous forest excursions in the capacity of pack animals. It was but recently, by a comparative estimate, that the first store in Woodlee was opened by Robert Little, it being located on the Maidstone side of the river. The village named has now expanded to considerable proportions on the east side of the stream mentioned, and contains a population of about 150, several stores, shops, churches, hotel, etc.

SOUTH WOODLEE is located about one and a quarter miles south of the original village at a point where the Canada Southern Railway crosses the Maidstone and Rochester townline. It is of about the same size and pretensions as the older village, but has the advantage of railway communication not possessed by the parent stem, from which this promising branch has grown.

TOWNSHIP OF COLCHESTER.

The territory now comprising the two townships of North and South Colchester was, prior to 1830, included within the limits of the single Township of Colchester; therefore, for the purposes of the present sketch, we will consider it in its late integrity, merely pausing

to remark that the census which led to the division of the township at the line between its sixth and seventh concessions, were chiefly of a local character, the dense population of its southern portion usually demonstrating their ability to out-vote the north in municipal elections, thus excluding the last named section from a fair participation in local legislation and its tangible benefits.

Colchester is the second from the west in the southern tier of Essex County townships, extending from the Lake Erie Shore to Sandwich East and Maidstone on the north; and from Gosfield on the east to Malden and Anderdon on the west. Its surface is generally level, varied at intervals by slight elevations, not sufficient to constitute a "roll," while in other sections a depression to a swamp level is observable. The land is generally sufficiently high to admit of convenient tillage, and the natural drainage facilities furnishing numerous streams and water courses, require but slight supplementing by art. The soil is of a generally light and pliable consistency, the vicinity of the Lake Shore especially showing a decided inclination to sandy loam. The lower areas are usually of a heavier soil, but the loamy feature is the one of greatest importance in the soil composition throughout the entire township, though in the northern part a clay loam succeeds that of sand further south.

Colchester was first settled by U. E. Loyalists, who removed hither on the close of hostilities between Britain and her thirteen colonies, the vanguard of this contingent reaching the township in 1784. The survey of its shore, and adjacent lots, was made about the same time, the lots being laid out by a surveyor named Smith, who ran the lines along the ice adjacent to the shore, to which vicinity the principal amount of settlement was for several decades confined. In this, as in some adjacent townships, the farms were laid out one furlong in width and two miles in depth, *a la* the French style along Lower Canadian streams.

During and previous to the Revolution, the Indian tribes inhabiting southern Michigan, Ohio and western Pennsylvania, had indulged very extensively the habit of capturing white children and youth, for adoption into their tribes, though in too many cases the captives fell victims to tomahawks, impelled by capricious tempers, while but few comparatively were spared to effect their escape to civilization. These escapes were sometimes effected by stealth and sometimes by purchase, a young man giving a stipulated quantity of furs or other articles of barter for his release, and in many instances were they accompanied from the camp of the savage to the haunts of civilization by fair maidens who had been living in enforced "adoption" with the same tribes, the emancipation of the latter being likewise in some cases stealthily, in others commercially accomplished.

It was after liberation from such circumstances that one of the pioneer families of Colchester settled along the shore near the west boundary of the township, the parties alluded to being Alexander McCormick and wife, a brief outline of whose experiences prior to their location here appears in our Political Sketch. The date of their settlement in the locality intimated was 1783 or the following year, and there their family were born, including four sons, William, John, Matthew and Alexander, all of whom were subsequently prominent in the history of the township. The eldest of these sons, William, represented the county in Parliament during one term, and subsequently became the pioneer of Pelee Island, where he died.

Most of Colchester's pioneers came from Pennsylvania, though many of them were of European birth, but their sympathy with or active participation in behalf of the British during the great struggle of tyranny *versus* liberty, rendered highly desirable their removal to British territory after its close, no less on account of their own preference for European government than because of the social ostracism to which their political sympathies subjected them.

Of this class were the Cornwall and Huffman families, the former of whom located near the western border of the township, where Chas. W. Cornwall now resides. Rudolph Huffman located Lots 47, 48 and 49, on which his descendant, Albert Huffman, now lives. Thomas Lypps and his sons, Henry and John, were the pioneer settlers upon Lot 85, the former being a "U. E." from whom has sprung quite a numerous race of this name. The Snyders were also among the first to herald the march of civilization into the woods of Colchester, that family, of whom John was the head, locating as early as 1784, on Lot 41, Con. 1. Thomas and Joseph Ferress, father and son, came to the township from Maryland in 1794, and took up Lot 44. The progeny of those parties are now quite numerous and influential throughout the southern part of Colchester.

The progenitor of the Canadian branch of the Iler family was named Jacob, who removed from southern Pennsylvania to Grosse Isle in 1790, and there remained till 1803, when he became a settler in Colchester, locating Lots 38 and 39, which have remained in the possession of members of the family until recently sold. On his arrival here Mr. Iler's family included the sons David, Solomon and John, the latter of whom is still living with a son in the locality of his original settlement. This family has been closely identified with the improvement and development of this section of Colchester; and at least one son of the gentleman last named, Mr. John C. Iler, now residing on Lot 45, Lake Shore, has been long and creditably connected with the administration of municipal affairs in the township, filling the Reeveship during a long successive period, and serving one year in the Warden's chair.

The lot last referred to (45) was originally settled about 1800 by John Elliott, a name still prominent in this vicinity. The Wright family is also deserving of mention for the conspicuous part played by its members in the general programme of progress in the locality of the Lake Shore. They were among the first to locate in the township, and from the date of their settlement to the present this name has been closely connected with the advancement of its material interests. Mr. Henry Wright, now of Malden, a grandson of the original settler here of that name, occupied the office of Reeve of Colchester during a term of many years, and the present incumbent of the office is another of this family, Mr. Peter Wright. The Wilcox family, several representatives of which still reside along the shore toward the western border, was another of those to whom attach the credit of subduing the forest in the first instance, and planting on its site a succession of smiling farmsteads.

As before intimated, that part of the township in rear of the first range of lots was settled at a much later date than the "front," which remark applies as well to the rear portions of that tier of lots. Within the past fifty years the scope of agricultural improvement has extended to the sections referred to, earliest among those to locate remote from the shore being Isaac Ferress, Lennox Thomson, and Joseph Munger, the two last named in the Gore. The vicinity of Harrow was settled still later by Joseph Munger's son Joseph, who for a number of years kept tavern in the only habitation on the site of the present village. Several members of the Quick family were also early residents of the

Gore and vicinity; while farther east, toward the Gosfield line, a number of the Fox family took up locations, they having come from the last named township, the original home of the family in Canada.

The VILLAGE OF OXLEY, whose present aspect impresses one with the belief that it may have furnished the theme on which Goldsmith so beautifully discoursed—"The Deserted Village"—was given its present name by a firm of Englishmen, Salmoni & Richards, who built the first saw mill in the vicinity, and opened a store there about 1848, that being the first attempt at "clearing" in that immediate locality.

The rear part of this township (what is now included within the new Township of North Colchester) remained quite unsettled until a comparatively recent date. In fact, but a small proportion of it is even yet settled, its population being chiefly confined to the Gesto or Malden Road, which traverses it obliquely from the vicinity of Essex Centre to the Malden and Anderton boundary. This road was settled about 32 years since by a colony of colored people from the Southern States. This was called the New Canaan Settlement, by which name it is still referred to, though a considerable proportion of white settlers have since located along that highway, until now the colors are nearly equally divided numerically. Agriculture is prosperous along this street, and evidence of thrift among all classes is not wanting, while schools and churches have long materially contributed to the intellectual condition of the local representatives of the race who first located here.

The north-eastern corner of Colchester is traversed by the Talbot Road, along which, within its borders, settlements were made as early as 1831, when John McEwan located on Lot 281 north, being followed the succeeding year by the Tryon family, who took up Lot 283 north. In 1833 Joseph Irwin settled on Lot 282, and thus the entire northern frontage on Talbot Street within Colchester Township was settled by the last named date. About 1835 one Storey moved upon Lot 283 south, and with those contributions the settlement of this part of the township came to a standstill, which it perseveringly maintained for a period of many years. With the construction of the Canada Southern Railway through this section, however, a new order of things was here inaugurated, and the "masterly inactivity" of preceding years was supplanted by a display of enterprise which soon resulted in placing a village in the extreme north-east corner of Colchester, to which the name of Essex Centre was given, from its central position in the county.

The history of commercial development in Essex Centre commences with the year 1873, the first store in the village having been opened by Thomas Rush, the present genial Postmaster, on the first of February of that year. The store was located at the corner of Talbot Street and the Maidstone town line, but was kept in the building where the post office is now established, since removed to its present position. The C. S. R. had then only begun running local trains, consequently the impetus given the place by its present railroad business was entirely lacking. In May, 1873, the post office was opened, with Mr. Rush as Postmaster. Another store followed, built and operated by one Williams and a partner, whose stay in the new village was but brief. Several other parties were attracted to the place, and one commercial enterprise followed another in quick succession for a time; but the undeveloped condition of other interests militated against the permanent progress of the village during its early existence, and it was the scene of many "wildcat" mercantile enterprises, and the residence of many transient mercantile men, the quality of stability not being highly developed among them all.

Among the most advantageous acquisitions to the mercantile fraternity during its early history were George Wilson and E. J. Powell & Co., whose operations were both sound and extensive. In the summer of 1873 John Milne took up his residence here and at once applied himself to the establishment of industrial arts, being chiefly instrumental in the organization of the Essex Centre Manufacturing Company, through whose extensive operations in milling and manufacturing the village has reaped great benefit. During the past four years the progress of this place has been of a more substantial order than formerly; and that the permanency of its trade and mechanical interests is confirmed in by its people is evident from the good grade of brick dwellings, stores, etc., which have lately been erected and are now in course of construction.

The present population of the village is variously estimated from 600 to 1,000, a medium between these two figures representing the opinion of the writer on the subject. Besides the stores, hotels, shops, etc., incident to such a population, the village contains steam grist, saw and planing mills; stove factory; Canada Methodist and Methodist Episcopal Churches; Lodges of the Oddfellow, A.O.U.W., I.O.G.T., and K.O.T.M. Societies; and two representatives of the press—the *Chronicle*, a politically neutral weekly, established in 1879 by John Milne, and the *Canadian Workman*, the organ of the A.O.U.W. fraternity in Canada, published monthly from the *Chronicle* office.

There are a number of post villages in the township, the most important being

HARROW, the municipal capital of South Colchester, where a fine Town Hall of brick has been erected, which, together with a few stores, hotel, churches, school, several shops, a carriage factory of considerable extent, steam grist mill, and population of about 150, constitute the leading features of the place.

MCGREGOR is a village containing about 100 inhabitants, which has sprung up since the building of the C.S.R.R., it being located where that line crosses the Colchester and Anderton boundary. It contains several steam mills of extensive capacity, store, church, and several other institutions of trade and industry.

GESTO is situated on the Malden Road, in North Colchester, and embraces but few attractions, including steam saw mill, one or two shops, a couple of stores, and post office.

The history of Colchester has not been marked by any material deviation from the programme of commonplace events generally characteristic of a rural community, if we except the agitation attendant upon the two periods of military history which Canada has passed through, viz., the War of 1812, and the Mackenzie Insurrection. The incidents of those times are more at length referred to on another page of this volume; but in this connection it is quite in order to note the zeal with which the citizens of Colchester supported the Government on each of those occasions. During the former struggle a company was raised in this township, commanded by Capt. Wm. Caldwell, of Malden, and in which John Lytle held the rank of Lieutenant, Francis Caldwell a commission as Ensign, one of the Wright family the rank of Sergeant, and John and Isaac Ferress (still living), places in the ranks.

The spiritual wants of the people were left to the care of Providence and their own individual exertions prior to 1805, in which year a Methodist parson began the route of this extensive "circuit," then stretching from Long Point to Detroit.

The commercial demands of the new community were met by making canoe voyages to Detroit, then the only seat of trade in this entire region; but the increase of wealth and population induced the establishment of local trade marts at a later date.

The general advantages at present possessed by Colchester are both extensive and numerous. Its southern portion is favored by excellent shipping facilities, provided by a number of docks along its coast, thus obviating the necessity of tedious teaming to distant markets of their farm produce. The railway by which the northern portion is traversed is doing much toward the material development of that section, and throughout the whole extent of its territory may be noted evidences of the intelligence, taste, enterprise and prosperous condition of its people; but more especially are these characteristics observable in the older and wealthier southern part of the township, where is presented a succession of the most attractive scenes to be met with in any agricultural section of Canada.

KINGSVILLE AND GOSFIELD.

The Township of Gosfield fronts Lake Erie on the south, extending thence to the line which forms the northern boundary of the entire southern tier of townships in this county; the Townships of Maidstone and Rochester bordering it in that direction, Mersea on the east, and Colchester, North and South, on the west. The area embraced within these limits is about 58,000 acres, of which 49,020 acres are owned by residents, and 21,284 cleared and under cultivation. The general features of soil and surface here displayed may be thus briefly described. The latter is a substantially level plain, relieved by a slight ridge of narrow extent, along which Talbot Street runs from near the centre to the north-west corner of the township. Numerous small streams flow through different localities, those toward the south coursing between banks of considerable prominence, the gullies thus traversed forming about the only variety of surface, though in some localities a decided "roll" is observable, while in others, especially toward the north-eastern part of the township, a considerable proportion of semi-swamp land is found. The soil is of a generally loamy consistency, the factors of gravel, sand and clay succeeding each other at intervals throughout its extent, while in some sections a decidedly stubborn but fertile clay forms a salient feature of soil composition. All grains, roots and fruits known to this salubrious climate flourish here in great luxuriance, there being no region in the world better adapted to a combined cultivation of the entire list of moderate zone products than the township of which we write.

The Village of Kingsville occupies an attractive and advantageous situation on a pleasant high plain about a mile from the shore of Lake Erie, on either side of the first concession line along which the nucleus of Gosfield's later settlement located some time prior to 1788.

The period named witnessed the first concerted influx of pioneers into the wilds of this township, among them being a Hessian named Leonard Kratz, which name has since become more Anglicized, if less euphonized by a change to Scratch. Mr. Scratch was a member of the Hessian contingent of troops whose aid was exerted to crush out the liberties of the American people during the famous Revolution. The presence of white settlers in the forests, however, proved unacceptable to the Indians then owning them by right of occupation, and the hostility of the aborigines resulted in the return to American soil of some of the pioneers, Scratch among others, who resided on Grosse Isle for some years subsequently, but afterwards returned to Gosfield in 1792. The township had been meanwhile surveyed in outline by Patrick McNiff and Abraham Iredell, but to one Smith, also a Government surveyor, remained the task of locating the lots along the shore, one tier being the limit to which the first survey was carried. From the centre of Gosfield westward to the surveys of the St. Clair these lots were laid off, forty rods in width and two miles in depth, the latter proportion sometimes varying with the outlines of the shore. Thus each settler secured the convenience of a frontage on the lake, together with the manifold inconveniences attending the lack of symmetrical proportions in his lot. From the centre to the eastern boundary of Gosfield the survey was more sensibly made, the width of the lots being placed at three furlongs each. These two surveys are divided by what is called the Division Road, and are respectively known as the eastern and western divisions of the township front.

On Mr. Scratch's return to Gosfield in 1792 he located Lot 9, but afterwards removed to Lot 2, E. D., where he continued to reside during the balance of his life. His family included several sons, among whom were Peter, Henry and John, all of whom were numbered, in their day, among the leading citizens of the locality, but only the last named now survives.

Another of the prominent families of Gosfield are the Wigles. The root from which sprang the American branch of this family was John Wendel or Windel Wigle, a German by birth. When but a boy, and before the Revolution, young Weigle (for such was the German origin of the now modernized name) secreted himself on board an American bound ship, to escape domestic tyranny at home, as is alleged, and came alone to the strange scenes of the Western World. On arriving here he was bound out for a term of seven years' servitude by the captain of the vessel which had borne him from his Fatherland, and in 1776 he took up his residence in Little York, Pennsylvania, where he married, after a release from his enforced apprenticeship. Though he did not bear arms during the strife between Britain and her colonies, his sympathies were with the British, which suggested the expediency of his removal from the States after the establishment of independence; hence his removal to Canada about 1792, when he took up Lot 6, E.D., of Gosfield. He had quite a numerous family, some of whom were of Canadian, the others of American birth. Among his sons, whose subsequent connection with the history and progress of this township entitle them to mention in this work, were John, Windel, Christopher, Joseph and Michael. Each of these sons raised a family and has since died in the locality of their early home, the family of each of the two first named embracing no less than nine sons and six daughters. Little wonder the third and fourth generations of this family are now so numerous in South Essex.

In reference to the Wigles, it has been written—in a style evidently intended for a burlesque upon scriptural style of composition—"They have become numerous and mighty in all the region round. Some are rich in money, and some in knowledge; some in land, and some in children; some are tillers of the ground, and some are keepers of cattle; some are dealers in timber, and some in wood; some in dry goods, and some in fruit; some are movers of houses, some are builders of the same; some are singers of hymns, some of psalms; some are men of prayer, and some are not; but of all of them it may be truly said, they have been fruitful, and multiplied, and filled the land."

The progenitor of the now numerous Fox family in Essex, was Philip, a native of Germany, who came to America in 1772, living several

years thereafter in Pennsylvania, where a numerous family were born to him. After the Revolution, during which he took the Tory or Royalist side, he removed to Canada, residing successively in Malden and Petite Côte, near Sandwich, from 1791 to 1794, in which latter year he removed to Lot 10 on the Gosfield Lake Shore, where he pursued the life of a pioneer and farmer until the time of his death. His children were ten in number, the sons being named respectively Jonas, Philip, Michael, George, Henry, Adam, Jacob and John, all of whom subsequently located farms in the township and very materially contributed to its development and wealth. Like the Wigles, the Foxes "were fruitful, and multiplied, and filled the land" to such a degree that some years since, according to the thread of facetious assertion, a stranger travelling through south Gosfield might, with reasonable assurance of avoiding mistakes of identity, accost any man whom he met as Mr. Wigle, when, should the party addressed plead misnomer, it was in order for the stranger to remark, "Oh! I beg pardon; Mr. Fox, then."

Other pioneers of prominence in early times, as their descendants have been since, were the Malotte brothers, Peter and Theodore, who settled about the same time as the others who are above referred to, the former on Lot 4, W. D.; and the latter on Lot 13, E. D. Joseph and Peter, sons of the former, have since been active participants in the advance of the tangible interests of the township.

The families named constituted about the only settlement along the lake shore for many years after their location. There was formed a settlement in rear of where Ruthven now stands, however, at an early date, which was for a long period commonly referred to as the "Back Settlement." Its pioneers were the Toffelmeyer, or Toffelmire and Brunner families, John and Thomas Whittle and a Baptist elder, Stewart by name, who was the second person to hold religious services in Gosfield, the first having been a Methodist elder named Case. This settlement flourished finely, and before the first quarter century of toil among its forests on the part of its founders had passed, agricultural development held a proud place in that locality. The prevalence of bog iron ore in the vicinity led to the establishment of a smelting furnace on the farm of George Brunner about 1840, but the firm of Americans who conducted it became financially embarrassed, and were obliged to suspend operations.

The locality of Talbot Street, which pursues a north-westerly course from near the centre of the township, was not settled until about 1818, when the general influx of settlers upon the land under Col. Talbot's control (called Talbot settlers) reached this vicinity. Among the first to locate along "the street" in Gosfield were George and Frank Nevil, Thos. Williams, the Commofords and John Clarke, they forming the nucleus of the settlement along that highway which has since attained such flourishing proportions. All the pioneers of the names mentioned have since passed away, though their posterity still possess the land of their fathers.

The VILLAGE OF KINGSVILLE had no existence as such until within a comparatively recent period. Slightly more than thirty years since, the expanse of the forest and the sway of its wilder denizens was unbroken within the limits of this now flourishing little town. About the date intimated, James King located on Lot 1, W. D., north of the concession line, building a habitation on the site occupied by Smart's store of the present. Mr. King had been in earlier life a school teacher, but inspired by the faith that this locality had a commercial future before it, he chose this location and opened an office for conveying, which he carried on in conjunction with his duties as Township Clerk, he having been the first to fill that office in Gosfield. The expression of his belief that a village would one day cluster round the four corners on one of which he had settled was derisively received by the people of the locality, to whom no such sanguine hopes had occurred, but a visit to the village at this date will convince one of the realization of its founder's hopes for its development.

These hopes were not speedily fulfilled, however; for a considerable time elapsed after King's location before the establishment of the first store in the village, under the proprietorship of Lewis Jasperson. The advantages of the location soon attracted other enterprises. Merchants, mechanics and others took up locations, and within a few years the forest of a short time previous had donned the cheery aspect of a progressive rural village. Its growth has never been retarded by adverse conditions, but the development to be expected in a village similarly circumstanced has been accorded it throughout its entire history; and though it has never attained nor even aspired to metropolitan proportions, its size and component parts are by no means insignificant. The name of Kingsville was bestowed upon this village out of compliment to its pioneer; the same cognomen attached to the post office when established; and by that name also was the place elevated to independent municipal honors by its incorporation several years since.

Though railway communication has not yet been extended hither, the proximity of the village to Lake Erie affords good shipping accommodation during the months of navigation, and an unusually good system of highways admits of convenient interior communication. The most prominent features of attractiveness displayed by the village are a number of mills and carriage factories, besides several other mechanical industries; a population of about 1,000; the usual complement of shops and stores, some of the latter being very fine ones; a Custom House; Division Court Office; and a number of the most prominent secret and benevolent societies, one of which (the Masonic) has a neat hall of its own. Since 1875 the *Reporter* newspaper, a very creditable weekly, has flourished here, having been established by S. A. King, M.D., and being now conducted on an independent political basis by S. T. Copus. All in all, the Village of Kingsville possesses many features of commercial, social and intellectual interest and importance, its churches and school accommodations being equally as creditable as its institutions of trade, a combination of all which entitle the place to a conspicuous rank in the list of Western Ontario villages.

As may readily be inferred from the geographical position of this township, and the circumstances which more directly conduced to its settlement, it took many years to acquire the comforts which the present generation have come to consider as a *sine qua non* of farm life. The soil produced but sparingly at first, until the clearings expanded and the arts of agriculture advanced, but upon its products, such as they were, the people from necessity depended, their means allowing no luxurious indulgences. Their nearest market town was Detroit, until Amherstburg sprang into existence at a later date, to both which places the settlers coasted in canoes with their produce to sell or grain to be ground. A mill was built at quite an early date, however, by Charles Stuart, at the mouth of what was thenceforward called Mill Creek, just west of Kingsville. This enterprise not proving successful, a windmill was soon after erected by Peter Scratch, on Lot 5, E. D., but owing to the capriciousness of the weather department during that period, this means of motive power was unreliable. Being supplanted

by horse power machinery, Scratch's mill proved what was then considered an immense success, and to it resorted the settlers for miles and miles around, each man furnishing his own horses and being his own miller. With the introduction of steam power, Mr. Scratch, determined to keep abreast of the times, built a new mill, which was run by that power, and for many years the steam mill at Albertville, east Kingsville, on the shore, was one of the prominent institutions of the township, as was the store conducted in connection therewith by Josiah Strong.

The first and for many years the only teacher in Gosfield was Robert McMurray, an Irishman, who came to the township about 1800, leased and settled on Lot 5, E.D., where for many years he kept a private school. That his teaching was pretty much confined to the "three R's—readin', 'ritin', and 'rithmetic," is inferred from these facts: When the law compelling teachers to pass examinations before county officials came into force, he presented himself at Sandwich for examination, but on being questioned in regard to some rules of grammar, replied, "Gentlemen, I know nothing at all about grammar, as I pretend to have only a plain English education." The lack of professional medical men was in those early times supplied by local celebrities of admitted skill in the art, and for many years, and throughout a wide extent of country, Mrs. John Wigle officiated as the only midwife. Another peculiarity of the times was the manner of attending and conducting weddings, when, should there be no ordained minister within eighteen miles of either of the parties to the contract, they could have the latter sealed by a Justice of the Peace, whose right to perform this ceremony legitimately was by law conceded. On the occasion of the marriage of Miss Julianna Wigle and Peter Malotte, Jr., of this township, they were attended to Squire McCormick's, in Colchester, where the ceremony was performed, by a cavalcade of forty youthful couples.

The vicinity of RUTHVEN was settled by members of the Fox family considerably later than the original location of the family in the township, and there James Fox owned 400 acres, which has since passed out of the ownership of his descendants. The first mill in that village was built by Hugh Ruthven, from whom the post office was afterwards named. The place now contains about 100 of a population; steam saw, grist and woollen mills; several stores; hotel, church and school.

Another village of considerable importance is COTTAM, on Talbot Street, five miles from the Canada Southern Railroad at Essex Centre. It contains a population of about 250; steam saw and grist mills; several churches; the Township Hall; and such a list of stores, shops, hotels, etc., as usually may be found in a village of the size indicated.

The municipal affairs of Gosfield have always rested in able hands. On the establishment of District Councils in 1842, Pridau Girty was elected to represent the township in that body, being succeeded by Josiah Strong and Richard Thornton. When Districts were abolished in 1850, and Township Councils first elected, the following named gentlemen constituted that body in Gosfield: Joseph Malotte, Reeve; Wm. Sanford, Theodore Wigle, Alex. Stockwell, and Solomon Wigle, Councillors. For the present year the Council is composed of Messrs. Charles G. Fox, Reeve; Joel Broadwell, Deputy Reeve; Wm. Millen, Alvin Orton, and John H. Stewart, Councillors. W. E. Wagstaff, of Cottam, officiates as Clerk, having succeeded, in 1880, Joseph Coatsworth, who had filled the office very creditably during the preceding twenty years.

LEAMINGTON AND MERSEA.

The Township of Mersea occupies a position in the south-east of Essex County, its respective boundaries being formed by Tilbury West on the north; Romney Township, in the County of Kent, on the east; Lake Erie on the south; and the Township of Gosfield on the west. Its general features of topography display a uniformly level plain, broken only by a westerly continuation of the "Ridge," which skirts the shore of Lake Erie throughout the County of Kent. In this township the Ridge pursues a substantially east and west direction, approaching quite near the lake at either town line, but separated from that "water stretch" during the interval by a broad expanse of generally low and swampy land extending far into the lake and finding its terminus at Point Pelee, which forms the southern extremity of Canadian territory, with the exception of outlying islands.

The soil of Mersea partakes of the varied characteristics entering into the composition of the best grades of agricultural land, the general tendency in the vicinity of the Ridge being toward a pliable loam of great productiveness, where the minor features of sand and gravel alternate. Other sections of the township, and especially that portion remote from the shore, present more decided inclinations to a clay soil, varied occasionally by localities of lighter, sandy or clay loam. The uniform fertility of the soil throughout this township, and its great adaptability to the culture of all the cereals and fruits known to Canadian husbandmen, stamp it as one of the most flourishing scenes of successful agriculture in this essentially agricultural province. Small streams at convenient intervals furnish the facilities of watering and drainage incident to those natural conveniences, while the slight depressions of surface traversed by them serve to agreeably vary the aspect of an expanse where a level monotony would else meet the eye.

The history of civilization in Mersea opens in the second decade of the present century. Its forests had remained almost uninhabited by white men until the policy of the Government, for the settlement of the vast fertile areas of the Western District left unoccupied by the U. E. Loyalists who had located during the last century, had been practically extended westward along the shore of Lake Erie, and its effect had crossed the boundary of Kent County in 1818. The management and application of this governmental policy was placed in the hands of Col. Talbot, who then resided on the shore a short distance west of St. Thomas, at a point now called Talbotville. He was the accredited agent of Government in the disposal of these lands, known as the Talbot Lands, in contradistinction to the extensive tracts which had been set aside as Clergy Reserves or disposed of to the Canada Company.

In the spring of the year mentioned (1818), the survey of Mersea was effected by the late Col. Burwell and staff, a continuation of "Talbot Street" being laid out reaching to the site of the present Village of Leamington, whence a "jog" occurs to near the centre of Gosfield, from which point the "street" continues to Sandwich. On either side of this highway (then in its primeval garb of forest verdure) a range of lots was surveyed, the balance of the township being laid out in an ordinary system of "concessions."

The Talbot Road was the scene of the first concerted settlement, its pioneers locating in the summer succeeding its survey, 1818. Among the first to assail the forests of this section with the weapons of husbandry were William Coultis, who located on Lot 238 north, Charles Hairsine, who selected Lot 231 north, Francis Wilkinson,

between the two mentioned, and others, including John Lemarsh, on Lot 242 south, John Richardson, Lot 240, and Alexander Wilkinson on the site now occupied by the Village of Leamington. The families of those parties formed the nucleus of the settlement of Talbot Street in Mersea, other accessions to its population being made very gradually for a number of years thereafter; among its early residents who arrived subsequent to those named being several representatives of the Fox and Wigle families, whose ancestors had located in the westerly adjoining Township of Gosfield about thirty years anterior to the settlement of Talbot Street.

The population and improvement of the township was almost exclusively confined to the vicinity of this street for a long period after the location of its pioneers, the territory to the north of that thoroughfare remaining an unbroken forest until within a comparatively recent period, when the influence of civilization was borne into those localities by a number of settlers who have since elevated their respective neighborhoods into flourishing agricultural communities, though these influences have not yet extended in any considerable degree to the north of the eighth concession.

About the date of the outbreak of the Mackenzie Insurrection, however, John Bailey, another representative of that family, and one McClutchey, settled in the woods along the line between the 9th and 10th Concessions. Few or no others ventured into the depths of solitude then prevailing in the northern section of the township where prosperous industry now holds sway, until after the termination of that struggle, when the Leamington side line was chosen as the location of several families of settlers, including those of Robt. Lamarsh, John Howe, Thomas Foster, and James Davidson; while farther to the north, in the eighth concession, the Reids and McMullins settled about the same time, there being several families of each of the two names last mentioned. There had been a few settlers on the Lake Shore of Mersea at a very early date, John Wilkinson, Joseph Robson, and a family named Bell locating there soon after the War of 1812, as did a Frenchman named Maisonville, the "Point" being then inhabited by Indians.

A tavern was opened by Charles Hairsine on his farm, Lot 231 north, about 1822, and not long afterwards Leonard Wigle opened a second house of entertainment just east of the present Village of Leamington, on the farm where his widow, a daughter of Charles Hairsine above mentioned, still resides. The distinction of having opened the first store in the township is accorded to Wm. Emridge, who commenced business about two miles east of where Leamington now stands, about 1824.

The VILLAGE OF LEAMINGTON is situated at the western extremity of Talbot Street, one and a half miles from the shore of Lake Erie, and about the same distance from the Gosfield town line. Its location is fairly pleasant, though a much more picturesque and commanding site was available on the Ridge, a mile to the south, which now obstructs a view of the lake from the village, a very considerable factor in the attractiveness of a town. Leamington is surrounded by a most highly cultivated and progressive agricultural region, and reaps the advantages of trade which usually flow from such a source toward the principal commercial centre of a wealthy township. The first locatee upon the site of this village was Alexander Wilkinson, mentioned in a former part of this sketch, who settled on the north-east corner, formed by Talbot and Erie Streets, in 1818, Lot 244 of the township. Here he remained the only resident (except his son, John A., who had meantime grown to manhood), until 1835, when John McGaw located the lots on either side of Erie Street of the present, and south of Talbot, taking up his residence on the corner now occupied by Messrs. Solomon Wigle & Son's store. John A. Wilkinson at that date had secured the ownership of the north-west corner farm; and when the increased settlement of the surrounding territory and other indications pointed to the establishment of a village at this point, he had a portion of his land laid out in village lots at the same time as Mr. McGaw laid out the south-west corner in a similar manner. The latter gentleman had meantime sold a considerable area in the south-west corner of these streets named to Martin Truax, who opened the first store in Leamington on the site now occupied by Wigle's store. There had previously been stores kept on Leonard Wigle's farm a short distance east by Donald Buchanan and James Flood consecutively.

Truax soon after disposed of his property to Charles H. Fox, who laid it off in village lots some time later than the surveys by Wilkinson and McGaw, and about the same time that Alex. Wilkinson surveyed a portion of his property, on the north-east corner, in like manner. The first village lot sold after the survey was on McGaw's survey; and upon that part of the village site the principal attractions centred for some time thereafter. The site of the present Denning House was occupied by the first hotel in the village, kept originally by Peter Williams, and subsequently by Martin Truax. The Township Council of Mersea purchased the corner lot of McGaw's property and erected the brick Town Hall, which still graces the locality, the ground floor being occupied then as now, as a store, whose original proprietor was Eli Deming.

With the demands of the community for increased trade facilities, other stores were erected and opened, industries were established and residences built, until the vicinity assumed the air of a decidedly prosperous village, and monopolized the trade of a wide section of territory. The commercial and industrial institutions of the place increased in number and expanded over the territory contiguous to the "corners" in all directions, and progress toward the goal of material importance has ever since been the order of the day.

The increase of wealth and population in the village suggested separate incorporation for municipal government, which was accomplished in 1874. The first Village Council was elected in 1875, and was thus composed, viz.: George Russell, Reeve; William Hazleton, Chas. H. Fox, John Setterington and Peter Conover, Councillors; John McK. Selkirk was appointed to the Clerkship, and Lucien G. Moss to the position of Treasurer. The Reeveship has been ever since filled by Mr. Russell, whose colleagues in the Council for the present year are Charles Chamberlain, M.D., Geo. F. Cronk, Everett M. Bee, and William C. Coulson. Mr. Selkirk still retains the Clerkship, and Thomas Fuller guards the Treasury in his official capacity.

Leamington possesses many features of advantage and attractiveness which are tending toward her continuous elevation in the scale of consequence as a trade centre. An excellent and constantly improving area of farming land directs hither its streams of material advantages; extensive dock accommodations at the lake shore afford good shipping facilities; a liberal degree of enterprise has contributed to the adornment of the streets with handsome business blocks and residences; and on every hand exist evidences of thrift, taste, and a substantial condition of monetary interests.

Several manufacturing establishments of considerable extent grace the village, including two foundries, one saw and two grist mills, two carriage factories, sash, door, blind and turning establishments, and many minor mechanical shops. A Fire Company, supplied with a hand engine, affords the protection usual to such organizations; a fine public school employs four teachers; a lengthy list of benevolent, literary and dramatic societies, including Masonic and Oddfellow lodges, flourish; and handsome churches of the Canada Methodist, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Baptist denominations are supported. A very readable weekly newspaper, the *Leamington Post*, was established in 1873 by Wm. McSween, and is now conducted on a plane of neutral politics by H. Thomson Magill. A very creditable Union Hall for village and township is in course of completion. The village contains a population of about 1,200, nearly 300 ratepayers, and property assessed at \$139,853.

WHEATLEY is a village of about 100 inhabitants, situated at the junction of the Kent county line with Talbot Street. Its attractions include three stores, church, hotels, and a number of mechanics' shops. The only other post villages of local importance in the township are BLYTHESWOOD and GOLDSMITH, on the line between the 7th and 8th concessions. The former contains two mills, besides the usual number of shops and stores; the latter is devoid of the former attraction, but possesses Orange and Grange halls, church, and other factors incident to a small rural village.

TOWNSHIP OF MAIDSTONE.

Maidstone occupies a central place in the northern range of townships of Essex County, finding its northern boundary at Lake St. Clair, reaching to the borders of Colchester and Gosfield on the south, and extending between Rochester on the east and Sandwich East on the west. The area thus included is in the neighborhood of 50,000 acres, the greater portion of which is occupied by settlers, but not more than a third of this extent has thus far been brought under cultivation. The topography of the township is very monotonous, being an almost dead level, with an inclination to swamp in some localities, though generally of sufficient elevation to admit of successful agricultural operations. Its soil is of a very fertile character, being principally of a more or less stubborn and resisting clay, overlaid, in the more elevated areas, with a black loam and vegetable accumulations, but showing a subsoil of rigid consistency, varying from the milder yellow to the more intense blue and white clays.

The settlement of Maidstone was not so early effected as that of the townships lying to the south and west, though it is now impossible to state with accuracy when the shore of Lake St. Clair received its first locatees in the persons of French fishermen, trappers, &c., whose residence was not of a very permanent character, nor were their efforts toward the subjugation of the forest, as a general rule, such as to entitle them to classification among the pioneers to whom the township owes its present advanced state of agricultural development. It was not until the Middle Road had been surveyed from Charing Cross in Kent County to the River St. Clair and the lands flanking it (then under the control of Col. Talbot), thrown open to settlement in 1823, that the pioneers of this the most populous section of Maidstone began to attract the attention and location of settlers.

The pioneers of the Middle Road were Irish Roman Catholics, who came to this vicinity in very poor circumstances, but inspired by the resolute courage and industry characteristic of the race—qualities which soon found exercise in surmounting the numerous difficulties and hardships necessarily incident to pioneer life, and resulted in an early improvement of their material condition, their efforts being substantially seconded by the fertility and other natural advantages of the locality. The first family to locate along this road in Maidstone (it being then distinguished merely by a line of "blazed" trees) were the O'Connors, parents of Hon. John O'Connor, present Postmaster General, who located on Lot 3, north of Middle Road, in 1823. They were followed a short time later by the Kavanagh family, who took up the lot bordering the Sandwich town line, north of the M. R.

The influx of settlers was not for some years very rapid, and even as late as the Mackenzie Revolt the township was but very sparsely settled, nor had the Middle Road been cut out and constructed into a passable highway up to that date. Farther east along its coast other Irish families settled from time to time, the number including the Scullys, O'Callaghans and Costigans, the latter of whom kept the first tavern in this part of the township as early as 1838. Also included among the early residents of the Middle Road were the Monaghan, Gallagher, Farrell, Sheehan, Hardigan, Geehan, Rushton, Conway, Totten, Slattery, and Murray families. Thomas Plant, who has been very prominent in the municipal sphere, came to the township somewhat later than the majority of those above mentioned, settling on Lot 14, N. M. R. The lot south of the M. R., and bordering Sandwich Township, was occupied as early as 1839 by Rev. Father McDonnell, the parish priest who first occupied the pulpit at Maidstone Cross, a short distance over the border in Sandwich East.

North of the Middle Road, toward the centre of the township, John Moran was one of the pioneers, settling on Lot 17, Con. 5, in 1837, when there were no other residents within two miles of his location. To supplement the resources of the soil, he was, during his early residence there, compelled to work for other parties a portion of the time, taking his pay in corn and "backing" it through the woods to his cabin, where it formed a leading feature of diet after being pounded by a mortar in a "basin" scooped in the top of a hardwood stump. In his vicinity other pioneers were the Laydon family, and Michael and John Gallagher located about two miles farther north in 1840.

The locality of the Tecumseh Road contained a few settlers only previous to the Rebellion, and there the first saw mill in the township was operated by one Woods. Toward the north-western extremity of Maidstone, though removed from either boundary, what is called the Scotch Settlement was formed about the date of the settlements farther south, among the pioneers of that locality being Duncan Grant (who served as a Captain of Militia during the Rebellion), Alex. Malcolm, Daniel Holloway, the Martindales, an English family, and other families, bearing the names of Patullo and Wallace; several representatives of each.

To the south of the Middle Road, and between that highway and Gosfield, no settlement was formed until within quite a recent date, Thomas Small and the Ewart and Baxter families being the pioneers. Along Talbot Street, however, which traverses for a short distance the south-western corner of the township, locations were made about 1830, prominent among its pioneers being Alex. Taylor, Robert McEwen, and several of the Dewhursts.

"Happy is the country without a history" is a saying which long since passed into a proverb; and if a corresponding degree of felicity is

accorded to townships whose records are barren of those materials of which the web of history is woven, then has Maidstone been highly favored, for nothing has there disturbed the even and placid current of events which usually characterize the everyday existence of a rural community. We are therefore content to let the township enjoy this immunity from startling occurrences and their unpleasant results without tedious comment, taking occasion merely to remark upon the substantial improvements and evidences of intellectual and material progress and comfort which have been erected in all parts of the municipality during the half century of its settlement.

TOWNSHIP OF TILBURY WEST.

This township occupies a place in and constitutes the north-east corner of Essex County. It is bordered on the north by Lake St. Clair and the lower extreme of the river Thames, on the east by Tilbury East, in Kent County, on the south by Mersea, and on the west by Rochester. Like other townships of this county, Tilbury displays a considerable proportion of plain and swamp land, a quite extensive area in the north-east portion being of the former character, while swamps of more limited extent and varying degrees of depression are found at intervals throughout the township limits, though confined principally to the south of the Middle Road. The eastern half of the township is well watered by Trembly's Big and Little Creeks, and their systems of feeders. No radical points of difference in soil composition exist between this and adjoining townships, the leading ingredients of that feature being a more or less heavy clay which claims special prominence along the Middle Road, while at other points it is overlaid by varying depths of loam and lighter soils.

The first settlement in West Tilbury was formed by French settlers along the shore of Lake St. Clair, but their improvements amounted to comparatively little up to the time of the Rebellion. Among the first of prominence to locate in the vicinity of Stoney Point (so called from the existence on the shore of a few scattered boulders) were Peter Gardner and Peter Truedell, who had effected considerable clearing before the period named, but at the time of that struggle the settlers in that part of the township were by no means numerous, though the Tecumseh Road had been long previously cut through that section, en route from Chatham to Windsor.

That portion of the Middle Road traversing this township was much later settled than the parts piercing the townships immediately east and west, and the highway named remained uncleared during its course through Tilbury West until subsequent to 1840. The earliest prominent settlers along the road named included the Dodd and Nicholson families, who located about the east centre just prior to the Rebellion. In 1839 Samuel Taylor, Sr., located Lot 6 N. M. R., where Comber now stands, but his was not the original location thereon, as about three years previously a Scotchman had chosen that lot and built thereon a small cabin, but abandoned it for the more immediately lucrative avocation of sailing. Taylor's family did not move into this locality until 1842, he having meantime (as well as in subsequent years) also resorted to sailing during the summer seasons as a means of providing the "sinews of war" for the battle with the forest.

In 1842, also, Lot 7 south was taken up by Thomas Thomson, following Thomas Hiron, who had selected and settled upon Lot 6 south, the previous year, and about the same time Joseph Bowle established himself upon Lot 10 south, being followed soon after by one Dodson, who took up Lot 13 north. Further east, toward the East Tilbury boundary, John Cornwell was an early and influential resident, coming to that section about 1843, when he located Lot 16 north. The expanse between the Middle Road and the Lake Shore settlements remained for many years unoccupied after the localities last named began to teem with agricultural life and display advanced development, but when the tide of settlement was eventually turned inland it was led by John Allister, who dealt very extensively in lumber and wood, and John Whiteman, who were followed by a numerous class of French settlers, among whom appear the names of Lefevre, Gagnier, Garout, and Trembly, while further east than their location the Anglo-Saxons predominated numerically, and included the Garry, Welsh, McKeon and Holland families.

To the south of the Middle Road, in this as in neighboring townships, the settlement was not so early formed owing to the greater distance from trade centres and kindred conveniences, besides the greater difficulties of drainage; and of that portion of Tilbury it may be said it is not long enough settled for any history to attach to it.

COMBER is the village of first importance in this township. It is said to have been so called in the first instance by John Gracie, after a place in his native shire in Scotland, and this name was bestowed upon the Post Office when it was established about 1843, with Mr. Gracie as Postmaster. The first store was here opened by Henry Richenbach in 1846. The place did not develop rapidly, however, but remained a very small post village for many years. Prior to the construction of the Canada Southern Railway, which passes a short distance to the north, Comber began to display signs of life, and to meet a demand for village lots, Samuel Taylor had a portion of his farm surveyed and plotted, an example followed by the owners of the other three corners at a later date. Still the growth of the place was not extensive until an impetus was given it by the C. S. R. R., when sufficient additions were made to constitute Comber a rural village of no mean importance, containing as it does about 250 inhabitants, and the array of commercial and mechanical industries incident to that number of residents.

STONEY POINT, on the shore of Lake St. Clair, is traversed by the Great Western Railway, and presents quite a brisk appearance for a village of its size, the mainspring of its attractiveness being a population of about 200.

HENDERSON is the name of the post office in a village of considerable promise, situated on either side of the boundary between the two Tilburys. The C. S. R. station at this point is called Tilbury, and the place is commonly referred to as Tilbury Village. It contains a number of mills, shops, stores, a population of about 250, and is the seat of an extensive trade in wrought and unwrought forest products which are shipped thence by rail.

TOWNSHIP OF PELEE.

Pelee Township is composed of an island of the same name situate from 12 to 15 miles south of the mainland of the rest of the county. It comprises an area of about 11,000 acres, of which about 4,500 is arable, the balance being a marsh at the lake (Erie) level, which can only be rendered available by dyking and pumping.

The island was originally leased from the Chippewa and Ottawa Indians, for the space of 999 years, by Captain Thomas McKee, the transfer bearing date May 1st, 1788. In 1815 Wm. McCormick

leased from Alexander McKee for the space of ten years, and in 1822 purchased the entire right. In 1867 the heirs of Wm. McCormick received a patent from the Government.

The first settlers were Justus Allen and Robert Little, who were engaged principally in stock raising as early as 1804. William McCormick settled with his entire family in 1834, and died Feb. 18, 1840. Owing to the uncertainty of obtaining a good title, the township was not settled up to any great extent prior to granting of title (1867), when Smith, Williams & Co., from Kentucky, purchased a quantity of land and proceeded to plant a vineyard and erect a wine cellar. The island is admirably adapted for grape culture, and over 75 acres are in bearing. The attention of the citizens is being also devoted to peach raising; in fact, everything common to this latitude grows admirably; even cotton has ripened, and the finer qualities of tobacco can be successfully cultivated.

Pelee was organized as a township in the winter of 1867-68. The first Reeve was Arthur M. McCormick, and the Councillors, Walter Grubb, Zeno O. Quick. The present Reeve is William McCormick; Councillors, Thos. J. Lidwell, Thos. C. McCormick. Population about 300; 31 entitled to vote at legislative elections; about 60 school children. It contains two school houses, Town Hall, and church, (Anglican), and \$50,000 of taxable property.

The limestone found in this township is of a very fine quality for building, was utilized in the construction of the Welland Canal, and no doubt will be a source of wealth in the future. As a summer resort Pelee has peculiar advantages, being on a direct line from the north shore to Toledo, from Detroit to Cleveland, and in the line of travel to all vessels.

Dr. F. B. McCormick has fitted up a comfortable house for the accommodation of pleasure seekers, where may be found, in the summer season, people from Kentucky, Ohio and New York, enjoying a splendid fishing recreation.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

SOLOMON WIGLE, ex-M.P.P., of Gosfield, is a representative member of a family whose career in this section of Canada constitutes an essential part of the history of South Essex, reference to which is made in other parts of this volume. He is the twelfth son of John and Susanna (Scratch) Wigle, his natural ancestors having also been among the prominent and highly esteemed pioneers of Gosfield. Mr. Wigle was born on the family homestead, where he still resides, in 1822, since which date he has been continuously, and since his attainment to mature years actively and acceptably, identified with every interest of his native township. Utilizing to the utmost the rather indifferent educational advantages incident to the time of his youth, he prepared himself for the public duties which afterwards fell to his lot, and his connection with which was rendered successful and creditable by the natural ability and zeal which he brought to their discharge. He was elected a member of Gosfield's first Council in 1850, and during eleven consecutive years following 1855 was honored by unanimous elections to the Reeveship of that township, during which period he occupied the Warden's chair five years, being the first to secure an election to that office for a "third term." On the establishment of a Legislative Assembly for Ontario in 1867, Mr. Wigle was elected to represent Essex in that body, but suffered defeat in his candidature for re-election four years later. Since that event he has held aloof from representative positions, but has relaxed none of his energy in the promotion of all material interests of his township and county, and is to-day esteemed as one of the most progressively influential residents of the Lake Shore.

JOHN WIGLE, deceased, late of the township of Gosfield, was born at Yorktown, Pennsylvania, Dec. 21st, 1778. He was the eldest child of John Wendel Wigle, a sketch of whose career, from the time of leaving his Fatherland till his arrival in Gosfield, may be found in our local history of this township. The boyhood of our subject was spent in different parts of the country, until the permanent location of the family in Gosfield in 1792. At that date he had attained to an age fitting him for the experiences of life in the woods, and as a pioneer of Gosfield, no one is entitled to greater credit for the contributions of his efforts toward elevating the township from a primeval forest to a scene of prosperous and picturesque agriculture. Mr. Wigle spent his entire life amid the scenes of his early hardships. He married Miss Susanna Scratch, the fruit of that union being a very numerous family of sons and daughters, nearly all of whom have lived to become parents of families almost as numerous, as well as residents of eminent usefulness. The subject of this sketch was ever noted for his industry, charity and devotion to strict principles of integrity, and though his career had been one of excessive toil, he was spared to witness the shifting scenes of life in what had been an unbroken forest upon his advent on the spot, and its gradual development during a period verging upon a century. He was called to his rest in 1871, having reached the great age of 92 years: his wife died in 1860. His life had been one of noble and unceasing efforts for the advancement of the cause of progress in his adopted country, his efforts in that direction yielding him large personal benefits as well in a monetary sense, he having accumulated 1,000 acres of land in the best section of Gosfield, leaving his family of sons in affluent circumstances. His declining years were spent in well earned repose, surrounded by the fruits of his industry, and in his death the community lost a member than whom none was ever more highly or deservedly esteemed.

SOLOMON WHITE of Windsor, M.P.P. for North Essex, is the eldest son of Joseph White, of Anderton, his mother being a daughter of the late Captain Pierre Fortier, formerly of Quebec. Mr. White is a native of this county, where he received his education preparatory to a study of the law. He was admitted as an attorney and barrister in 1865, and was some years in partnership with Hon. John O'Connor. He took an active interest in the establishment of successful grape culture in Essex County, and was the leading spirit in the organization of the Canada Vine Growers' Association. His interest in agricultural matters has also been strongly marked by his many efforts for their advancement to a higher place of excellence throughout the county. Mr. White has ever maintained a deep interest in political affairs, his sympathies gravitating toward Conservative principles. In 1873, he unsuccessfully contested the County of Peel for the seat in the Ontario Assembly, and has since that date declined several nominations to stand for the same constituency. On the occurrence of a vacancy in the representation of North Essex in the Legislature in 1878 he was elected to the "vacant chair" by a large majority, securing a re-election when the Government appealed to the country in 1879. His legal practice has been and still is successful and extensive, to which

his general personal qualities contribute in a considerable degree. He is a gentleman of large enterprise and public spirit, ever ready to assist the onward march of progress in his town or county, and the offices of public trust to which he has received repeated elections carry their own comment as to his popularity.

LEWIS WIGLE, of Leamington, M.P.P. for South Essex, is a grandson of John, and the eldest son of Solomon and Ann (Iler) Wigle, sketches of whose lives precede this paragraph. He was born on the family homestead in Gosfield in 1845. After spending 19 years of his life in the usual routine of farm duties, attendance at school, etc., he embarked in mercantile trade in Leamington as junior member of the firm of Solomon Wigle & Son. Having displayed an unusual aptitude for dealing with the "science of government," he was elected in 1867, at the early age of 22 years, to the Council of Mersea, where his first year's record won for him promotion to the Reeveship, an office which he held thence to 1875. On the erection of South Essex into a representative district in the latter year, Mr. Wigle was selected to contest the seat for the Legislature in the Conservative interest. He was opposed by John C. Iler, of Colchester, and though the townships constituting this Riding had been overwhelmingly Reform, they returned Mr. Wigle by a fair majority, which was many times multiplied when he again contested the seat with Mr. Iler after being unseated by the Election Court. At the general election of 1879 he was again returned by a large majority, in opposition to W. D. Balfour of the Amherstburg *Echo*. His course in Parliament, though elected as an opponent of the Government, has been entirely free from the factiousness characteristic of some politicians, and marked by a display of those qualities of head and heart which constitute the practical and useful legislator. In business Mr. Wigle has been deservedly successful and popular, which remark applies with equal accuracy to his record as an advocate of municipal, social and general advancement of his locality in particular, of the county in general.

GEORGE RUSSELL, J.P., Warden of the County of Essex, is a native of Durham County, England, where he was born in 1825. Seven years later his family removed to Canada, residing a short time in Essex, but subsequently removing to Kent County. In 1851 Mr. George Russell returned to Mersea Township and engaged in farming, in which he has since been continuously interested, though for a number of years his attention has been partially bestowed upon a successful lumber-milling business, while he has held residence in the Village of Leamington. His connection with every interest of his adopted village and township has been most unselfish and beneficial to their progress, the credit attaching to his efforts in their behalf being reflected in his repeated elections to the Council Board of Mersea as Deputy Reeve and Reeve; and since the incorporation of Leamington he has continuously held the Reeveship of that village, meeting with opposition on only one occasion. His record in the County Council has been one of usefulness and credit, resulting in his election to the Warden's chair for the present year. As a Justice of the Peace of several years standing he has gained popular good-will, and in his every capacity of life is deservedly esteemed and respected.

JOHN G. KOLFAGE, J.P., Mayor of Amherstburg, affords an illustration of the affluence to which well applied industry and energy may elevate a man from even humble circumstances. Mr. Kolfage is a native of Germany, having been born in Hanover, 1819. After learning the shoemaker's trade, he emigrated to America in 1835, and during a two years' residence in Detroit was engaged as partner in an extensive boot and shoe business. Removing to Amherstburg in 1837, he opened a store in the same line, when this place was but a very small village. His business grew upon its merits, and around the nucleus so formed subsequently clustered more extended commercial enterprises, including a large tannery and a general store, in the operation of which he acquired an independence, notwithstanding several severe losses by fire. Unlimited by the scope of his private affairs, his enterprising spirit found employment in conducting municipal matters, he having been nearly a score of years actively connected with the civic government of Amherstburg. During this period he was four years Reeve, and enjoys the distinction of having been the first Mayor elected after the town's incorporation, the incumbency of which position he holds the present year. He has also been a Justice of the Peace since 1853, and in that, as in other capacities, has so borne himself as to secure the esteem and confidence of the community in a degree highly complimentary to his personal attributes.

WILLIAM MCCORMICK, J.P., Reeve of the Township of Pelee, is the fourth son of William and Mary (Cornwall) McCormick, whose ancestors of the preceding generation were among the pioneer U.E. Loyalists of Colchester, as will be more at length noticed by a reference to the local sketch of that township. The gentleman to whom we now refer was born in Colchester in 1817. His father's name figures prominently in the early history of Parliamentary representation in Essex, and to him belongs the distinction of having become the pioneer of Pelee Island, where the major number of his posterity reside. On that island its present Reeve has spent the greater portion of his life, and there he has taken a leading part in all that concerned the common weal, being specially prominent in the development of its educational, shipping, and municipal interests. He has held the office of Reeve of Pelee continuously since 1870, and has for many years occupied a place on the Commission of the Peace. If further remarks were necessary to evince the popularity in which Mr. McCormick is held by his fellow-residents of the island, the fact might be stated, that in most of his elections to the municipal office named he has been returned by unanimous vote, and is by all classes looked upon as a most exemplary gentleman in all that pertains to social life or business intercourse.

WILLIAM MCCAIN, ex-Reeve of Gosfield, is of Irish parentage, the son of Hugh McCain, who emigrated from County Down to Canada in 1818, becoming one of the pioneers of Dunwich Township, County of Elgin. There William was born in 1824; there his life was passed until eleven years of age, when his father drew from Col. Talbot a tract in Maidstone, upon which he resided a short time, after which he took up the farm now occupied by the subject of our sketch, number 15, in the first concession of Gosfield. Here Mr. William McCain has since resided, with the exception of a brief interval, and held a place among the most prominent representative men of the township. During the interval referred to he made a trip to Australia, where he met with fair success, returning, after an absence of four years, by way of England. His career as a public man commenced with his election to the Deputy-Reeveship of Gosfield in 1871, succeeding to the Reeveship in 1875, an office which he continued to hold up to and including 1880, during which latter year he occupied the Warden's chair. The subject of this reference has been long and actively identified with the Methodist church of his locality, and enjoys an enviable reputation for his consistent devotion to its principles.

CHARLES G. FOX, Reeve of Gosfield, is a descendant of one of the oldest families of Essex County, a record of whose settlement in this township appears on a previous page. He is a son of George M. Fox, and was born in this township in 1840, and brought up to the pursuit of farming on the farm where he now resides, Lot 7, Con. 1, E.D. He has been among the foremost to lend his influence to the advancement of projects promising local or general benefits, and gained an enviable reputation for public-spirited enterprise. During the past five years he has occupied a seat in the Township Council, rising from the lowest to the highest position in that connection, which he now occupies. Mr. Fox also shares the military spirit of his ancestors, and has been connected with the Kingsville Cavalry troop ever since its organization, being promoted to the captaincy of that corps in 1878.

ALFRED WIGLE, Postmaster of Windsor, is the third son of Solomon Wigle, of Gosfield, where the subject of this allusion was born in 1848. The first twenty years of his life were spent on his father's farm, after which he engaged in mercantile employment with the firm of Solomon Wigle & Son, of Leamington. In 1871 he embarked in trade at Ruthven as head of the firm of A. & J. H. Wigle, where a successful business was conducted by them. In October, 1880, Mr. Wigle received the appointment of Postmaster at Windsor, and has since discharged the duties and obligations of that office in a manner reflecting fine executive abilities and a disposition to court the favor and study the convenience of the extensive class of people whom he has been called upon to serve in an official capacity.

M. TWOMEY, of Amherstburg, is one of the leading merchants of Essex County, having risen to that distinction from a humble beginning, by the force of his energetic application to business, and the principles of generous dealing. He was born in 1825 of Irish parents, who were among the pioneers of Maidstone Cross in this county. In early life he adopted the study of civil engineering, but abandoned that calling for one of mercantile life, serving his apprenticeship to that business in the store of Dennis O'Brien, one of the leading merchants of London, about thirty-five years since. Changing his residence to Goderich, Mr. Twomey continued for a time his avocation as clerk, subsequently engaging in trade on his own account, which he abandoned at a later date, and assumed a clerkship in the Bank of Montreal in that town. In 1865 he settled permanently in Amherstburg, where he soon after opened the trade mart which has since expanded to its present extensive proportions, entitling him to rank as one of the most popular and successful business men of the county. In the control of public affairs Mr. Twomey has also displayed a deep interest, and attained a high degree of success. He was four years Reeve of Amherstburg before its incorporation as a town, and filled the civic chair in 1879. His connection with the educational and social interests of the town has been intimate and beneficial to both, securing to him a place in the esteem of the people second to none within the scope of many miles.

T. B. WHITE, Reeve of Anderdon, was born in the township named in 1839. He is a son of Joseph White, and brother of Solomon White, M.P.P. His life has been spent in this locality, where he has carried on extensive trade relations, and attained success in the development of the Anderdon quarries, containing about 130 acres, and yielding an excellent grade of building stone. In municipal matters Mr. White has been specially active and prominent, being now for his twelfth term incumbent of the Anderdon Reeveship, in a contest for which position he has been defeated but once. In 1876 he was elected to the Warden's chair, where his popularity equalled that accorded him in his minor municipal offices. Among those to whom the township of Anderdon is indebted for the development which has fallen to its lot during the past score of years, and the promotion of schemes bearing upon local interests and aspirations, there are none to whom

a fuller measure of credit attaches than the gentleman who forms the subject of this paragraph.

JOHN E. SNIDER, Reeve of Mersea, is of U. E. Loyalist ancestry and Canadian birth, having been born in Barton Township, County of Wentworth, in 1833, the eldest son of Daniel Snider of that place. Having spent his early life in the vicinity of his birthplace, the subject of our reference came to Mersea in 1871, and settling on Lot 14, Con. A., erected the mill which he has since successfully operated. In addition to his milling enterprise he is largely interested in agriculture, being the owner of nearly 400 acres of land in that fine farming section. Mr. Snider has taken an active interest in the public affairs of the township since his location here, in recognition of which the people elected him to the Reeveship the present year. He is a gentleman of extensive enterprise, good business abilities, and enjoys the confidence of the community to a degree quite complimentary to the attributes by which it was attracted.

JOHN R. PARK, deceased, late of Amherstburg, was a man whose life was eminently useful to the community in which it was passed. He was of American nativity, being born in Framingham, Mass., in 1801. At the age of 21 years he followed his brother, Theodore F., to Amherstburg, where he resided a number of years as clerk in a mercantile house. He afterwards opened a store in the Her Settlement on the Gosfield and Colchester town line, where he remained in business about 25 years. Disposing of his interests in that locality, he returned to Amherstburg about 20 years since, and there remained until his death, which took place during the past year, he having attained the age of nearly 80 years. Mr. Park married a Miss Gamble of Colchester, who preceded him hence about five years ago. The only surviving members of his family are two sons, both prominent among the citizens of Amherstburg, one a member of the firm of Park & Borrowman, the other holding the postmastership of that town. During his extended life in this vicinity, Mr. Park succeeded in obtaining the good-will and affection of an unusually large circle of friends, his record being one of exemplary probity, while his many attractive traits of character have left among his numerous acquaintances a chain of pleasant remembrances.

W. T. WILKINSON, Deputy Reeve of Amherstburg, is the eldest son of James and Mary (Barry) Wilkinson. His father was during 25 years a soldier in the British army, seven of which he spent in the West Indies. He was subsequently one of the organizing members of the Royal Canadian Rifles, holding the rank of Color-Sergeant. In 1841 his corps was quartered at Chambly, Quebec, and there the subject of this reference was born in the year mentioned. In 1853 Sergeant Wilkinson, having served out his term of enlistment, was discharged from the service, and thereupon he settled in Amherstburg, where he and his family still reside. Mr. W. F. Wilkinson having learned the saddler's trade, opened business here 20 years ago, which he has since conducted with increasing success. He was a member of the first Town Council of Amherstburg, and in 1880 was promoted to the Deputy-Reeveship, which he still retains. As a representative man, and a gentleman of fine business and personal qualities, Mr. Wilkinson holds a high place in the regard of the community, to whose material prosperity he has contributed in no inconsiderable degree.

JOHN MILNE, J.P., of Essex Centre, owes his birth to the land of heather hills, whence many of Canada's most valued citizens have come. He was born in Aberdeen in 1838, his parents emigrating to Canada three years later, when they settled near Toronto. Mr. Milne's connection with the progress of the flourishing village in which he now resides is referred to at considerable length in our local history of the place, and needs no repetition here; suffice it to say, he arrived here in 1873, when Essex Centre consisted of but one building, and from that date his influence has been most potent in the promotion of its

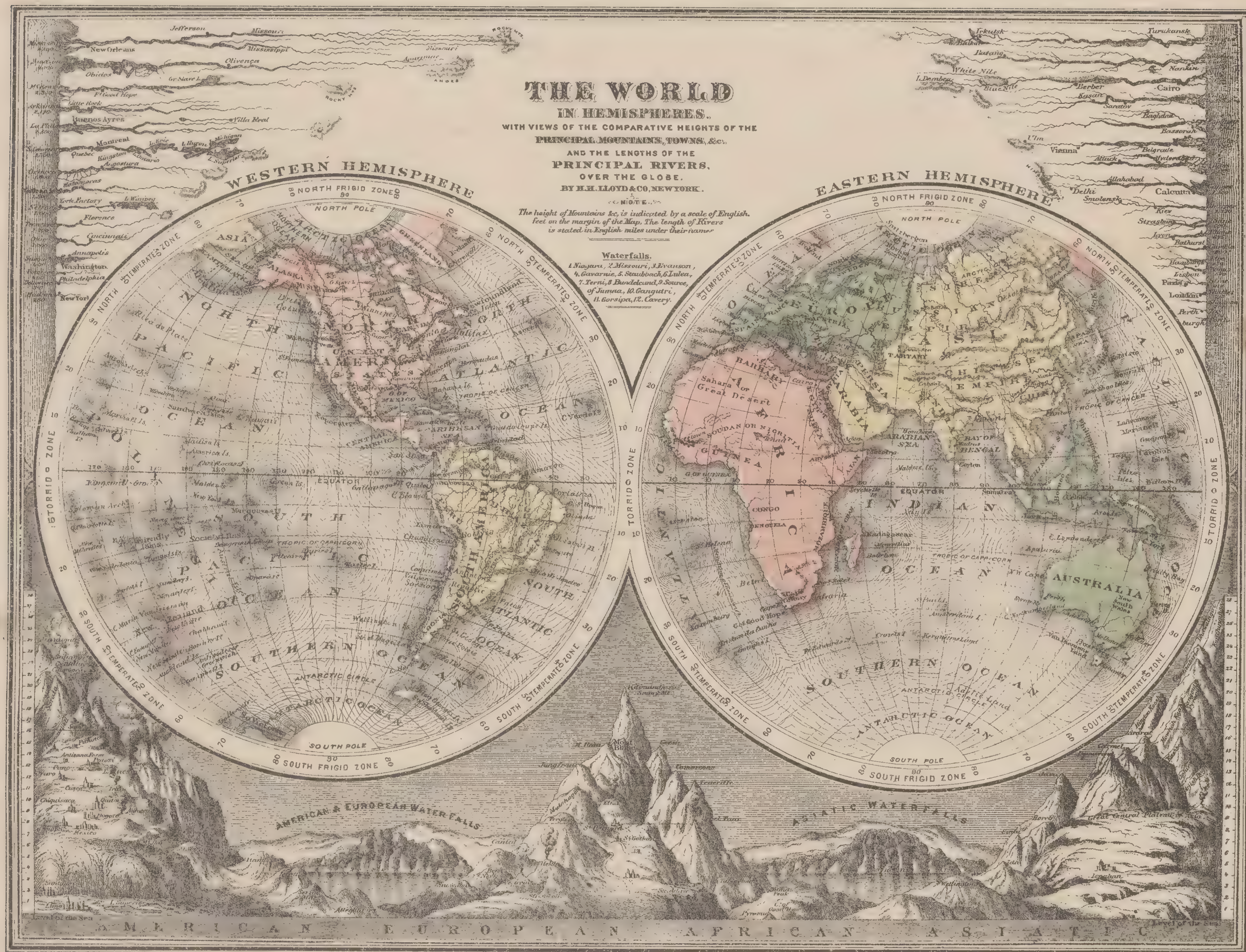
physical and social status. When the Eighth Division Court of the county was established here in 1875, he was appointed to its clerkship, an office still retained by him. In 1878 he was placed on the Commission of the Peace. He established, and has since conducted, the Essex Centre *Chronicle* and the *Canadian Workman*, the official organ of the A.O.U.W., in which order he holds a high place.

JOHN ASKEW, of Leamington, is the second son of the late Thomas and Mary (Willan) Askew, who were among the very earliest settlers in Tilbury East, Kent County, where John was born. After spending his boyhood on his father's farm in that township, he acquired the millwright's trade, and in 1855, while still in early manhood, located in Leamington—then a very small village—and purchased the only mill in the place. In that establishment he carried on a lucrative trade until pressure of custom necessitated an enlargement of premises, when he built his present extensive mill, in 1868, to which he has since added a saw mill of large capacity, and having admitted a partner, now presides over the firm of Askew and Minis. During his career of successful private business, Mr. Askew has not been negligent of his duties as a citizen, but has ever given a practical response to the call of local interests in promoting the material affairs of his village and township. Though he has seldom yielded to the wishes of his co-residents to assume municipal office, his record at the Council Board has been such as to win the good-will and confidence of his constituents, by whom he is considered as one of the most useful men, both commercially and socially, in the village.

ROBERT FAIR, of Leamington, was born in the Township of Maidstone in 1842, and there his early life was spent on his father's farm. In 1864 he engaged in saw milling business at Woodslee, subsequently carrying on the avocation of a builder and sash and door manufacturer in Detroit. Returning to his native county in 1870, he soon thereafter located in Leamington, where he engaged in the conducting of different agencies. He has since continued to reside here, with the exception of an interval of two years, during which he successfully prosecuted a lumber-dealing business in Pittsburg, Penn. On his return from that city he again engaged in business in Leamington, and now controls successful agencies for many of the most popular insurance companies. Mr. Fair was instrumental in the establishment of the Leamington *Post*, in which paper he has held a proprietary interest, and was prominently connected with the organization of a company for the construction of the prospective Leamington and Lake St. Clair Railway.

REV. WILLIAM KING, of Raleigh, the founder of the celebrated "Buxton Settlement," and the first gentleman who reduced to a practical test the colonizing in a free country of the colored slaves of the Southern States, was born in Londonderry, Ireland, in 1812. He obtained from the Government a grant of 18,000 acres in the interior of Raleigh Township with the assistance of Lord Elgin, then Governor-General, and commenced his work in April, 1848. Coming from Louisiana with fifteen slaves, whom he emancipated, he formed the nucleus with them of the Elgin and Buxton Settlement, called by the latter name in honor of Sir F. T. Buxton, who interested himself largely in the formation of the Elgin Association. Land was sold to the settlers at \$2.50 per acre on easy terms, and by 1866 the population of the settlement had reached 1,200. When emancipation was proclaimed, Mr. King had by this time educated over 700 colored pupils, most of whom went South and became actively employed in raising the downtrodden race. Among that number are teachers, lawyers, physicians, editors, authors, and several members of Congress. He was instrumental in establishing the Chatham Grammar School, and for 28 years was connected with the board. He is now spending the remainder of his life in retirement, but preaches regularly to a congregation at Maidstone.







Printed and Published by H. Belden & Co. in the office of the Minister of Agriculture.

NT BUILDING

DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS.
(EASTERN BLOCK)

SQUARE,
ONT.



HER ROYAL HIGHNESS, THE PRINCESS LOUISE.



HIS EXCELLENCY, THE MARQUIS OF LORNE.



THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN.



THE EARL OF DUFFERIN



RT HON. SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD K.C.B., K.G.C.I.



HON. SIR CHARLES TUPPER K.C.M.G., C.B.



CHART OF THE WORLD
ON MERCATORS PROJECTION

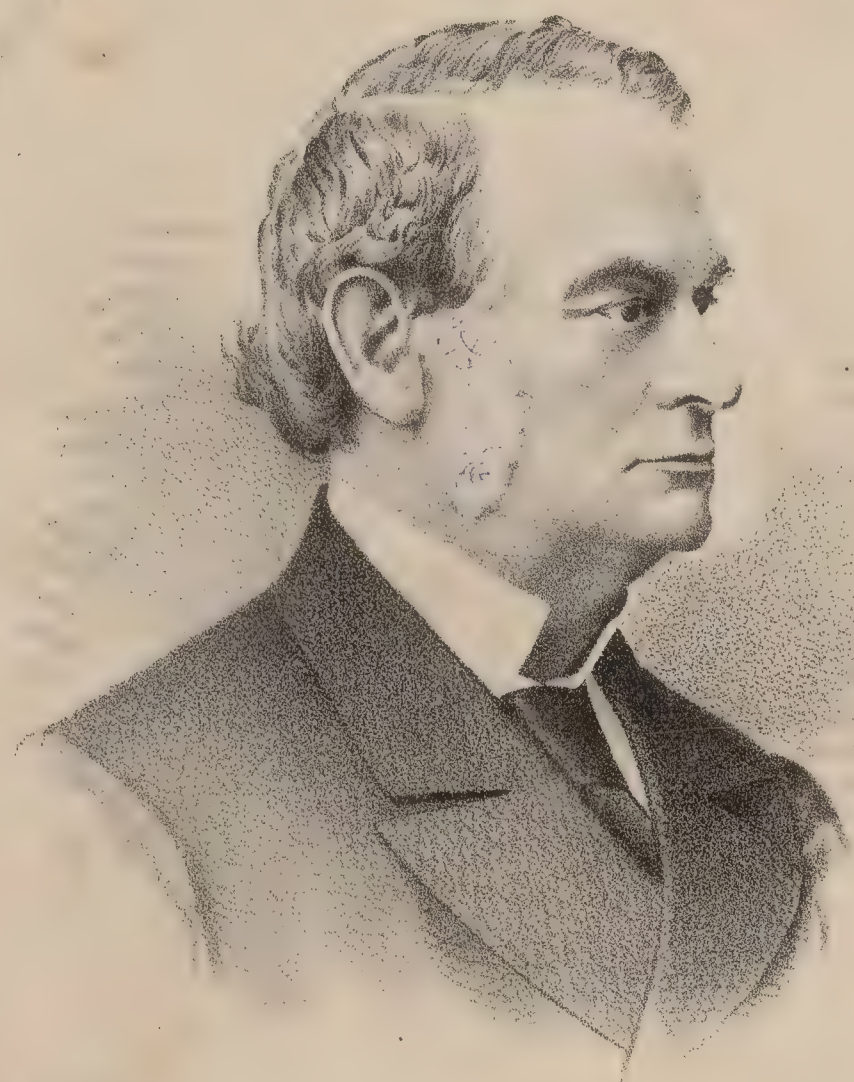
Note: A portion of Asia is duplicated to show plainly the connection with the United States both East and West.

PALESTINE

SCALE OF MILES



RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH MONTGOMERY, CON. 9, LOT 19, EAST DOVER, KENT CO., ONT.



HON. SIR. SAM^r LEONARD TILLEY, C.B. K.C.M.G.



HON. SIR. RICH^d J. CARTWRIGHT, K.C. M.G.



HON. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE

HON. EDWARD BLAKE.



EUROPE

SCALES.

Geographical & Italian miles 60 = 1 degree.

French Kilometres 111.32 = 1 degree.

Germanic, Russian, & American miles 15 = 1 degree.

English Statute miles 69.16 = 1 degree.

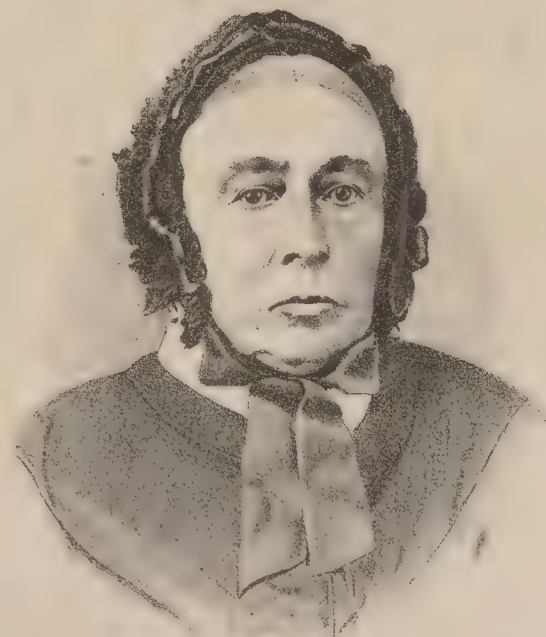
I. E. Newman, engr. 65 Maiden Lane.



*Mrs. Susanna Wigle [Deceased]
One of the 1st Settlers in Gosfield Tp.*



*John Wigle [Deceased]
One of 1st Settlers in Gosfield Tp.*



*Mrs. Michael Owen,
Tp. of East Dover—One of the 1st Settlers.*



RES. OF **CHARLES TERRY**, CON. 3, LOT 27, EAST DOVER TP., ONT.



RESIDENCE OF **JOHN TASSIE ESQ.**, GORE OF CHATHAM, KENT CO., ONT.



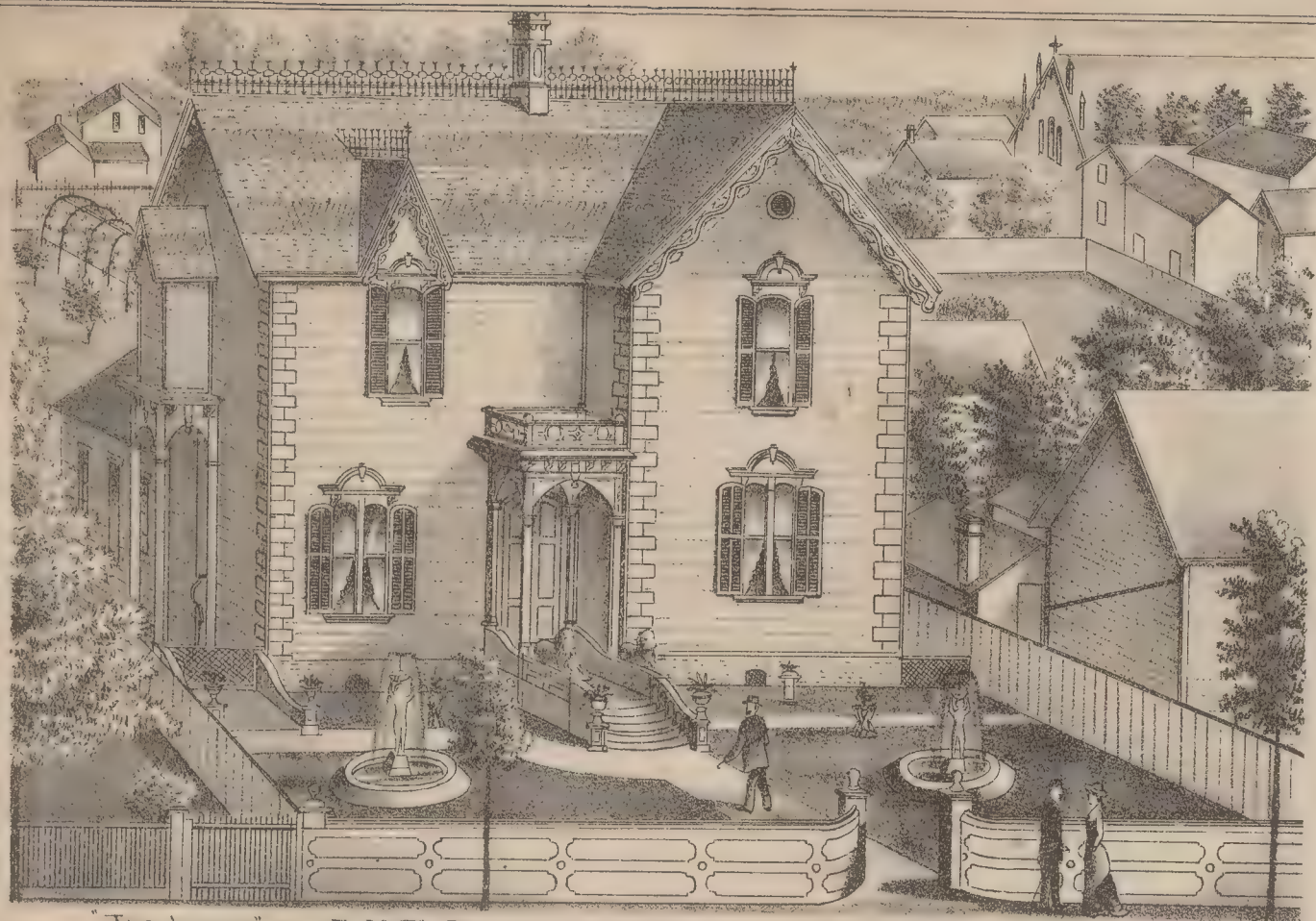
THE RESIDENCE OF **JOHN WHITE**, BANKER — EX REEVE OF RIDGETOWN, KENT CO., ONT.





ST MARY'S ACADEMY — WINDSOR — ONTARIO.





"THE LIONS" RES. OF R. M. N. PATTON ESQ., DRUGGIST, CHATHAM, ONT.



MAMMOTH LIVERY GUSTIN & PATTERSON PROP^{RS} CHATHAM, ONT.



INTERIOR OF ST ALPHONSUS CHURCH—WINDSOR, ONT.



SCAM'S OPERA HOUSE — CHATHAM ONT.

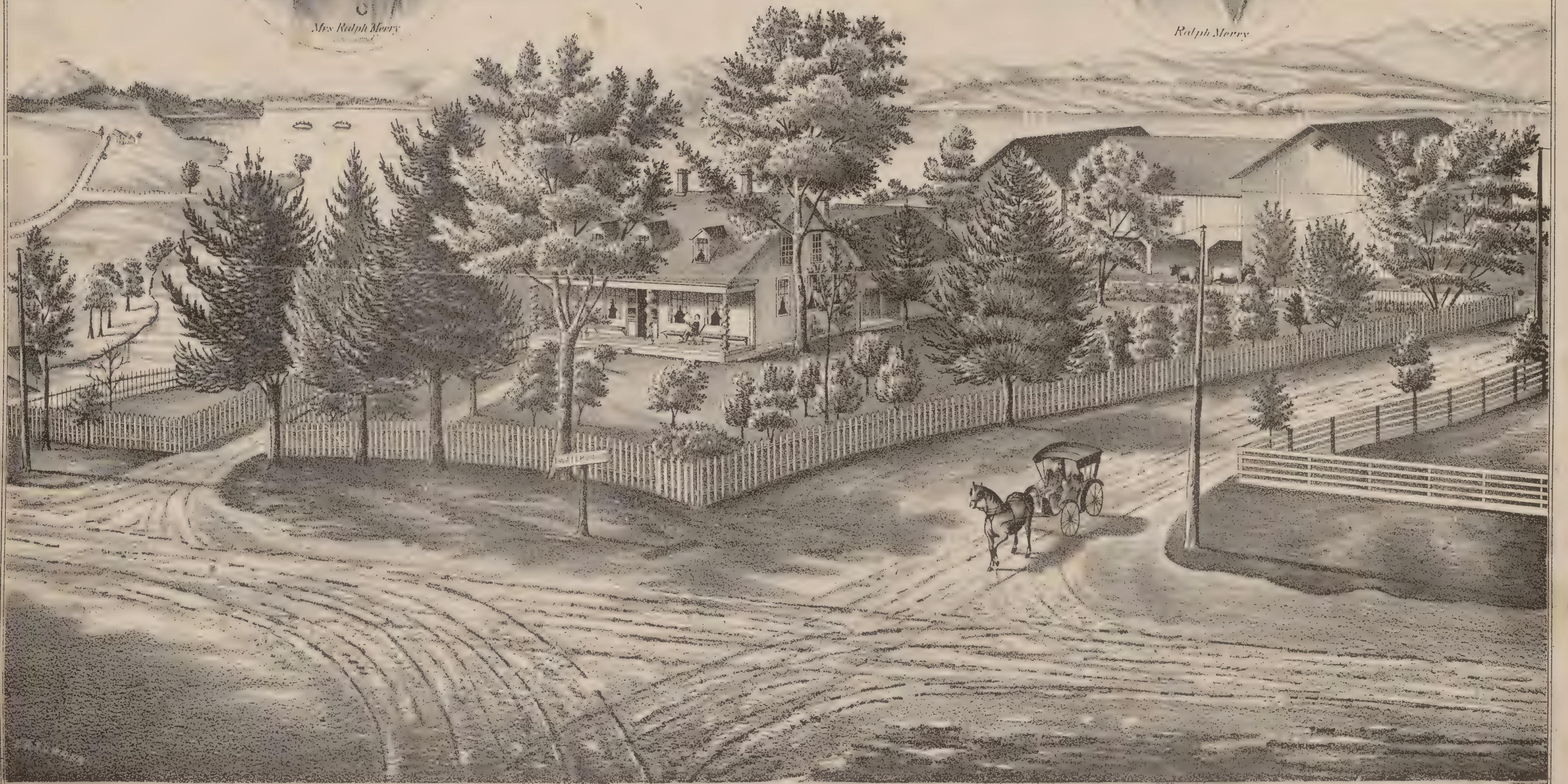


RESIDENCE OF **MRS. T. LEE TERRILL**, STANSTEAD VILLAGE, STANSTEAD CO. P. Q.



"FERNCLIFF" THE RESIDENCE OF W. G. MURRAY, ESQ., MASSAWIPPI, STANSTEAD CO., QUEBEC.





THE RESIDENCE OF RALPH MERRY ESQ, MAGOG, ON LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, STANSTEAD CO, P.Q.



THE RESIDENCE OF O. H. MARTIN ESQ. BARNSTON TP. STANSTEAD CO. QUEBEC.

SOUTH AMERICA





REV. P.J. MADDIGAN, PASTOR

ALTAR OF CHURCH.

ACADEMY OF OUR LADY OF LOURDES.

CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART, WALKERTON, ONT

RES. OF PASTOR



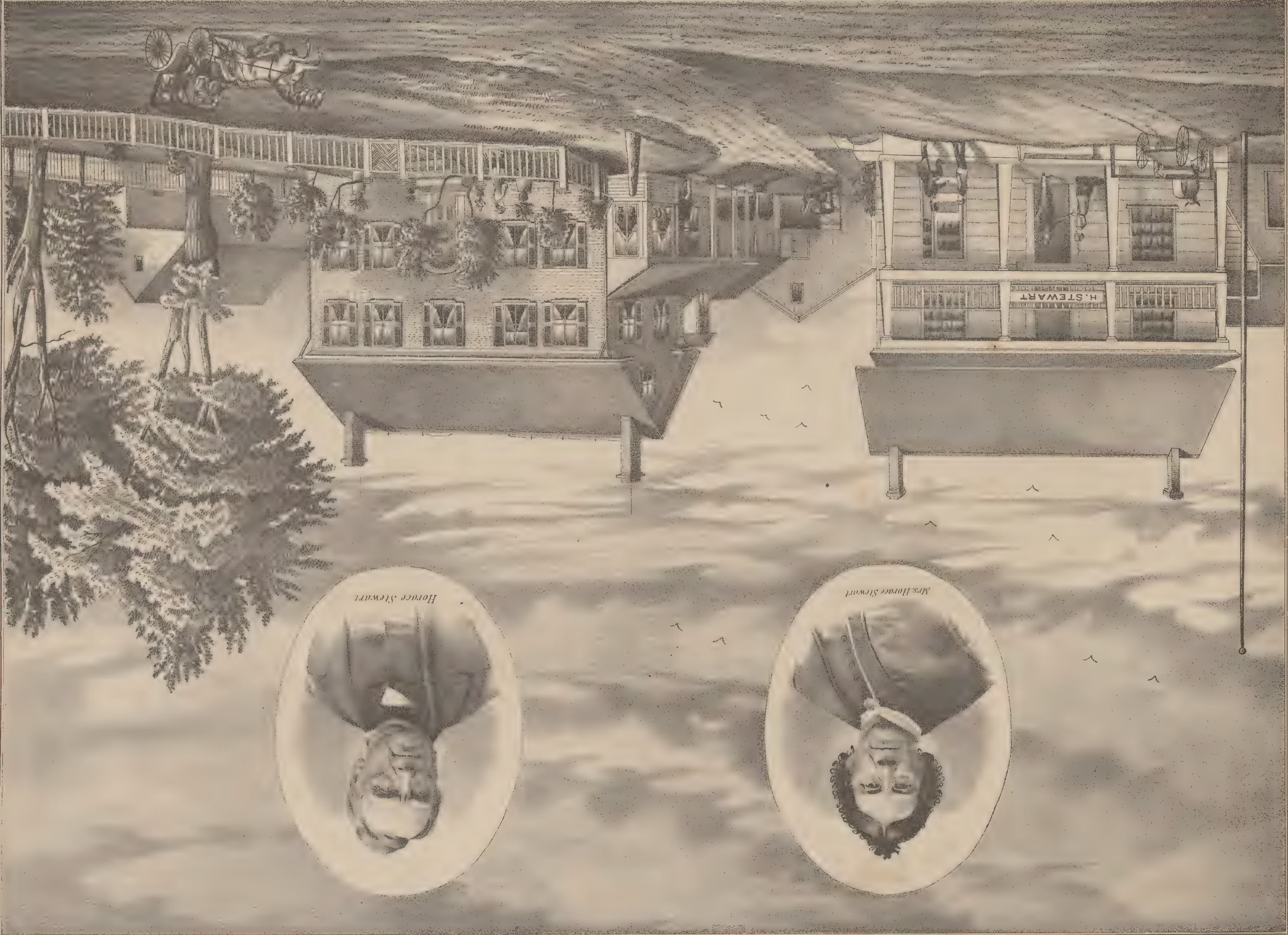
RESIDENCE OF MRS I. BUTTERS, STANSTEAD PLAIN, STANSTEAD CO, P. Q.

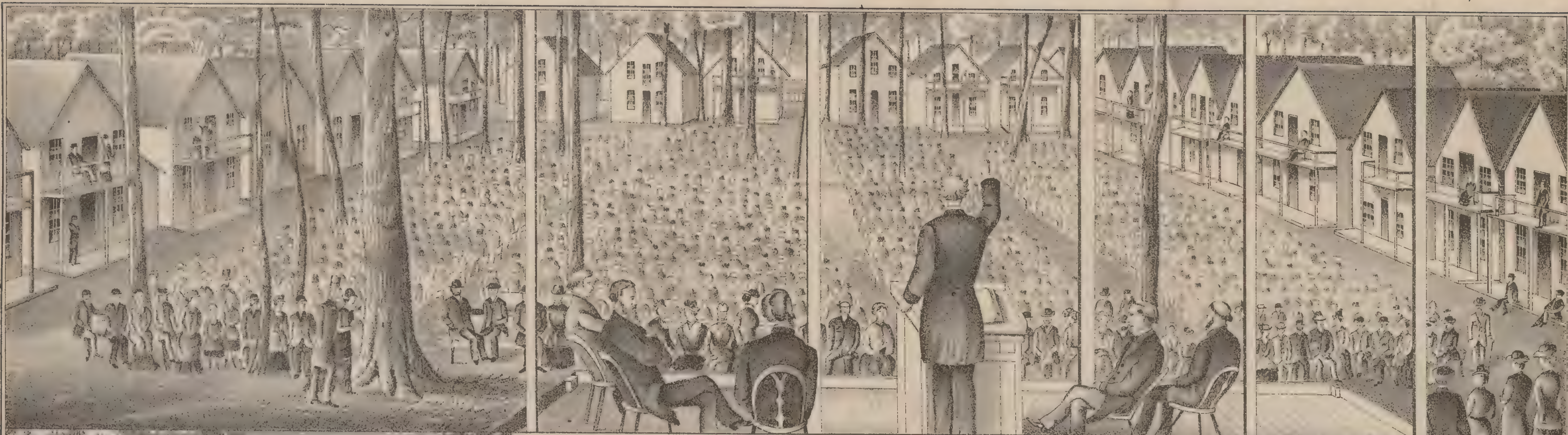


NORTH AMERICA

SCALES:
Geographical & Italian Miles, 60 = 1 degree.
Mexican Leagues 26.4 = 1 degree.
English Statute Miles, 69.16 = 1 degree.
Heights in English Feet
above Sea level.

RESIDENCE OF MR. H. STEWART. BEEBE PLAIN, STANSTEAD TP. STANSTEAD CO. P.Q.





INTERIOR VIEW



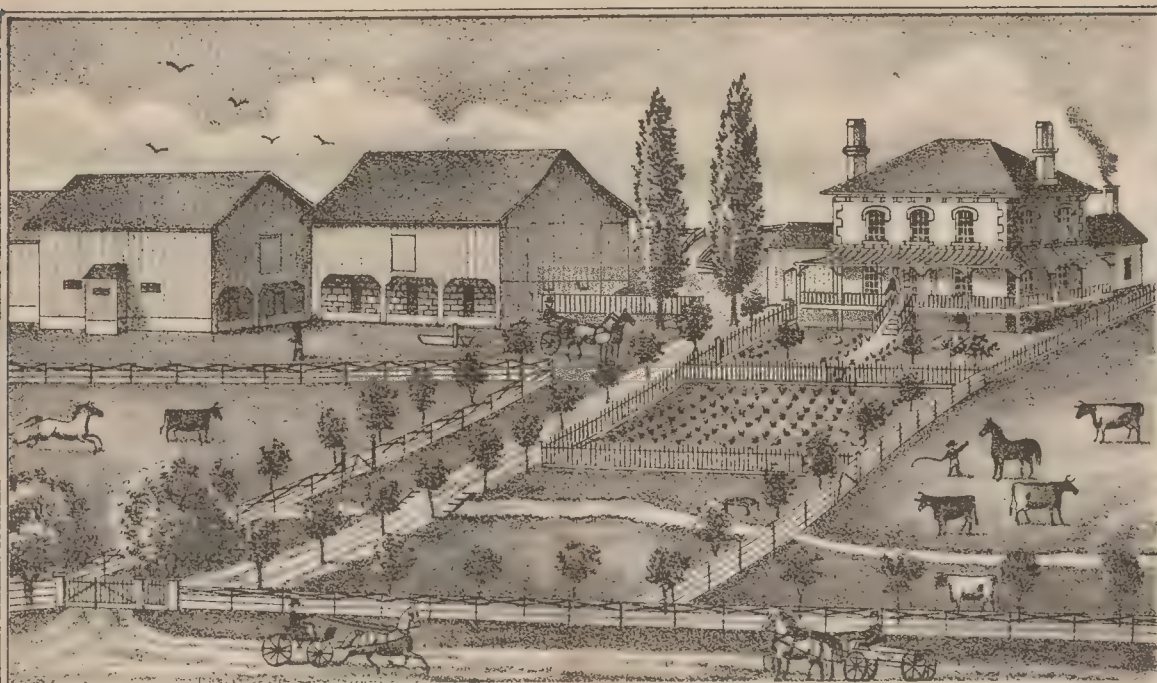
THE BEEBE PLAIN ADVENT CAMP GROUNDS—INSTITUTED, 1874—INCORPORATED, 1875.



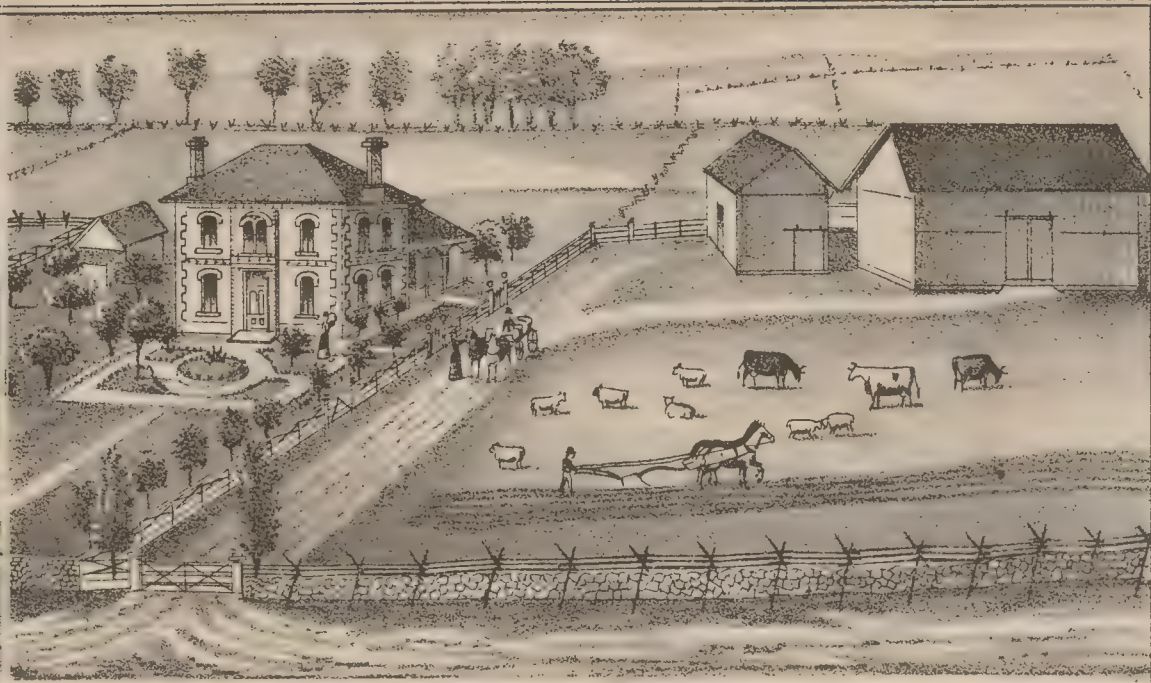
MAP OF THE
UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA

PONY EXPRESS MAIL & TELEGRAPH ROUTE
Table of Distances

St. Joseph	0	0
Fort Kearney	282	282
Fort Laramie	359	641
Fort Bridger	401	1,042
Salt Lake	437	1,159
Butte Valley	756	1,415



RES. OF **WM ESPLAN**, CON 4, LOT 5, ARRAN TP BRUCE CO. ONT.



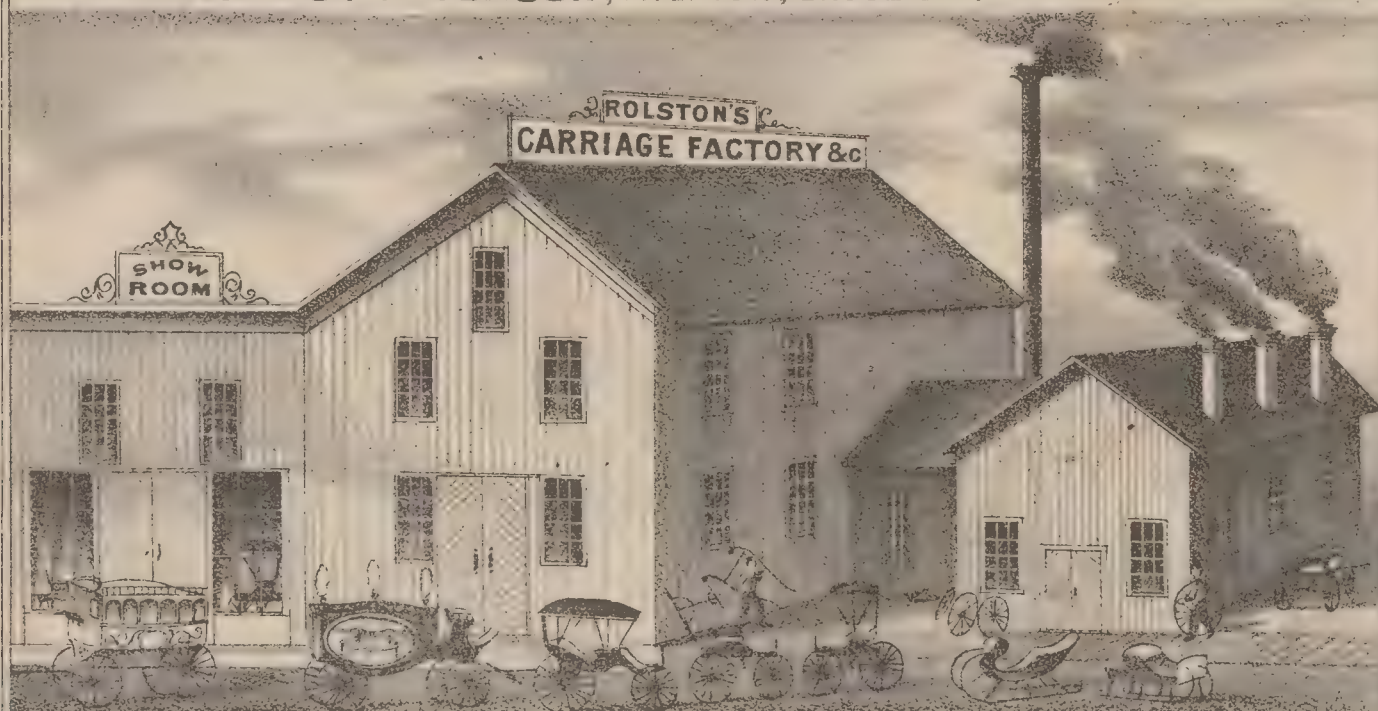
RES. OF **WM GRANGE**, CON 1, LOT 11, ARRAN TP BRUCE CO. ONT.



RES. OF **DR PATERSON**, TIVERTON, BRUCE CO., ONT.



COMMERCIAL HOTEL, **E. SALTERS**, PROP. MILD MAY, ONT.



CARRIAGE WORKS AND RESIDENCE OF **JOHN ROLSTON**, WALKERTON, ONT.



MILLS AND RESIDENCE OF **ANDREW MCLEAN**, CON 14 LOTS 19, 20 & 21, CULROSS TP BRUCE CO. ONT.
FARM CONTAINING 300 ACRES





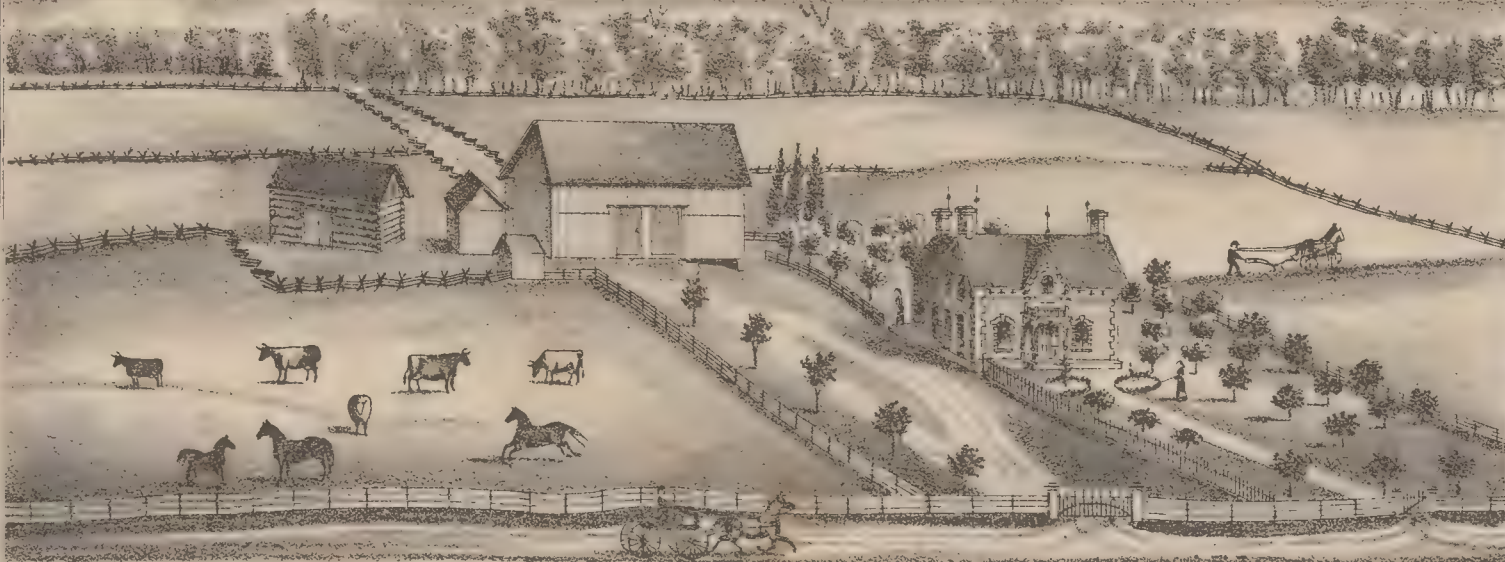
R. B. CLEMENT'S BLUE SPRING FARM-3 MILES EAST OF WALKERTON, BRUCE CO. ONT.



CHESLEY MILLS, RAMAGE & VEITCH PROP^{RS} CHESLEY, BRUCE CO.



FOUNDRY OF **WILLIAM ELLIOT**, CHESLEY, ONT.
MANUFACTURER OF ELLIOT'S DIRECT ACTION MILLSTONE GEAR AND SMUT MILLS.



HOME OF **JOHN WARD**, CON 12, LOT 30, BRANT TP. BRUCE CO.



RES. OF **WILL^C C. FURSMAN**, CON 2, LOT 24, BENTINCK TP. GREY CO.



RES. OF **GEO. LEASK**, CON 15, LOT 1, GREENOCK TP. BRUCE COUNTY.



RES. OF **JNO. KING**, CON 10, LOT 13, CULROSS TP. BRUCE COUNTY. ONT.



RUBY & HILKER. GENERAL STORE. PORT ELGIN, ONT.



Table of the British Possessions throughout the World,
WITH THEIR POPULATION AND AREA IN ENGLISH SQUARE MILES.

IN EUROPE.		IN ASIA.		IN AFRICA.		IN SOUTH AMERICA.	
AREA.	POP.	AREA.	POP.	AREA.	POP.	AREA.	POP.
British Islands.....	122,518	38,550,000		Gambia River.....	21	14,190	
Gibraltar.....	2	25,432		Sierra Leone.....	468	37,089	
Heligoland.....	1-8	2,172		Gold Coast.....	16,626	520,000	
Malta and Gozo.....	115	160,500		Lagos.....	60,221	60,221	
IN ASIA.		IN NORTH AMERICA.		IN OCEANICA.		IN OCEANICA.	
British Empire in India.....	1,488,319	240,000,000		Cape Colony.....	221,311	720,981	
Ceylon.....	24,701	2,405,237		Natal.....	19,750	355,500	
Andaman Islands.....	3,000	9,630		Mauritius, Rodrigues, &c.....	708	248,625	
Straits Settlements, (Singapore, &c.).....	1,496	308,097		St. Helena Island.....	47	6,444	
Aden.....	35	22,000		IN NORTH AMERICA.		IN SOUTH AMERICA.	
Hong Kong.....	32	124,193		Canada and Newfoundland.....	8,323,162	4,000,000	
Labuan Island.....	45	4,838		British Honduras or Belize.....	6,400	25,000	
Perim Island (Red Sea).....	5			West India Islands.....	12,686	1,140,000	
Cyprus.....	8,700	150,000		Bermuda Islands.....	41	15,399	
						Total of British Empire.....	
						8,627,910	

CHART OF THE WORLD
Showing
THE RELATIVE POSITIONS
DOMINION OF CANADA
and the Other
BRITISH POSSESSIONS
ALSO
PRINCIPAL STEAMSHIP ROUTES
British Colonies colored thus



THE RES. OF GEO. ADAMS ESQ., CARRIAGE MAKER, DRESDEN, KENT CO., ONT.



THE RESIDENCE OF H. MACLACHLIN ESQ., CAMDEN TP., KENT CO., ONT.



RES. OF PETER M^C CORVIE, CON. 12, LOT 15, MARIPOSA TP. VICTORIA CO., ONT.



RES. OF THOS. GRIMSTON, LOT 23, CON. 9, MARIPOSA TP. VICTORIA CO., ONT.



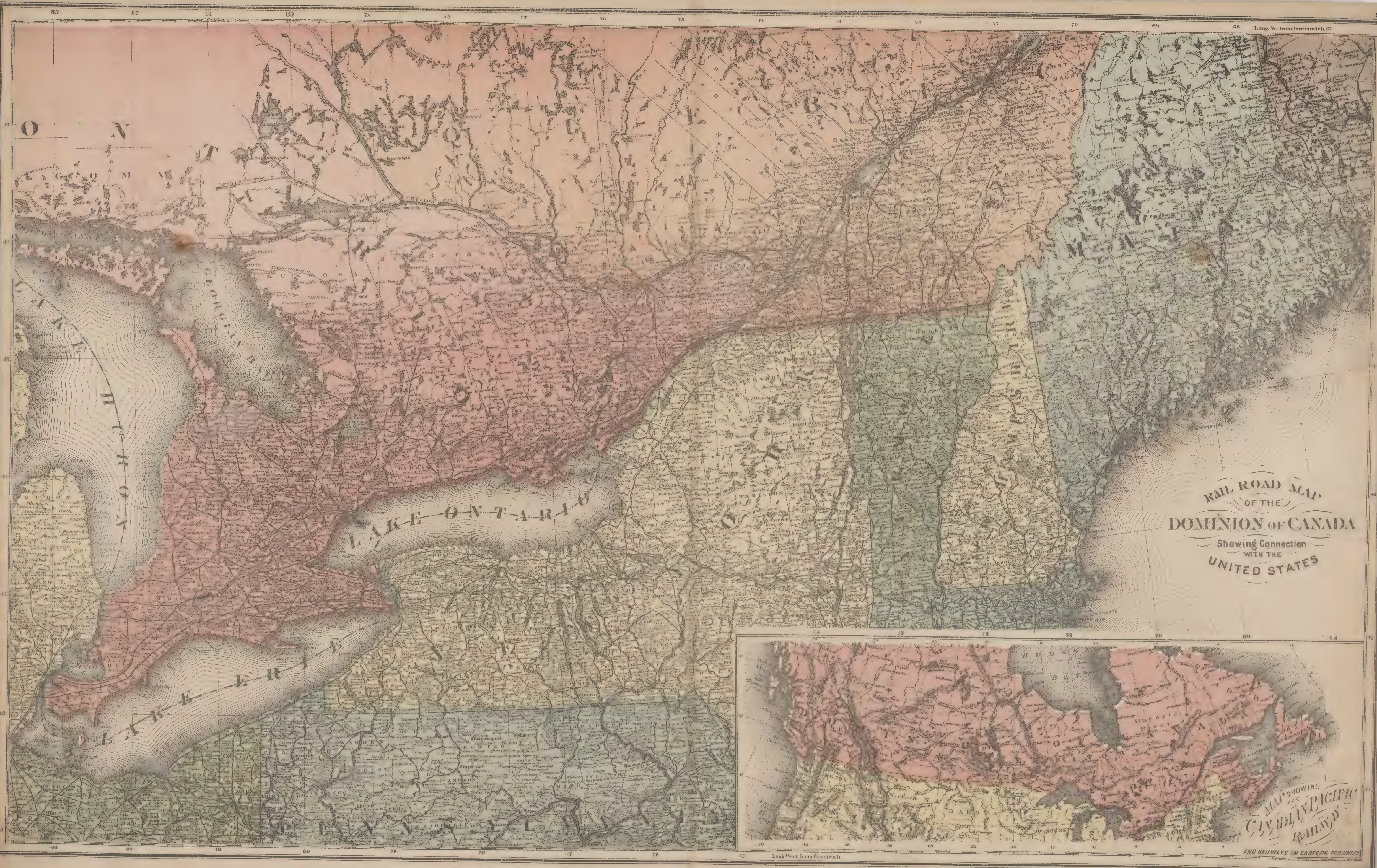
HAMILTON'S BLOCK, LINDSAY, ONT.



RESIDENCE AND PROPERTY OF W^M BRADLEY, NEAR DRESDEN, KENT CO., ONT.



RES. OF JAS. BULLER ESQ, SOUTH-HALF LOT 18, CON. 6, HOWARD TP., KENT CO., ONT.





NEW ATLAS
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA
— COUNTIES OF —
ESSEX, KENT, ELGIN, NORFOLK, LAMBTON
MIDDLESEX, OXFORD, HURON, WATERLOO, DUFFERIN,
WELLINGTON, PERTH, PEEL, WENTWORTH,
HALTON, BRANT, HALDIMAND, WELLAND, LINCOLN
— ONTARIO —

REFERENCES.

- Post Office
- ⊙ P.O. and Money Order Office
- ⊙ P.O., Money Order Office and P.O. Savings Bank
- ⊙ Telegraph Station
- ⚓ Port of Entry
- Railways completed
- Railways in progress
- Distances between Towns over Post Roads

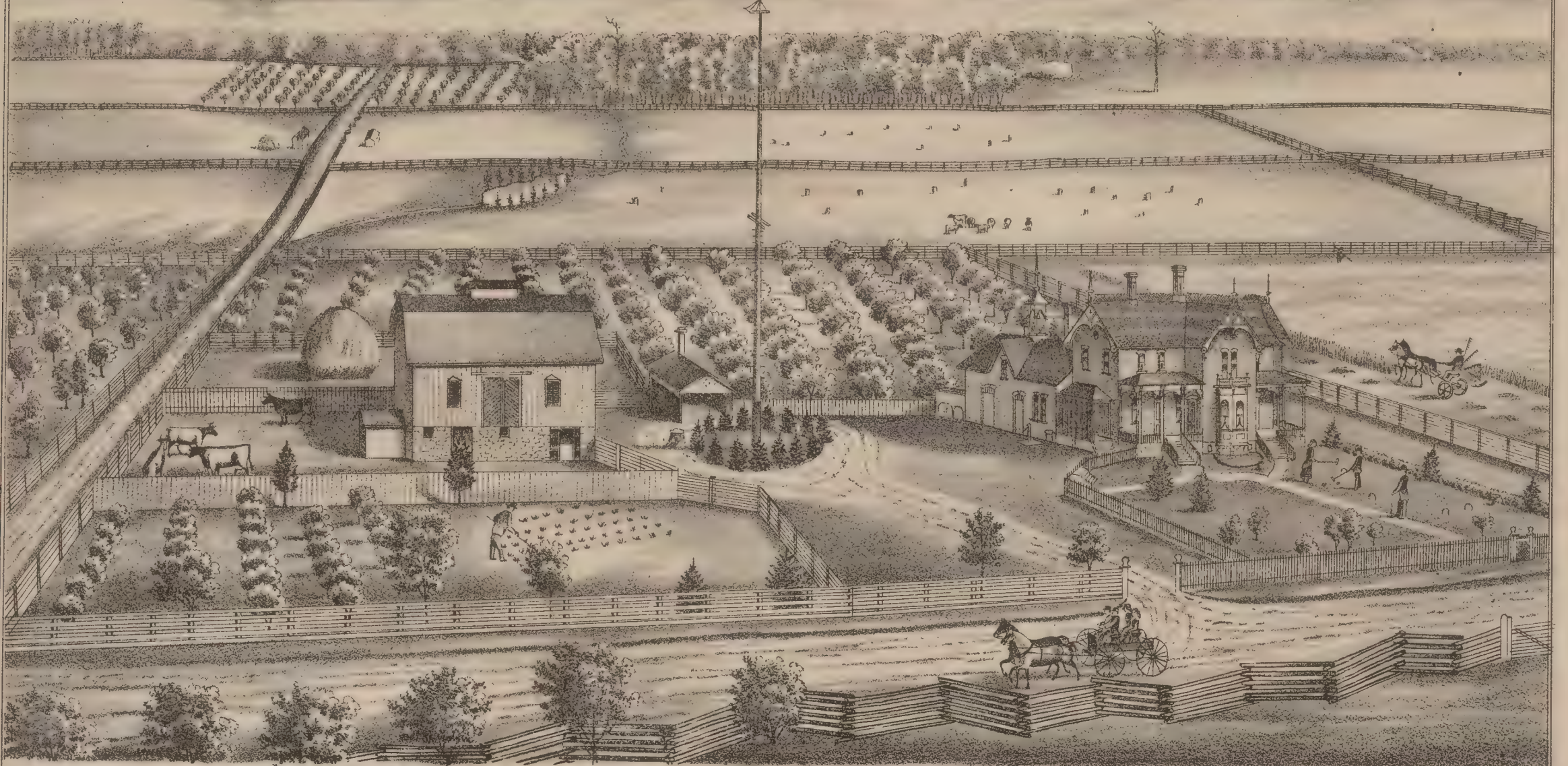
Scale: 10 Miles per Inch.



GRAIN ELEVATOR ON RONDEAU



FIRST HOUSE ERECTED 1867



BAY VIEW THE RES. J. M. SOPER ESQ., HARWICH TP., KENT CO. ONT.



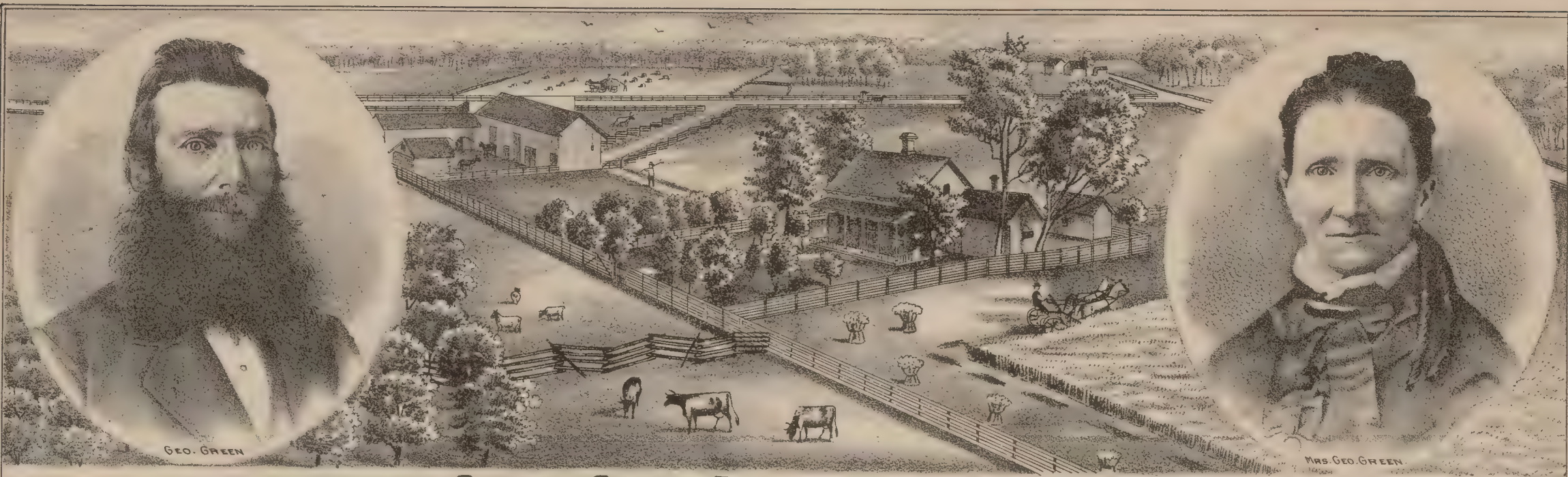
THE RES. OF WM NORTHWOOD ESQ., CHATHAM, ONT.



NEW ATLAS
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA

— COUNTIES OF —
BRUCE, GREY, SIMCOE, YORK,
ONTARIO, VICTORIA, NORTHUMBERLAND
DURHAM, PETERBOROUGH, HASTINGS,
& DISTRICTS OF MUSKOKA, PARRY SOUND,
— ONTARIO —

Scale 10 Miles per Inch



GEO. GREEN

MRS. GEO. GREEN

THE RES. OF **GEORGE GREEN ESQ.**, CON. 5, LOTS 18 & 19, CHATHAM TP. KENT CO., ONT.



THE RESIDENCE & MILL OF **C.T. PRANGLEY ESQ.**, LOT 3, CON 7, CAMDEN TP, KENT CO., ONT.



MRS. D.S. DENHARDT

D.S. DENHARDT

THE RES. OF **D. S. DENHARDT ESQ.** GEN. FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE AGENT, LOT 9, CON. 14, CHATHAM TP., KENT CO., ONT.



URSULINE CONVENT — CHATHAM, KENT CO., ONT.



**NEW ATLAS
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA**

— COUNTIES OF —
PRINCE EDWARD, LENNOX, ADDINGTON,
FRONTENAC, LEEDS, LANARK, RENFREW (PART)
GRENVILLE, DUNDAS, STORMONT, GLENGARRY,
CARLETON, RUSSELL, PRESCOTT,
PONTIAC, OTTAWA,
— ONTARIO —

- REFERENCES.**
- Post Office
 - P.O. and Money Order Office
 - P.O., Money Order Office and P.O. Savings Bank
 - ⊙ Telegraph Station
 - ⚓ Port of Entry
 - Railways completed
 - Railways in progress
 - Distances between Towns over Post Roads.



David Gairdner,
(DECEASED)
Late Ck. of Kincardine Tp.
ONT.



Charles Wickham
Kincardine Tp. - ONT.



William Hunt,
Arran Tp. - ONT.
One of the first Municipal Council.



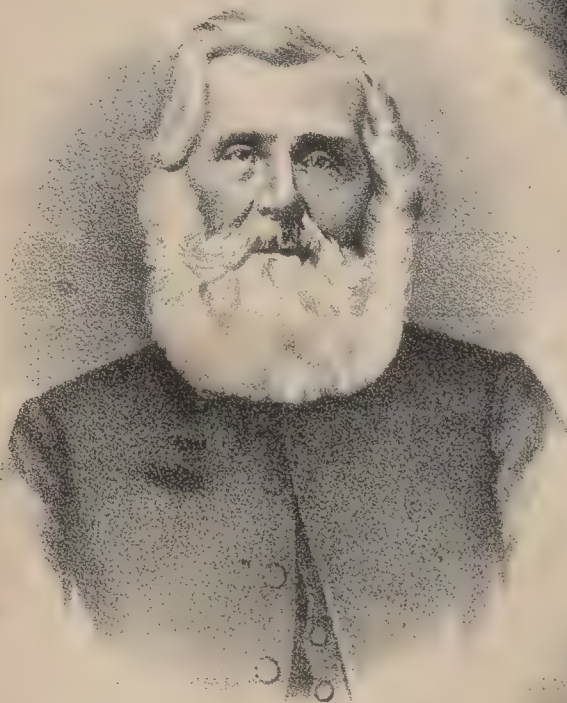
Luke Gardner
Arran Tp. - ONT.



Ira Fullford,
One of the 1st Settlers of Teeswater,
ONT.



John Douglass
Arran Tp. - ONT.



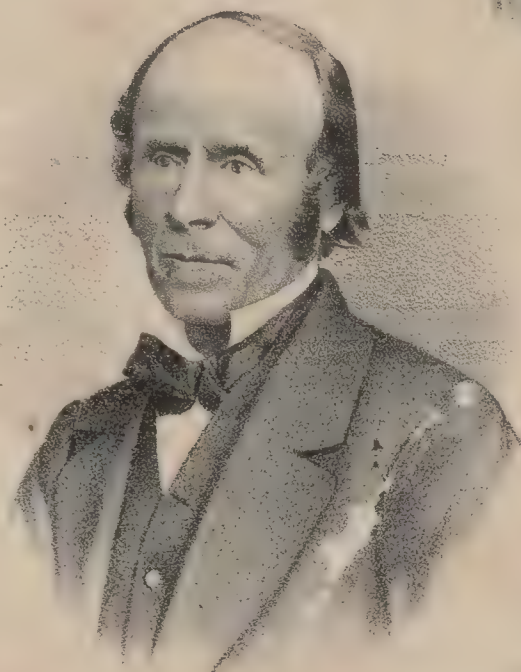
James Reekie,
(DECEASED)
Settled in Kincardine Tp. 1834
ONT.
Formerly in British Navy.



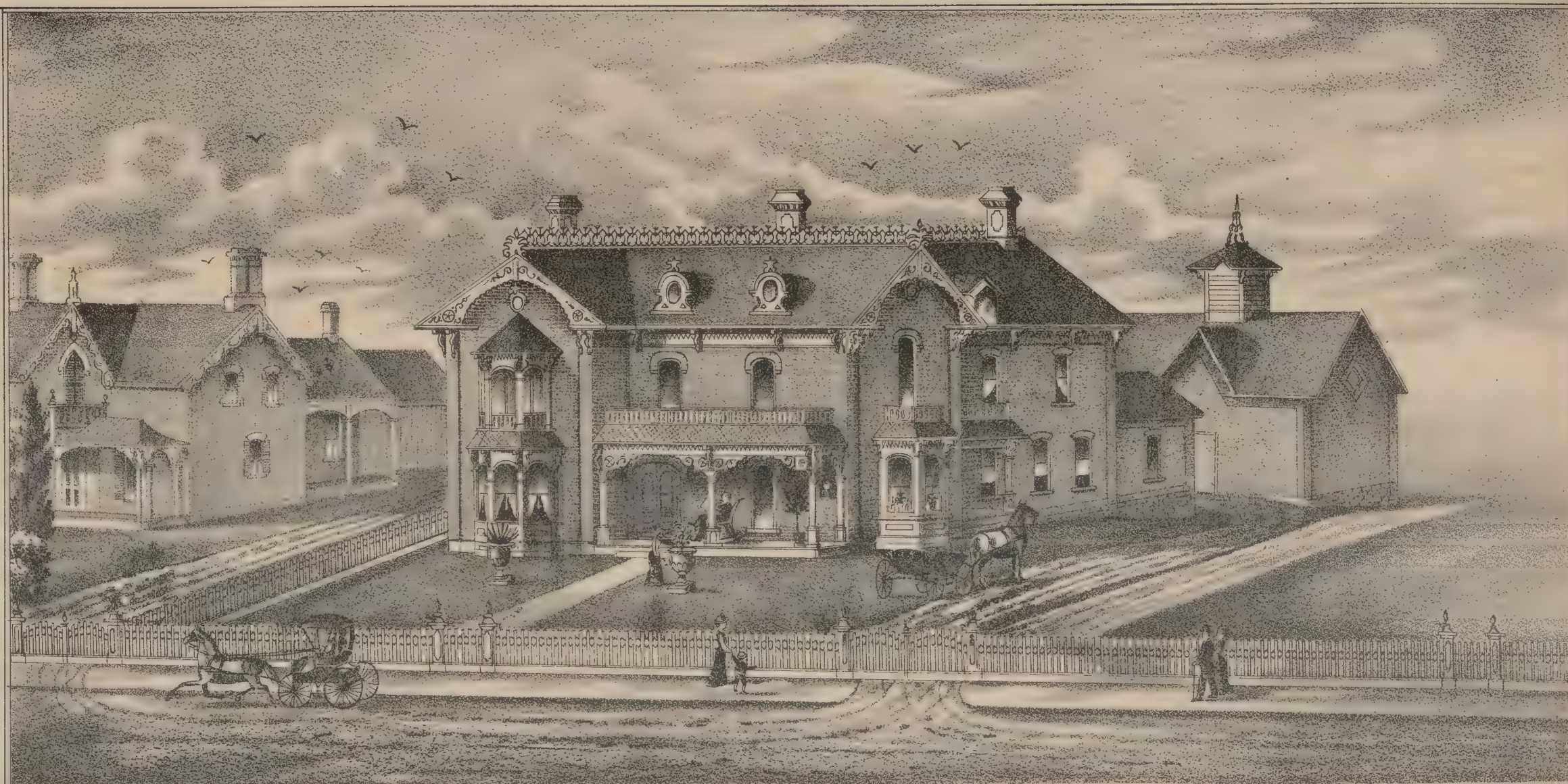
Yours truly
A. H. H. H.
Hanover, Ont.



Yours truly
Thomas Beaman
Windsor Tp. - ONT.



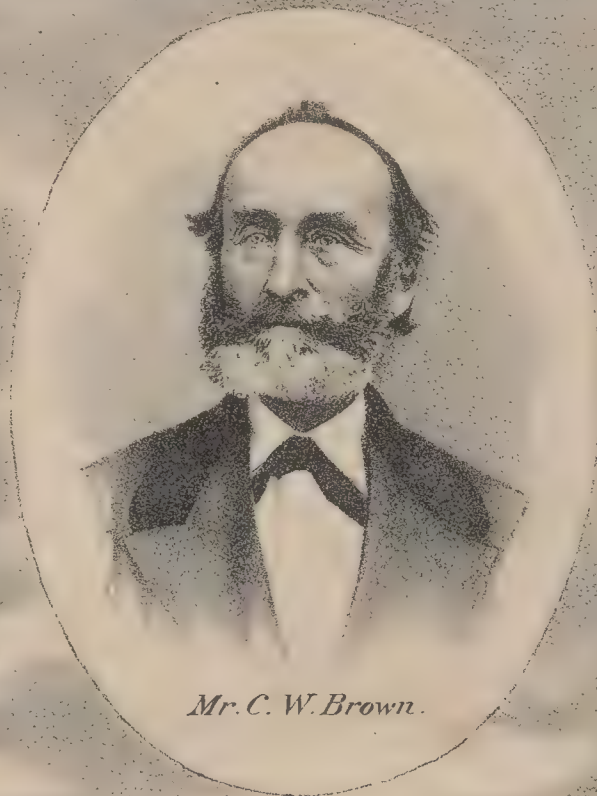
William Miller,
Ex Reeve of Kincardine Tp.
ONT.



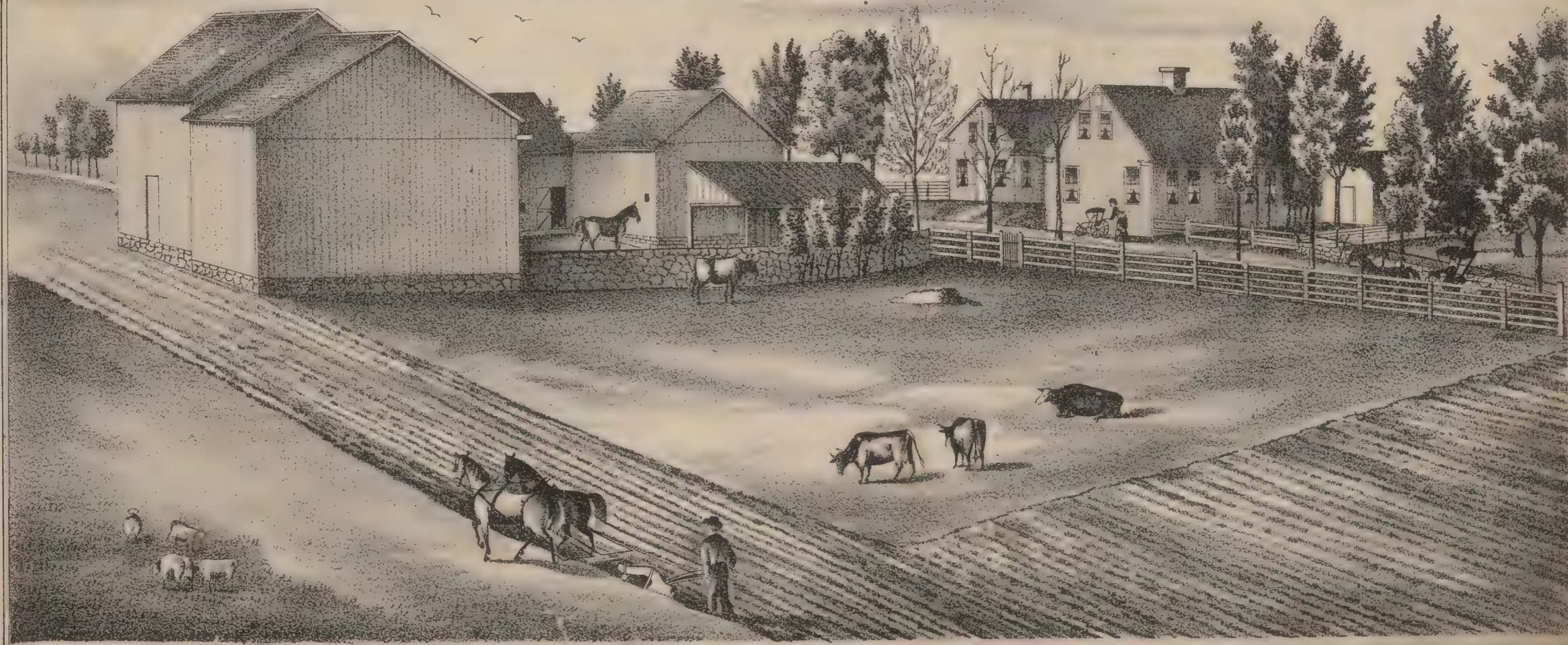
RES. OF CHAS, PEMBERTON, ESQ, KINCARDINE, ONT.



Mrs. C. W. Brown.



Mr. C. W. Brown.



THE RES. OF C. W. BROWN, ESQ, STANSTEAD TP, STANSTEAD CO, P.Q. CON8, LOT 17.





W. M. Dean
Judge, Lindsay.



Geo Kempth
Sheriff, Lindsay



J. Deacon
Ex Mayor, Lindsay.



R. P. Martin
Barrister at Law, Lindsay.



Wm. Wilson
Ex Mayor of Lindsay.



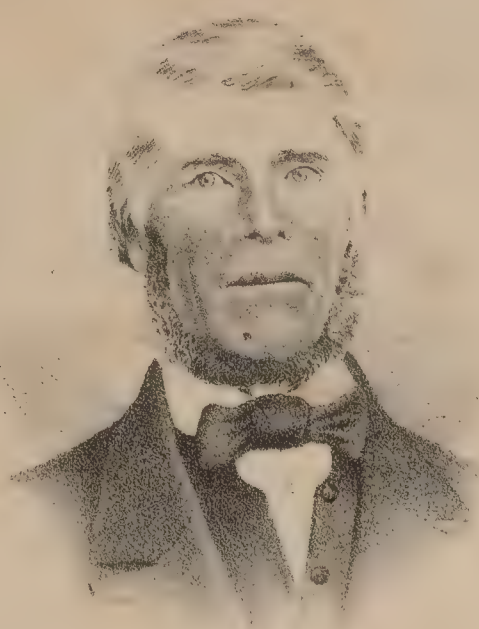
J. M. Gato
Registrar, Surrogate Court.
Lindsay.



R. Adam
Reeve of Mariposa.



Geo. D. Millar
Clerk First Div. Court
Co. of Victoria.



*William McIndoo—Deceased
Born 1811—Mariposa.*



*Peter McCorvie
Mariposa.*



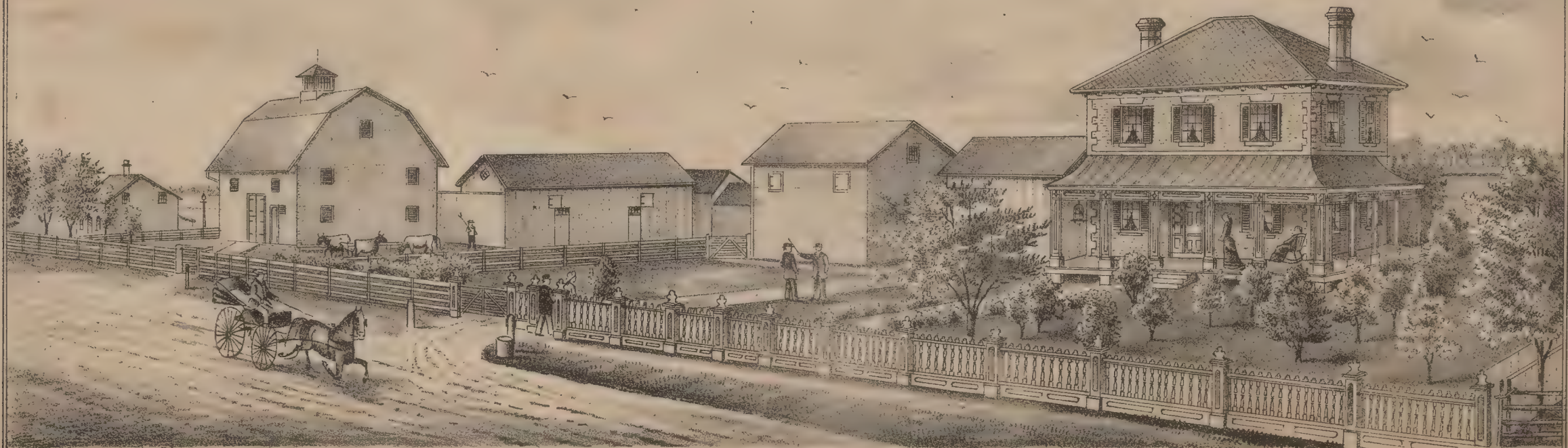
*Joseph Povin
One of Original Settlers, Mariposa.*



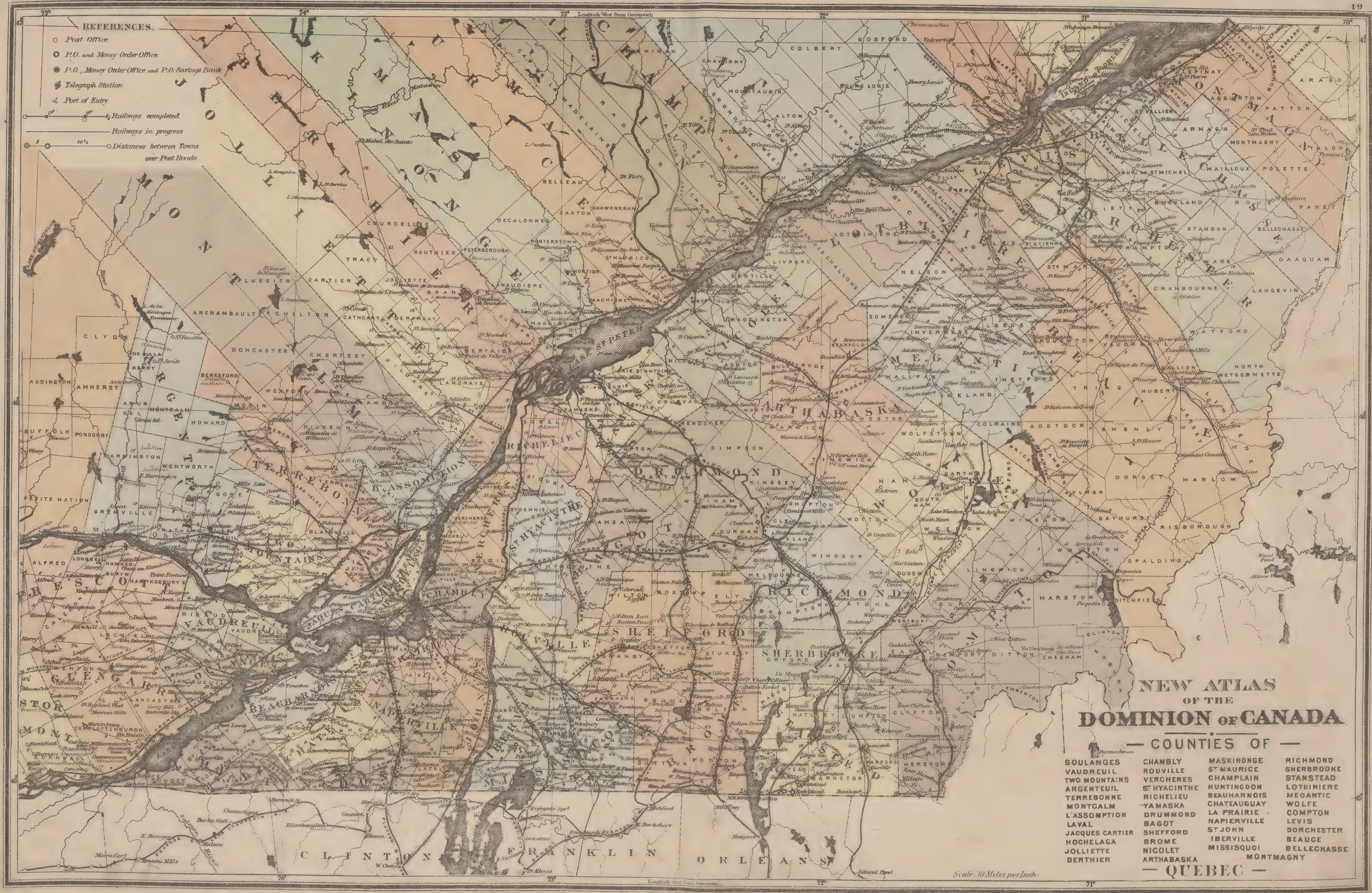
*D. Carmichael
Mariposa.*



LINDSAY MILLS—NEEDLER & SADLER PROPRS., LINDSAY.



RESIDENCE OF JAMES THORNDIKE ESQ., OAKWOOD, VICTORIA CO., ONT. — THIS FARM 153 ACRES. —



**NEW ATLAS
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA**

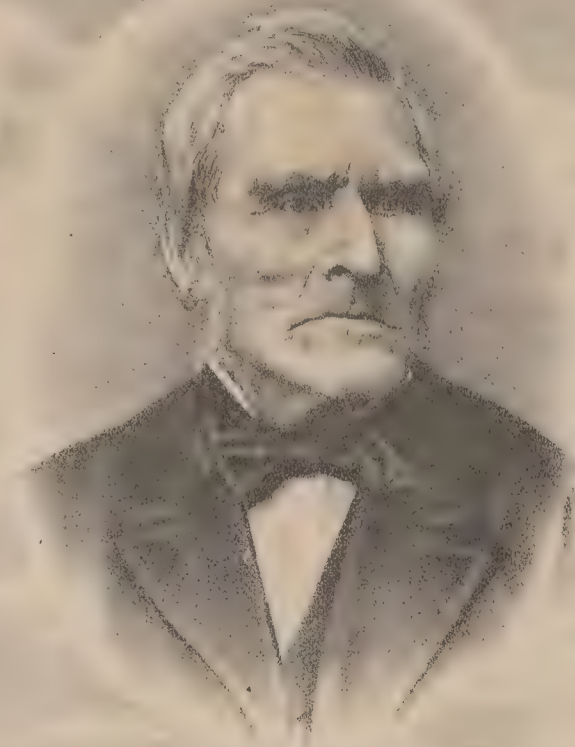
— COUNTIES OF —

SOULANGES	CHAMBLY	MASKINGONGE	RICHMOND
VAUDREUIL	ROUVILLE	ST MAURICE	SHERBROOKE
TWO MOUNTAINS	VERCHERES	CHAMPLAIN	STANSTEAD
ARGENTEUIL	ST HYACINTHE	HUNTINGDON	LOTBINIERE
TERREBONNE	RICHELIEU	BEAUFORT	MEGANTIC
MONTREAL	YAMASKA	CHATEAUGUAY	WOLFE
L'ASSOMPTION	DRUMMOND	LA PRAIRIE	COMPTON
LAYAL	BAGOT	NAPIERVILLE	LEVIS
JACQUES CARTIER	SHEFFORD	ST JOHN	DORCHESTER
HOCHELAGA	BROME	IBERVILLE	BEAUCHE
JOLLIETTE	NICOLET	MISSISSIPPI	BELLECHASSE
BERTHIER	ARTHABASKA	MONTMAGNY	

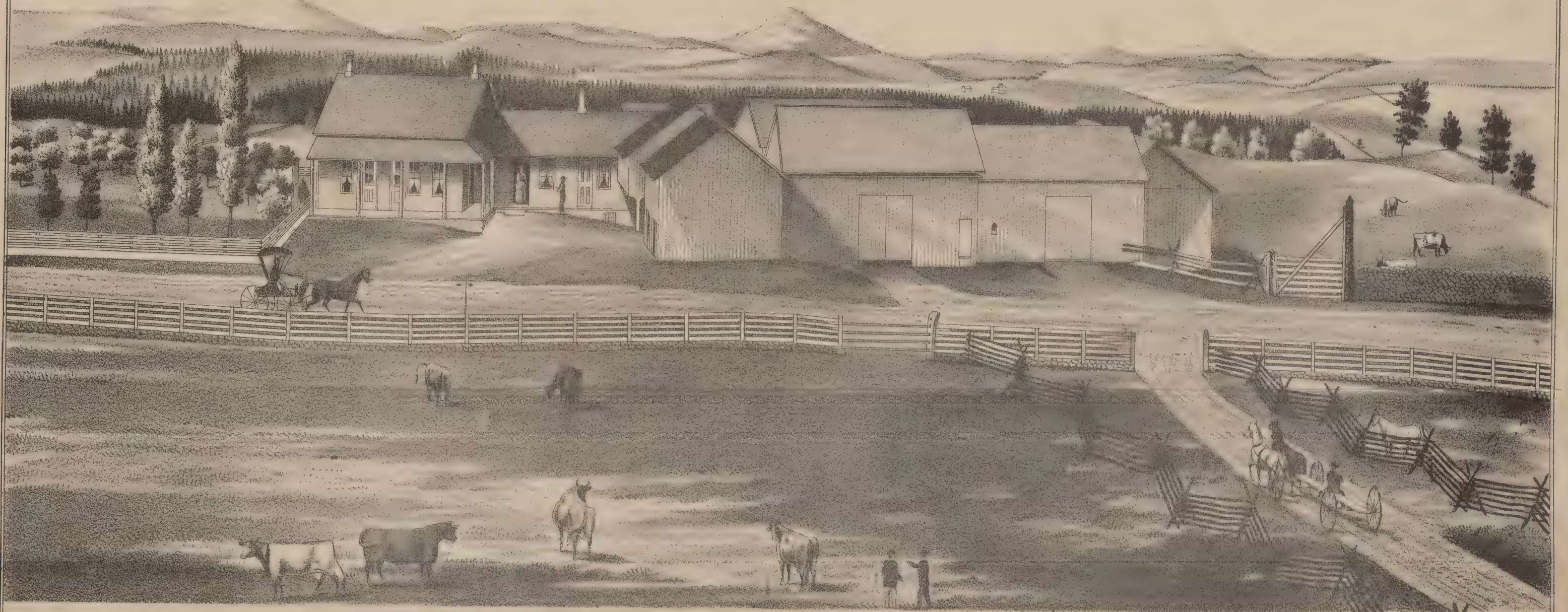
— QUEBEC —



Mrs. O. G. Brown.



Mr. O. G. Brown.



THE RESIDENCE OF O. G. BROWN, STANSTEAD TP., STANSTEAD CO., PQ., CON 8, LOT 18



John Little,
(DECEASED)
One of the first Settlers of Brant Tp.
ONT.



A. S. Elliot,
Chesley — ONT.



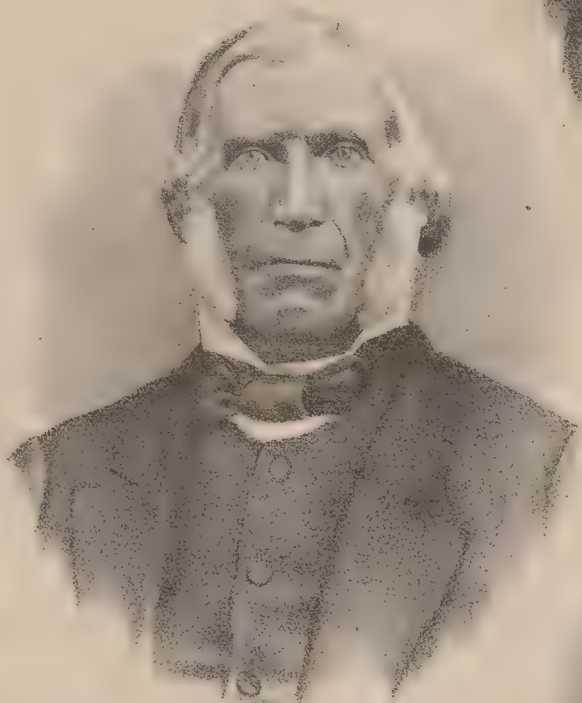
Duncan Kerr,
of
Brant Tp. ONT.



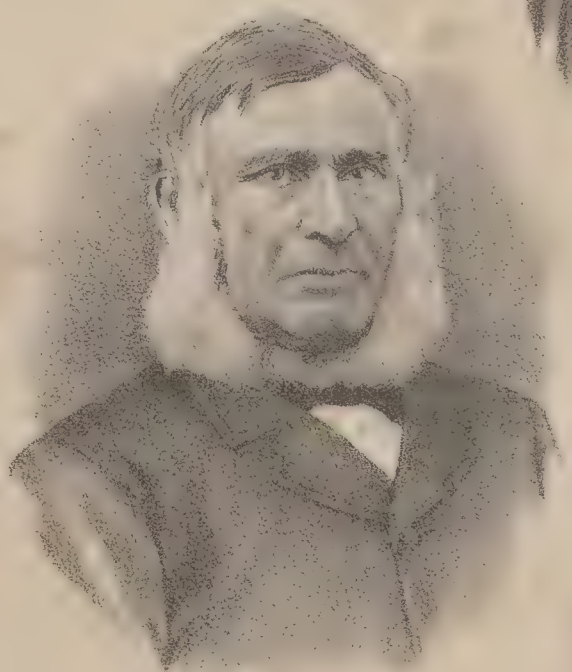
William Millar, J.P.
of Kincardine Tp.
ONT.



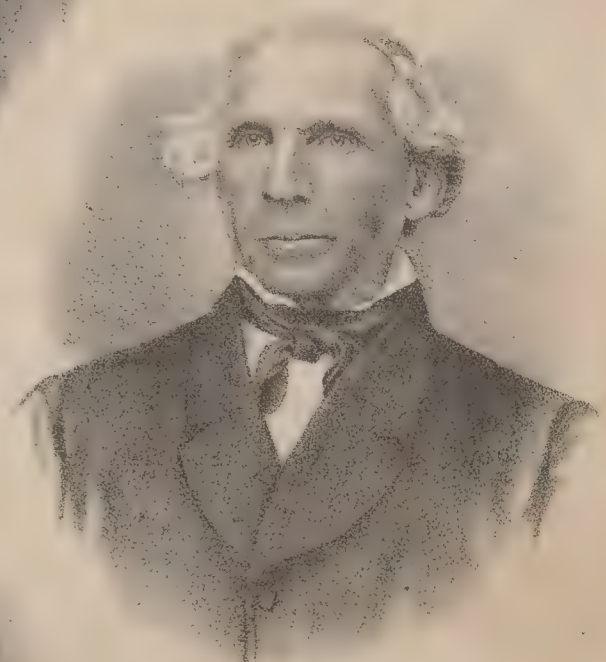
Thomas Todd,
One of the first Settlers in
Brant Tp. ONT.



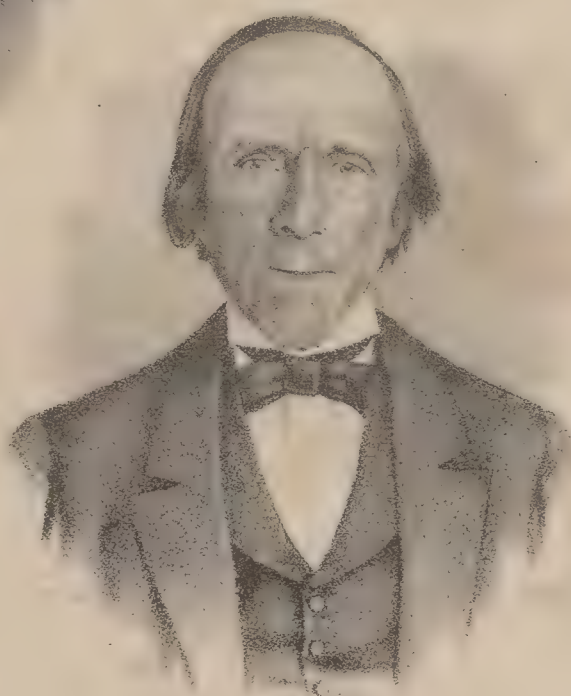
William Johnston
or "King Johnston"
1st Settler in Brant Tp.
ONT.



Christian Hassenjager,
2nd Settler in Harrow
ONT.



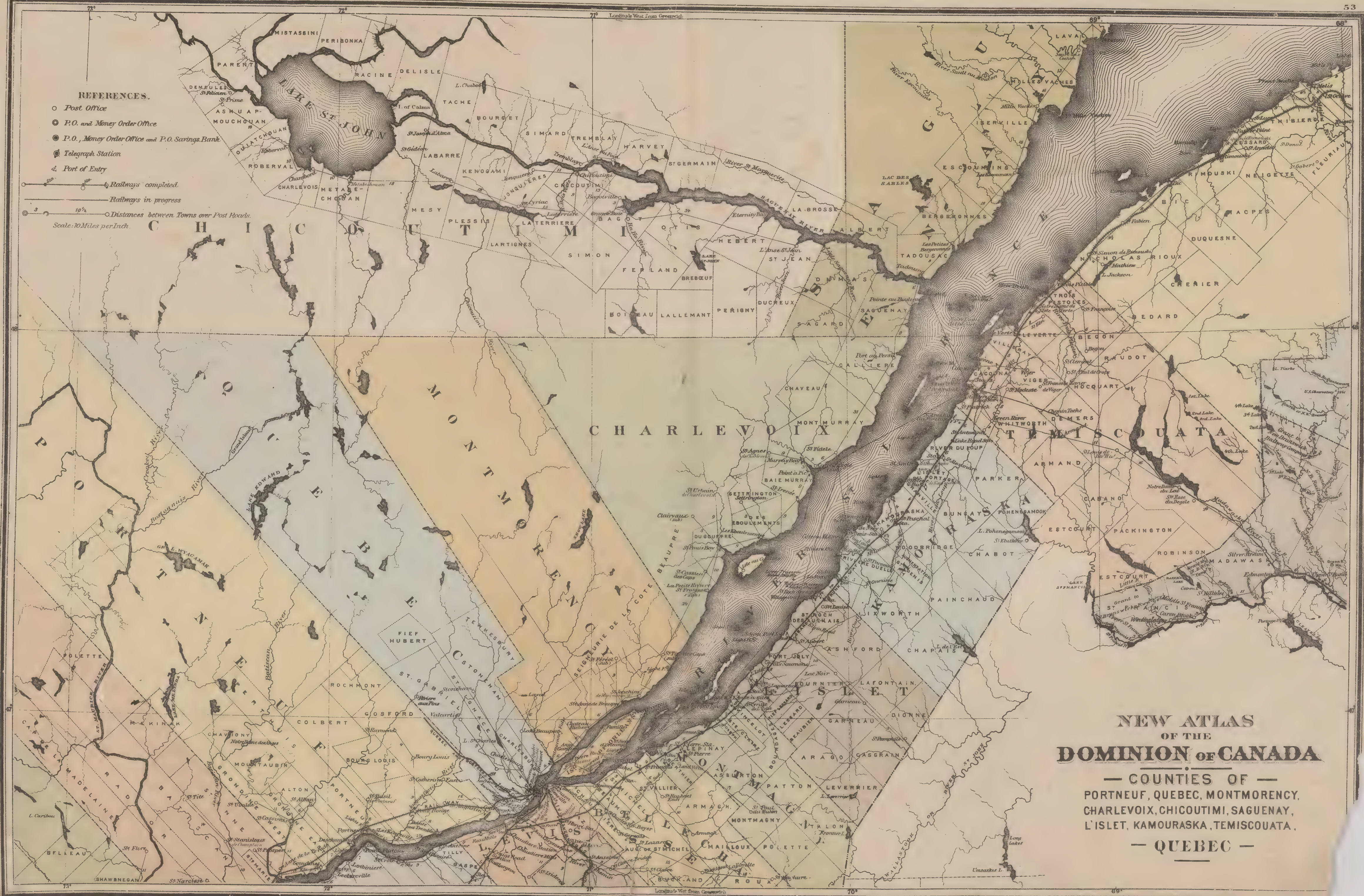
Andrew Bingham,
Pioneer of Carrick Tp.
ONT.



Richard Guinn
DECEASED.
One of the 1st Settlers of Brant Tp.
ONT.



John Grainger,
BRANT TP. ONT.



REFERENCES.
○ Post Office
● P.O. and Money Order Office
● P.O., Money Order Office and P.O. Savings Bank
⊙ Telegraph Station
⚓ Port of Entry
— Railways completed
— Railways in progress
— Distances between Towns over Post Roads
Scale: 10 Miles per Inch.

**NEW ATLAS
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA**
— COUNTIES OF —
PORTNEUF, QUEBEC, MONTMORENCY,
CHARLEVOIX, CHICOUTIMI, SAGUENAY,
L'ISLET, KAMOURASKA, TEMISCOUATA.
— QUEBEC —



Lemuel Sherman,
Reeve of Thamesville, Ont.



G. C. Marshall
Merchant & Millowner-Merlin, Ont.



J. S. Bell
Treas Harwich Tp., Ont.



Rev. J. W. King
Buxton - Ont.



Daniel Laughrell
Reeve of Harwich Tp., Ont.



Alex. Condit
Ex M.P.P. - E. Tilbury Tp., Ont.



D. W. Carleton
Merchant-Thamesville, Ont.



W. S. Stripp
Merchant,
Buckhorn, Ont.



John Mason
Reeve of Orford Tp., Ont.



Stephen White
Ex Reeve of Raleigh Tp., Ont.



Wm. Northwood *Rufus Stephenson*
Ex Mayor - Chatham, Ont. *M.P. - Chatham, Ont.*



Wm. Greig
Ex Mayor - Chatham, Ont.



L. Evans
Ex Warden - Chatham, Ont.



J. McCreary *P. D. McKellar*
M.P.P. - E. Kent. *Registrar - Chatham, Ont.*

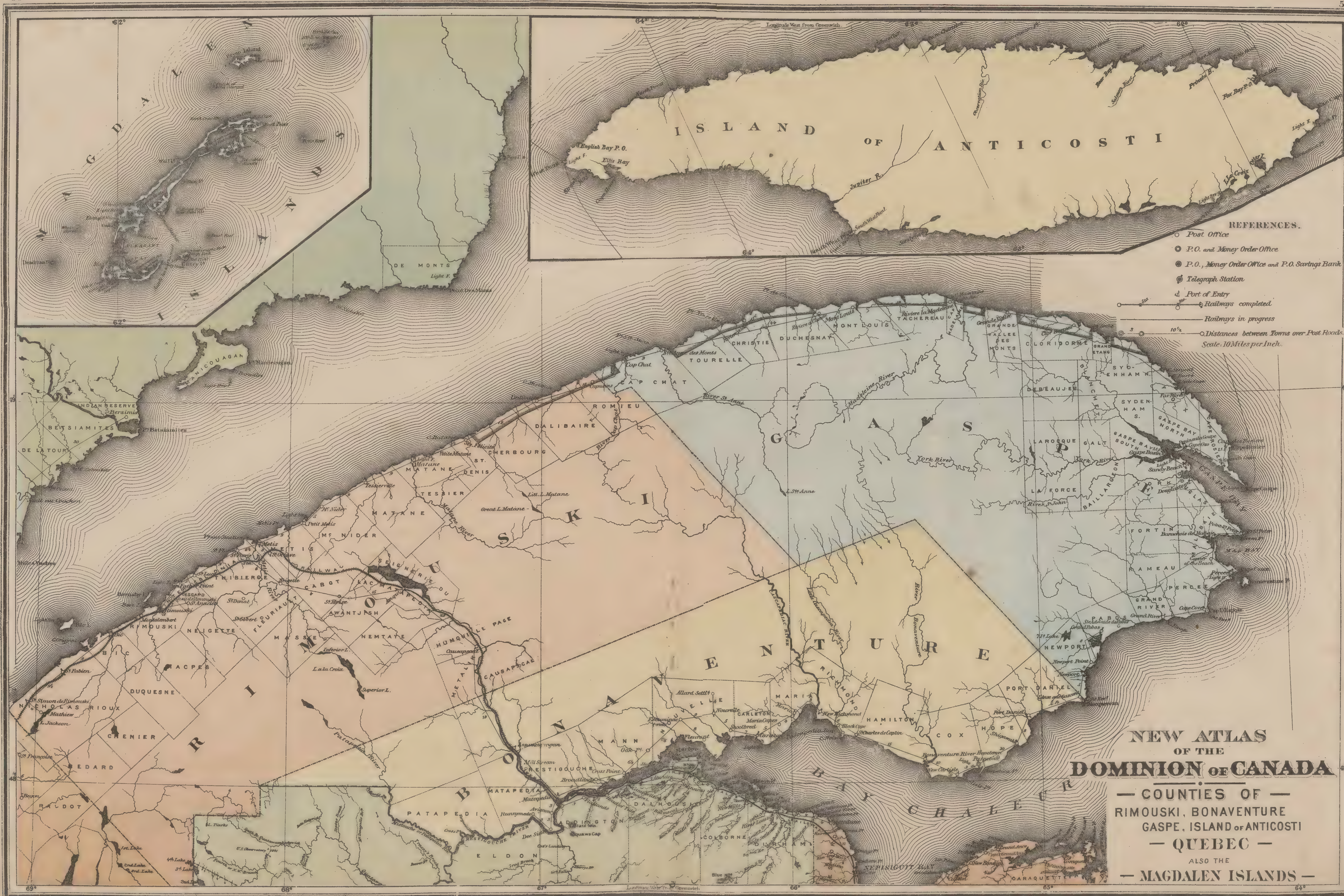


Hon. Joseph Northwood,
Chatham, Ont.



John Garner,
Chatham, Ont.

Thomas Stone *J. K. Holmes* *M.P.*
Chatham, Ont. *Chatham, Ont.*



NEW ATLAS
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA
— COUNTIES OF —
RIMOUSKI, BONAVENTURE
GASPE, ISLAND OF ANTICOSTI
— QUEBEC —
ALSO THE
— MAGDALEN ISLANDS —



Mrs. Thos. Fee



Thos. Fee



HOMWOOD — STOCK FARM, RESIDENCE OF THOMAS FEE, ADJOINING LINDSAY. FARM CONTAINING 200 ACRES



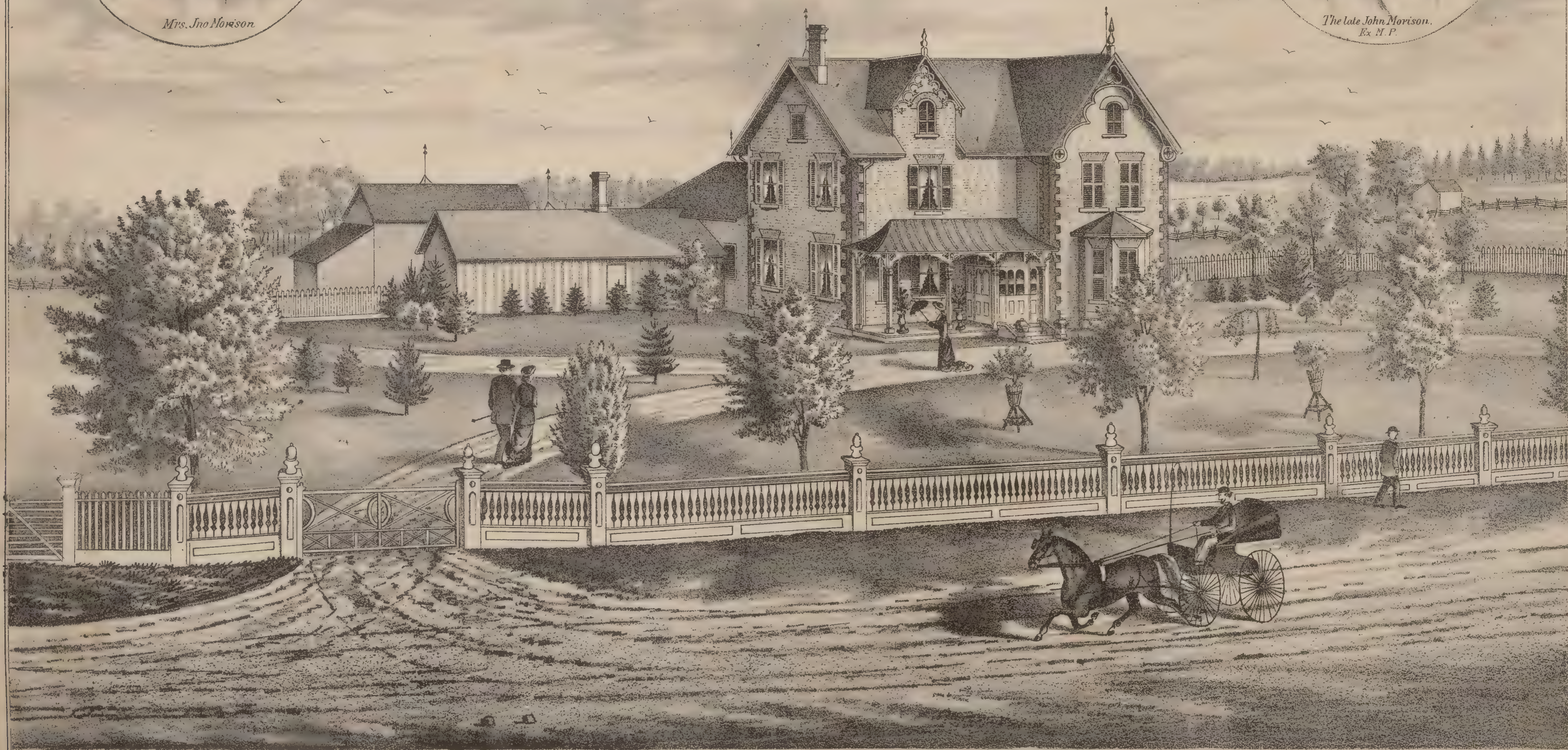
MILL PROPERTY & TOWN RES. OF THOMAS FEE, WELLINGTON ST., LINDSAY, ONT.



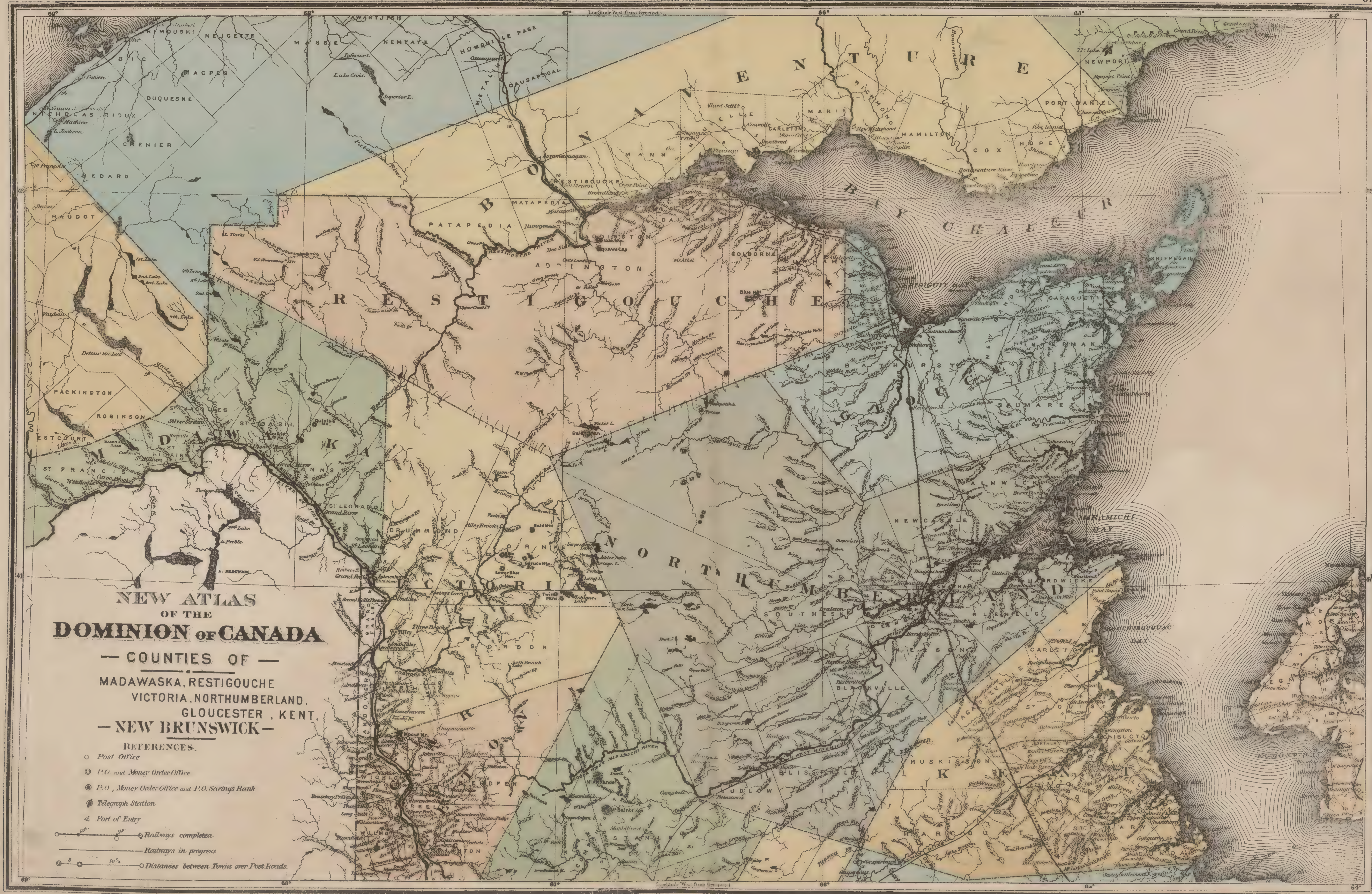
Mrs. John Morison



The late John Morison.
Ex M.P.



THE RESIDENCE OF MRS. JOHN MORISON, WOODVILLE, VICTORIA CO., ONT.





Jas Taylor M.D.
TARA, ONT.



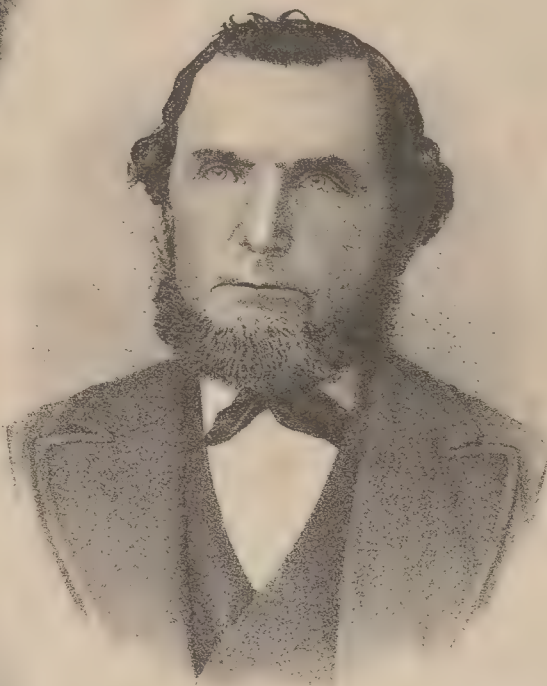
Wm. Sloan M.D.
BLYTH, ONT.



John Hunter.
Kincardine (Town Clerk)



John S. Tolton.
WALKERTON, ONT.



Michael Fischer.
Many Years Reeve of CARRICK,
BRUCE CO., ONT.



Richard Rivers.
President of the Nln. Exhibn. Socy.
WALKERTON, ONT.



Peter Stewart McLaren.
BRUCE TP. - BRUCE CO.
ONT.



Edward Mc Donald.
Deputy Reeve of WALKERTON.
ONT.



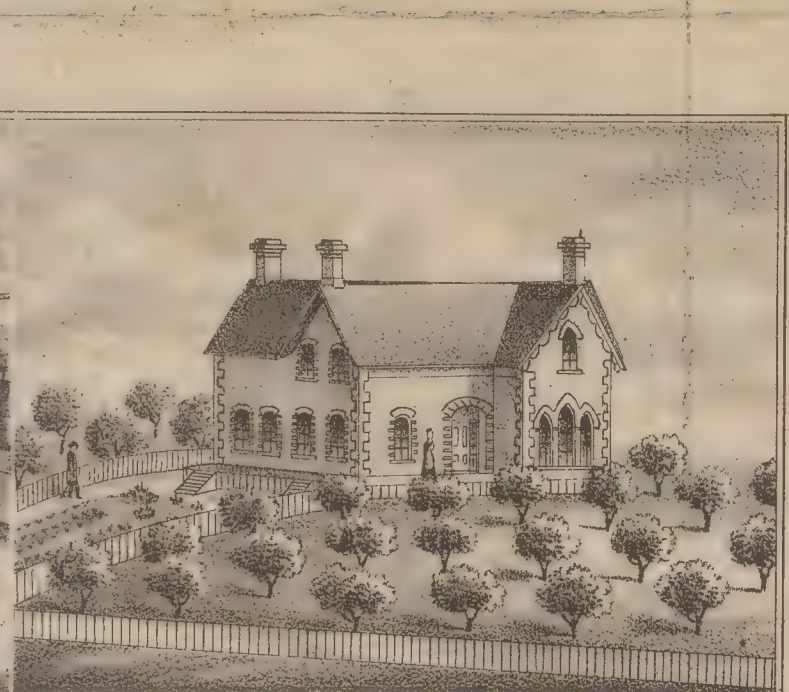
D.A. Mac Crimmon M.D.
LUCKNOW, ONT.



James Murphy M.D.
MILDMAY, ONT.



GARGILL'S GENERAL STORE
MANUFACTURERS OF LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES & FLOUR
TENEMENT HOUSES
RESIDENCE
YOKASIPPI MILLS, HENRY GARGILL, PROP.
LUMBER MILL
FLOUR MILL
YOKASIPPI, BRUCE COUNTY, ONTARIO.
MILLERS RESIDENCE
BARN



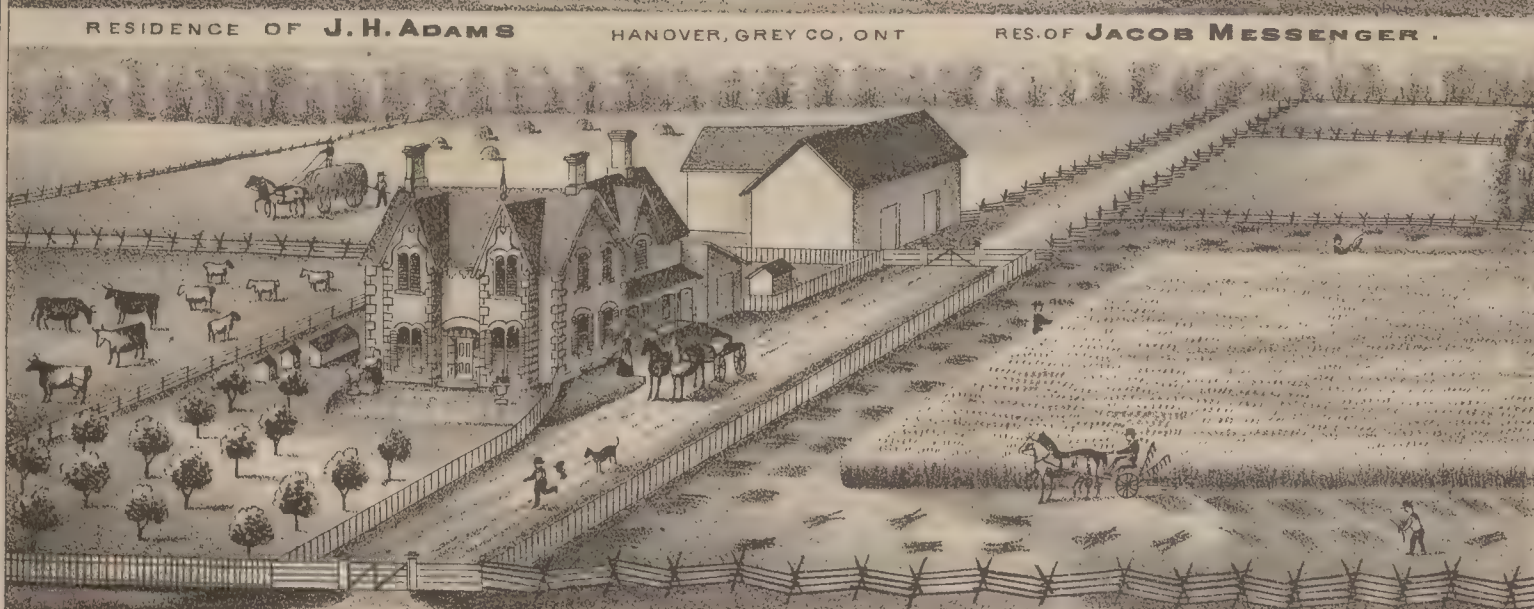
RES. OF A. S. ELLIOT, CHESLEY, BRUCE CO., ONT.



RESIDENCE OF J. H. ADAMS
HANOVER, GREY CO., ONT.
RES. OF JACOB MESSENGER.



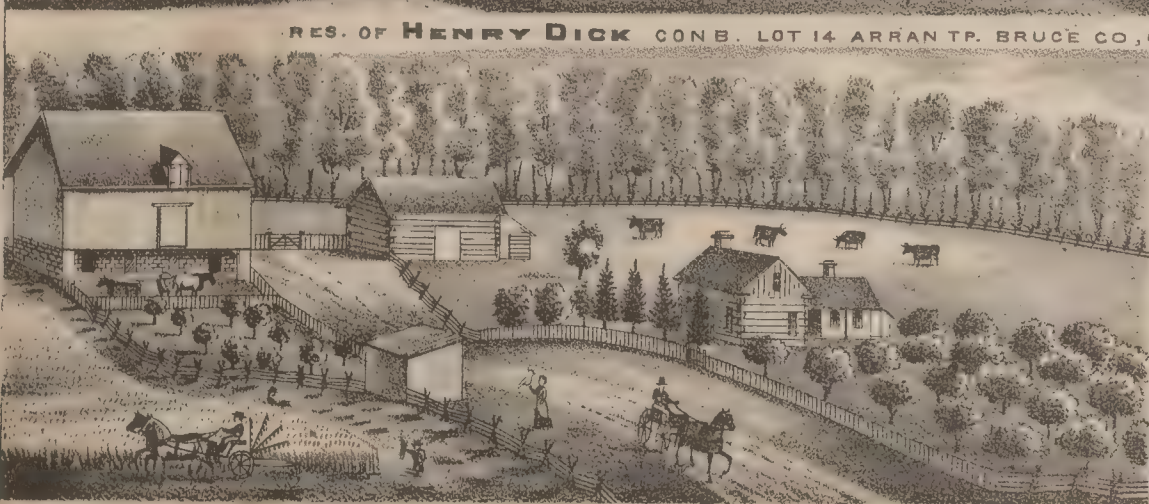
RES. OF LUKE GARDNER CONB, LOTS 30 & 31, ARRAN TP., BRUCE CO., ONT.



RES. OF HENRY DICK CONB. LOT 14 ARRAN TP. BRUCE CO., ONT.



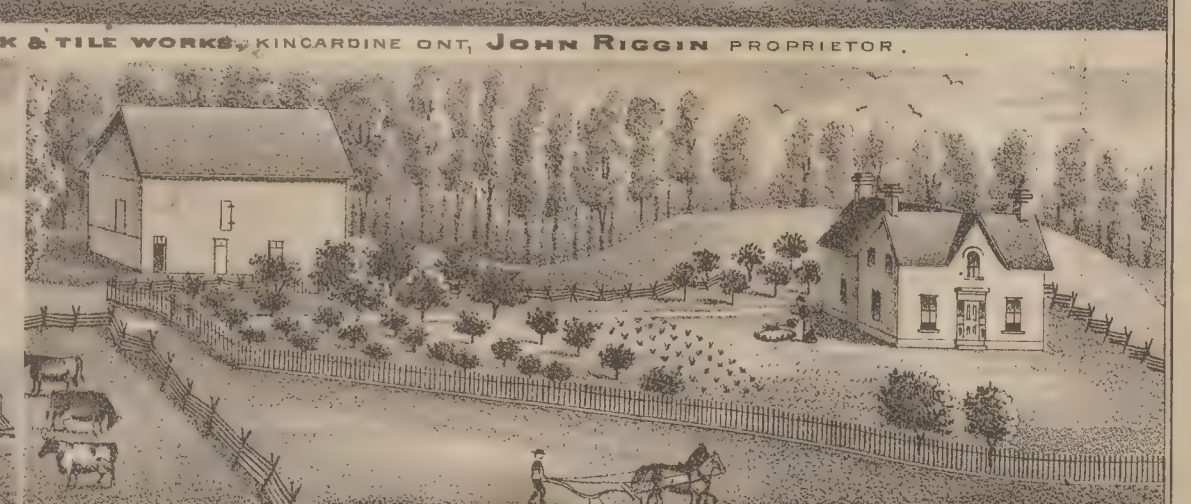
RIGGIN BRICK & TILE WORKS, KINCARDINE ONT, JOHN RIGGIN PROPRIETOR.



RES. OF WM. BROOKIE, CON 16, LOT 1, GREENOCK TP. BRUCE CO., ONT.



ROB. SCOTT'S GRAIN WAREHOUSE, PAISLEY, BRUCE CO., ONT.



RES. OF LEWIS LAMB, CON A, LOT 37, GREENOCK TP. BRUCE CO.



REFERENCES.

- Post Office
- P.O. and Money Order Office
- P.O., Money Order Office and P.O. Savings Bank
- ⊠ Telegraph Station
- ⚓ Port of Entry

— Railways completed —
— Railways in progress —
— Distances between Towns over Post Roads —

NEW ATLAS
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA

— COUNTIES OF —
CARLETON, YORK, SUNBURY,
CHARLOTTE, QUEENS, KINGS,
ST. JOHN, WESTMORLAND, ALBERT.
— NEW BRUNSWICK —



J. White M.P.P.
Windsor, Ont.



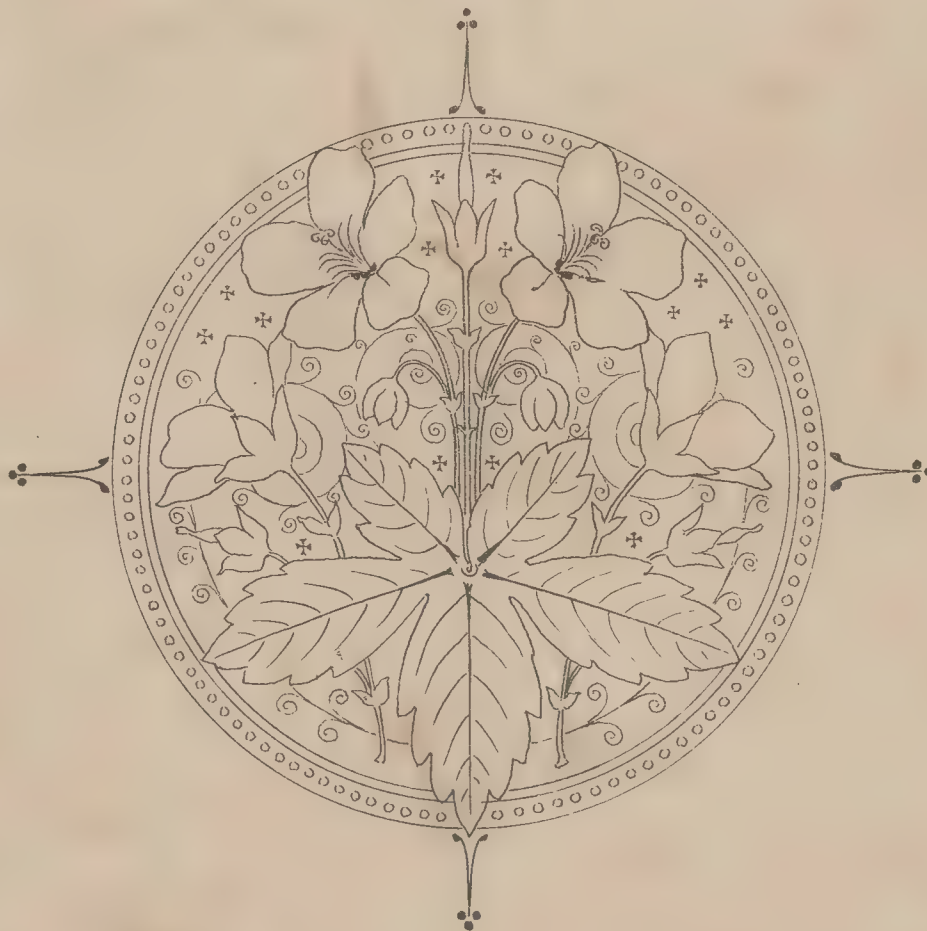
Wm. N. Cornick
Reeve of Pelee Island



Thos. B. White
Reeve of Anderdon T.P. Ont.



Robert Laid
Leamington, Ont.



J. Asken
Leamington, Ont.



Wm. Mc Lain
Warden Essex C^o 1880.
Kingsville, Ont.



J. E. Snider
Reeve of Mersea T.P.
Leamington, Ont.



Alfred Wigle
Post Master,
Windsor, Ont.



W. J. Wilkinson
Deputy Reeve, AMHERSTBURG.



John Miller J.P.
Essex Centre,
(Clerk Division Court)



John G. Kolbage
1st Mayor of Amherstburg.



Lewis H. Hyle
M.P.P.
Leamington Ont.



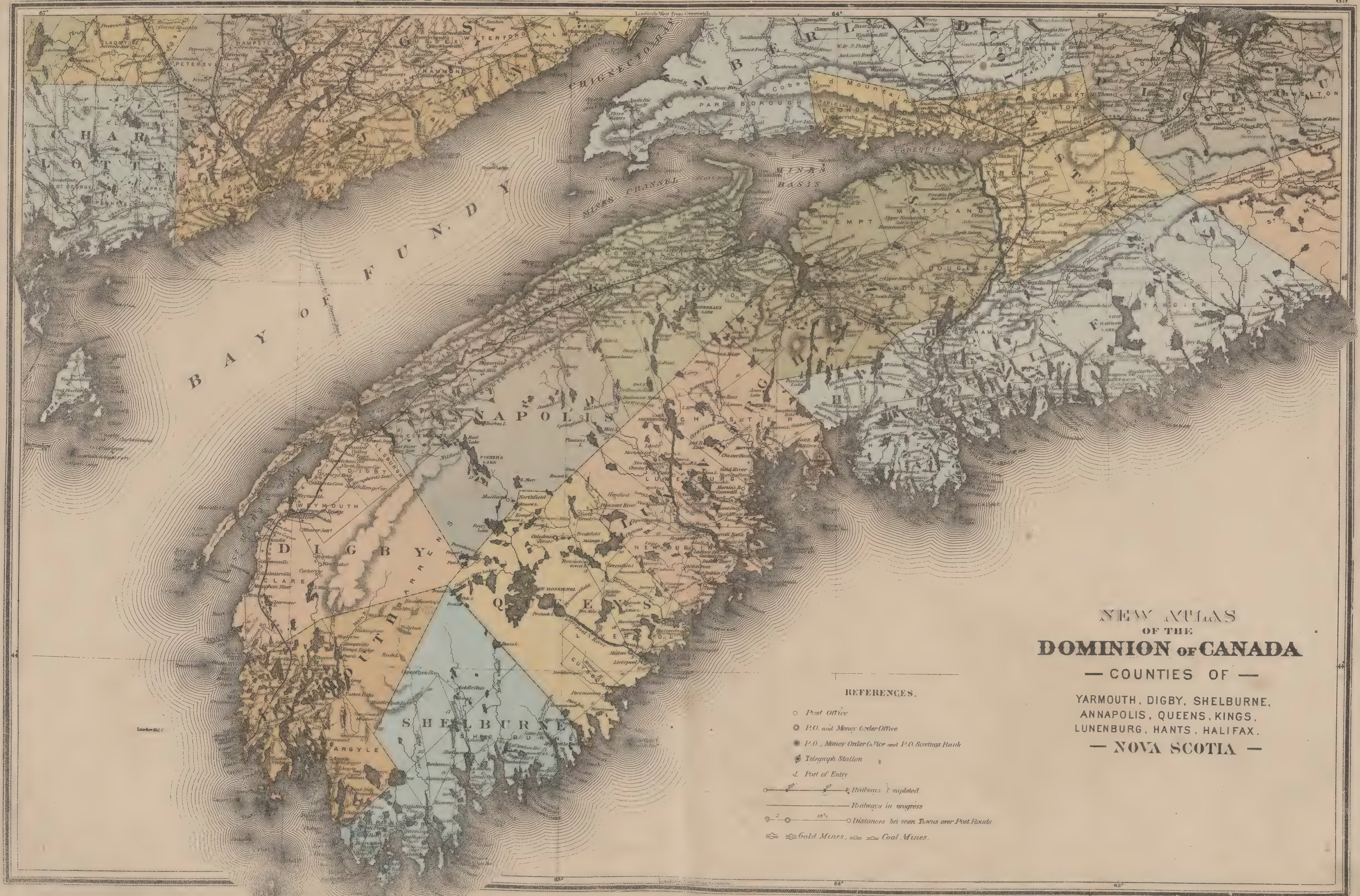
Geo Russell
Warden of Essex Co.
Leamington, Ont.



C. G. Fiet
REEVE OF GOSFIELD T.P.
Kingsville, Ont.



Solomon W. H. M.P.P.
Kingsville, Ont.





*Geo. Sneath,
Tp. Clerk of Vespra.*



*Hugh Mc Carroll,
of W. Gwillimbury.*



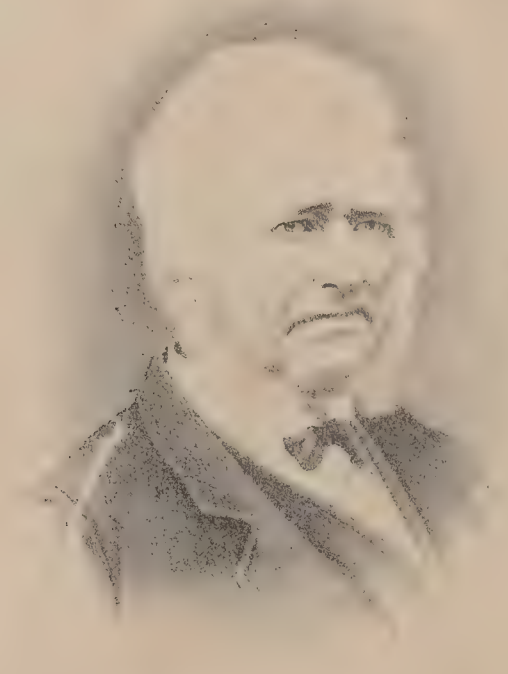
Mrs. Jas. Mc Dermott



*Jas. Mc Dermott,
Tecumseth Tp.*



*Thos. Drury, Oro Tp.
One of Original Settlers.*



*Joseph Walker,
Founder of Walkerton, Ont
Born in Tecumseth Tp.*



ST JAMES CHURCH AND PRESBYTERY. REV. FRANCIS M^c SPIRITT PASTOR, SOUTH ADJALA, SIMCOE CO. ONT.

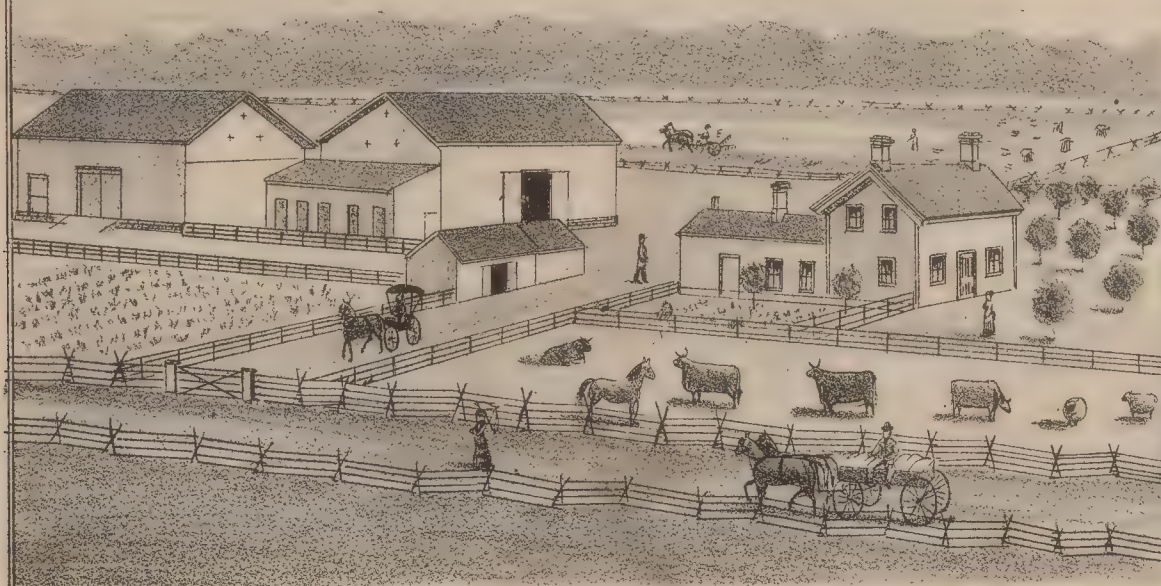




RESIDENCE OF **JOHN GRAHAM**, CON 1, LOT 9, TOSSORONTIO TP. ONT.



RES. OF **W.H. PARTRIDGE**, BREEDER OF THOROUGH-BRED DURHAM CATTLE, CON 1, LOT 17, VESPRAT^Y ONT.



RESIDENCE OF **P. CAIN**, CON 8, LOT 13, SUNNIDALE TP. ONT.



RES. OF **G. SIDDALL** [NATIVE OF YORKSHIRE] CON 3, LOT 28, MULMUR TP. ONT.



"THE REVERE HOUSE" **W. H. M^C DOUGALL**, Prop^r ALLISTON, SIMCOE C^O ONT.



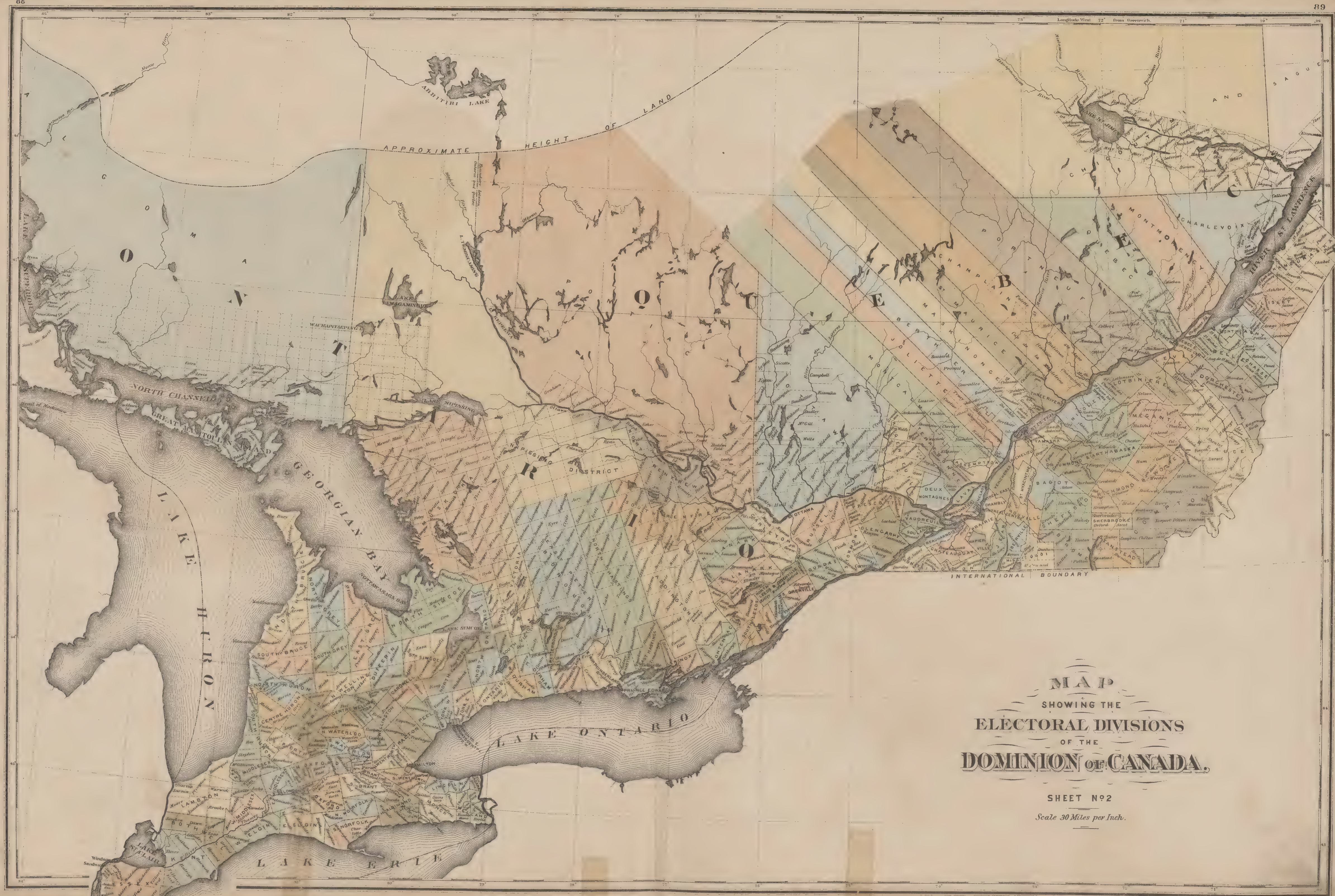
Rev. K. A. Campbell.



SCHOOL HOUSE.



CHURCH OF THE ANGELS GUARDIAN AND PRESBYTERY, REV. K. A. CAMPBELL, PASTOR, ORILLIA, ONT.



MAP
SHOWING THE
ELECTORAL DIVISIONS
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA.

SHEET N^o2
Scale 30 Miles per Inch.



Archibald Ferguson
2nd Dept. Reeve of Nottawasaga Tp.

John M. Gowen
Dept. Reeve of Vespra.



William Switzer
Dept. Reeve of Simondale Tp.



Matthew Roman
Ex Reeve of Adjoia Tp.



Geo. P. Hughes
Kernansville, Ctk. of Adjoia Tp.



O. J. Phelps
Phelpstown.



J. A. Mather
Tp. Treasurer of Simondale
New Lowell P.O.



Dr. A. B. Rose
Bond head.



Charles Harvie
Dept. Reeve of Orillia Tp.



Charles Pallery
Tp. Clerk of Inniskil.



Thomas Long
M.P., Coltingwood.



Rev. Dr. Lett, L.L.D., D.D.
[Deceased.]



Wainwright
Mayor of Orillia.



W. F. Little
M.P. for South Simcoe.



George McManus, Ex M.P.P.
Mono Centre.



W. Noble Rutledge
Coldwater. Warden of Co. in 1877.



M. Stephens
Glencairn.



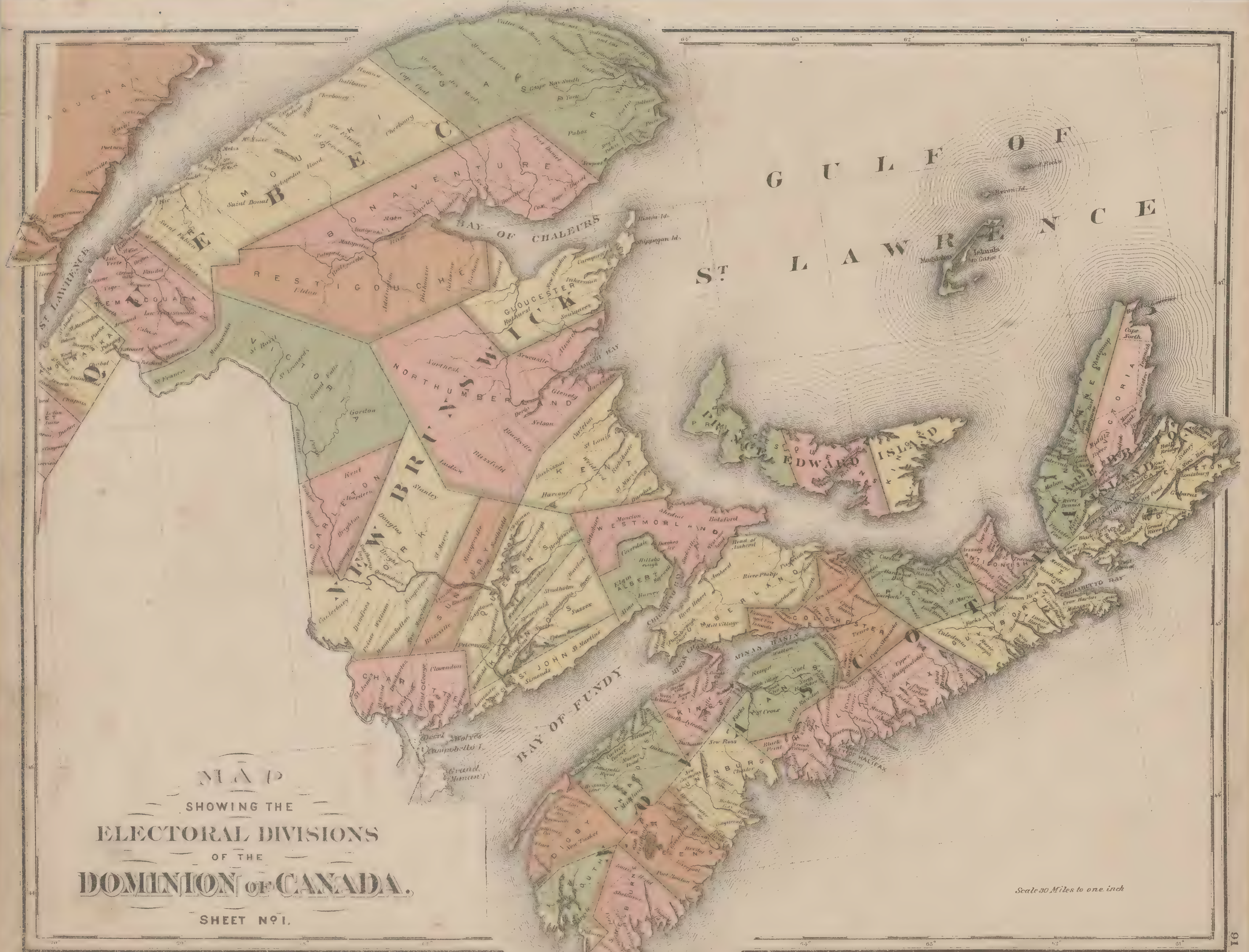
T. R. Ferguson, M.P.
[Deceased] Cookstown.



Adam Ouelgeon
Mayor of Coltingwood.



Wm. J. Parkhill
M.P.P. Randwick P.O.



MAP
SHOWING THE
ELECTORAL DIVISIONS
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA.
SHEET NO. 1.

Scale 30 Miles to one inch





Wm. Bennett,
Tecumseth Tp.



Mrs. Wm. Fletcher,
Alliston.



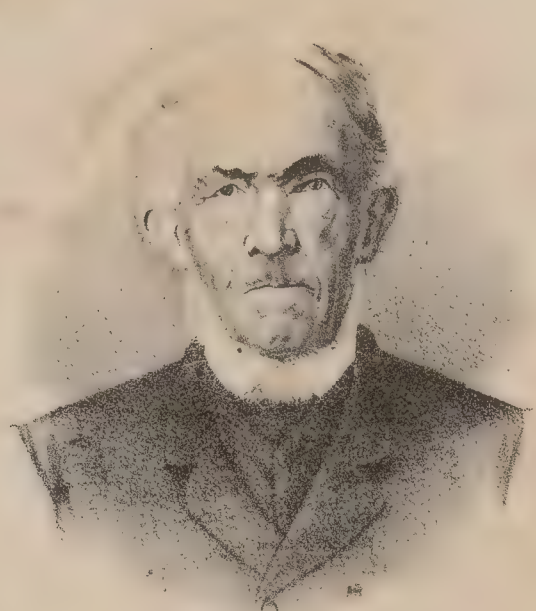
Wm. Fletcher [Deceased]
1st Settler at Alliston.



James Beard, Jarratts Cors.
One of Original Settlers of Oro Tp.



Archibald Colquhoun [Deceased]
Mansfield P.O.



Mahlon Srigley, Innisfil.
One of Original Settlers.



WOOLLEN MILL LUMBER MILLS FLOUR MILL BARN STORE RESIDENCE
NICOLSTON PROPERTY OF JOHN NICOL, ESSA TP., ONT.



MILLERS RES. FLOUR MILL SAW MILL RESIDENCE
RESIDENCE & MILLS OF GEORGE FLETCHER, ESSA TP., ONT.



RES. & STORE OF **J.G. CHANTLER**, NEWTON ROBINSON, TECUMSETH TP. ONT.



RES. OF **R.T. BANTING**, COOKSTOWN, ESSA TP. ONT.



"PROSPECT HILL" RES. OF **ALLEN FLACK** CON. 6, LOT 5, NOTTAWASAGA TP. ONT.



"CHESTNUT COTTAGE" RESIDENCE OF **ROBERT WILKINSON**, CON. 12, LOT 18, INNISFIL TP. ONT.



RES. & FLOUR MILL OF **J.J. CARRUTHERS**, CREEMORE, NOTTAWASAGA TP. ONT.



"CAMPER DOWN FARM" RES. OF **DAVID NICOL**, CON. 7, LOT 2, NOTTAWASAGA TP. ONT.



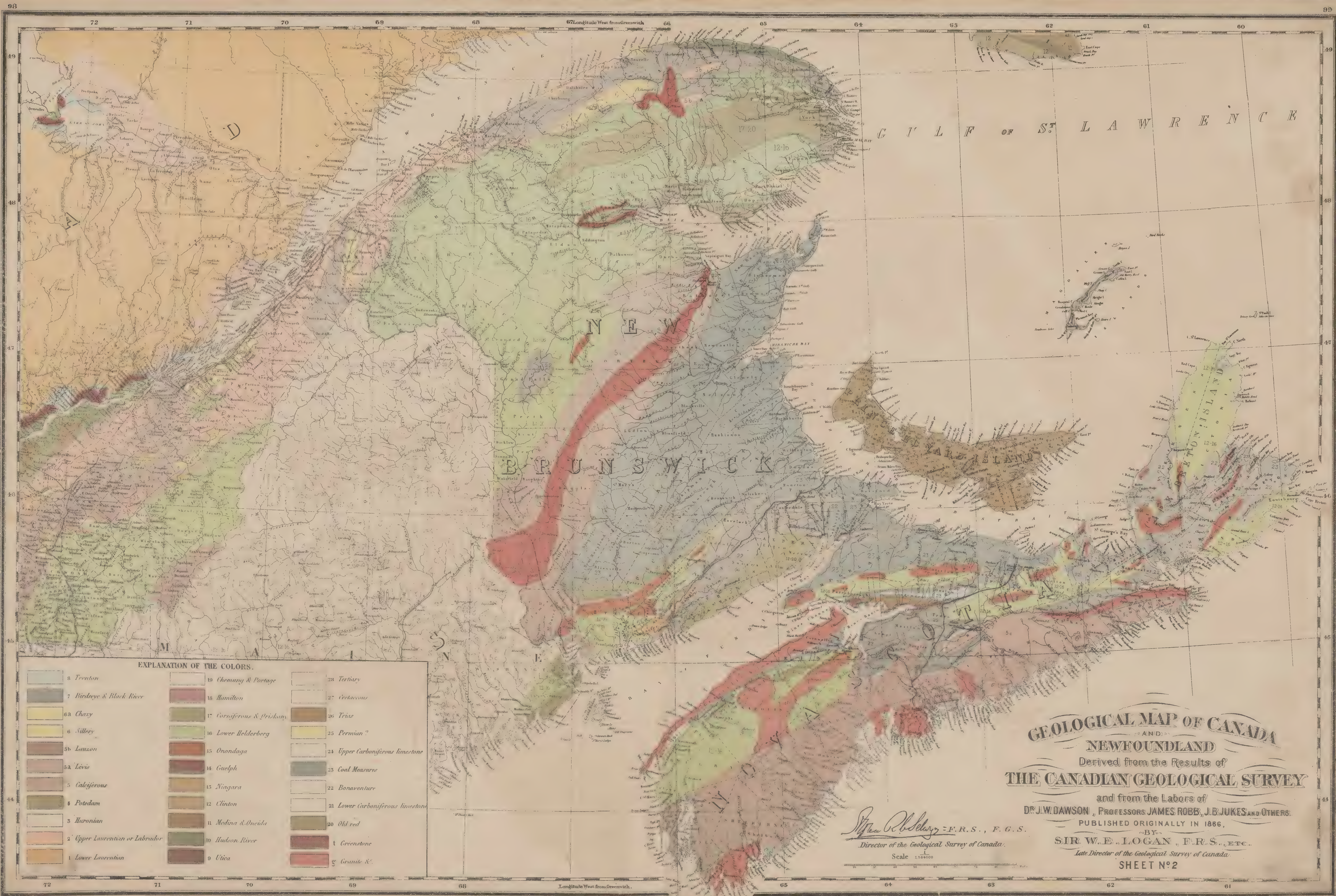
RES. OF **D.E. BUIST**, NOTTAWA, NOTTAWASAGA TP. ONT.



"SHAMROCK HOUSE" RESIDENCE OF **J.R. COFFEY**, CON. 1, LOT 10, NOTTAWASAGA TP. ONT.



"EVERETT FARM" CONTAINING 300 ACRES. PROPERTY OF **JOHN SMITH**, CON. 7, LOT 10, TOSSORONTIO TP. ONT.



EXPLANATION OF THE COLORS.

8 Trenton	19 Chemung & Portage	28 Tertiary
7 Birdseye & Black River	18 Hamilton	27 Oriskany
6a Chazy	17 Corniferous & Prickly	26 Trias
6 Silly	16 Lower Helderberg	25 Permian ?
5b Louisa	15 Onondaga	24 Upper Carboniferous limestone
5a Lewis	14 Guelph	23 Coal Measures
5 Calcegerous	13 Niagara	22 Bonaventure
4 Potsdam	12 Clinton	21 Lower Carboniferous limestone
3 Huronian	11 Medina & Onondaga	20 Old red
2 Upper Laurentian or Labrador	10 Hudson River	1 Greenstone
1 Lower Laurentian	9 Utica	g Granite &c

GEOLOGICAL MAP OF CANADA
AND
NEWFOUNDLAND
Derived from the Results of
THE CANADIAN GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

and from the Labors of
DR. J. W. DAWSON, PROFESSORS JAMES ROBB, J. B. JUKES AND OTHERS.
PUBLISHED ORIGINALLY IN 1886,
BY

SIR W. E. LOGAN, F.R.S., ETC.
Late Director of the Geological Survey of Canada.

SHEET N° 2

W. E. Logan F.R.S., F.G.S.
Director of the Geological Survey of Canada.

Scale 1:500,000



CHURCH OF OUR - LADY - HELP - OF - CHRISTIANS - , WALLACEBURG.



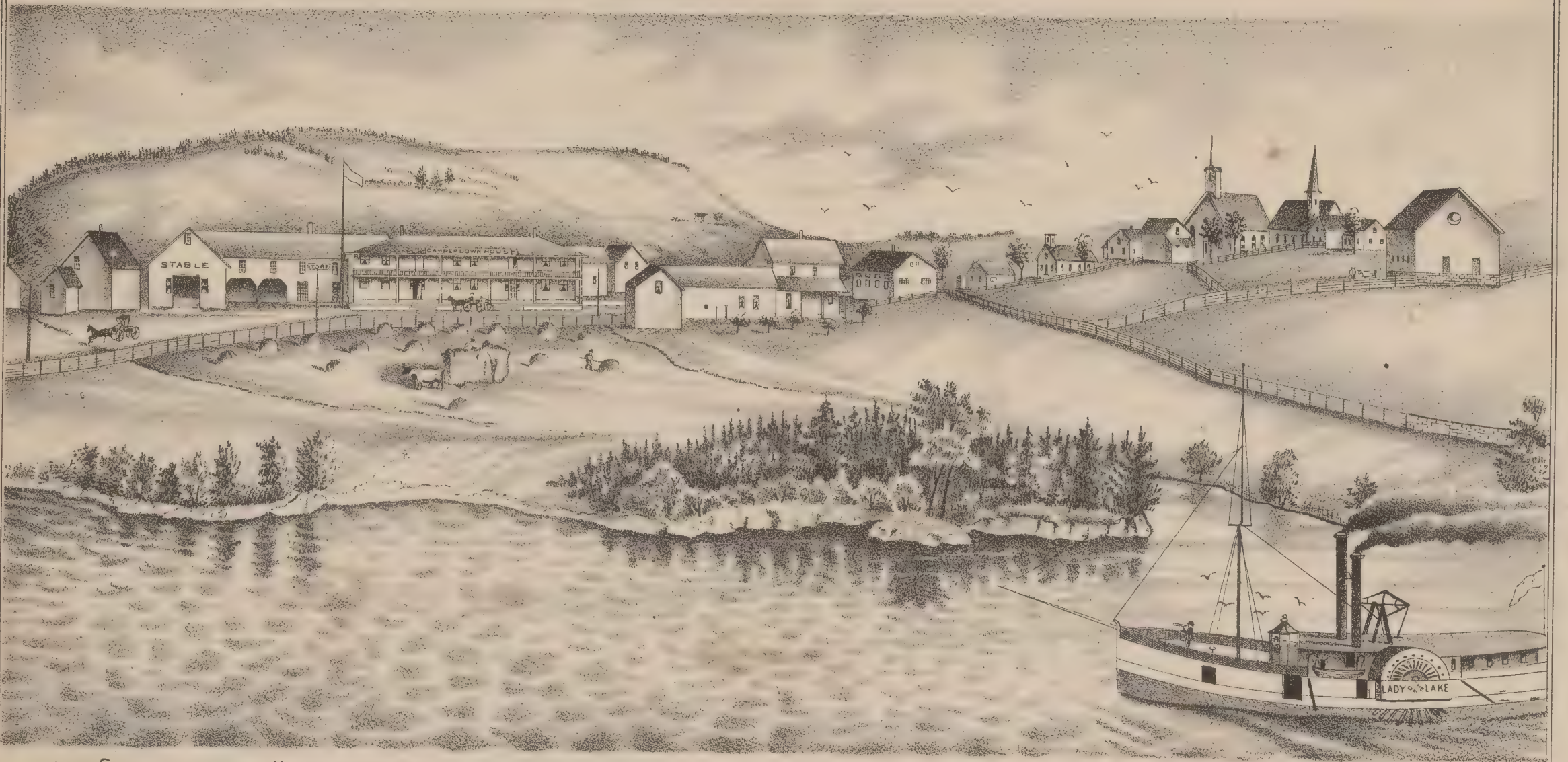
W.F. RUTLEY, ARCHITECT, CHATHAM, ONT.
POST OFFICE BLOCK.

GARNER HOUSE
PROPERTY OF JOHN GARNER, CHATHAM, ONT.

LEWIS, MACPHERSON & CO., IMPORTERS OF
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS & MILLINERY.

JAMES REEVE, WATCHMAKER & J. WELLER

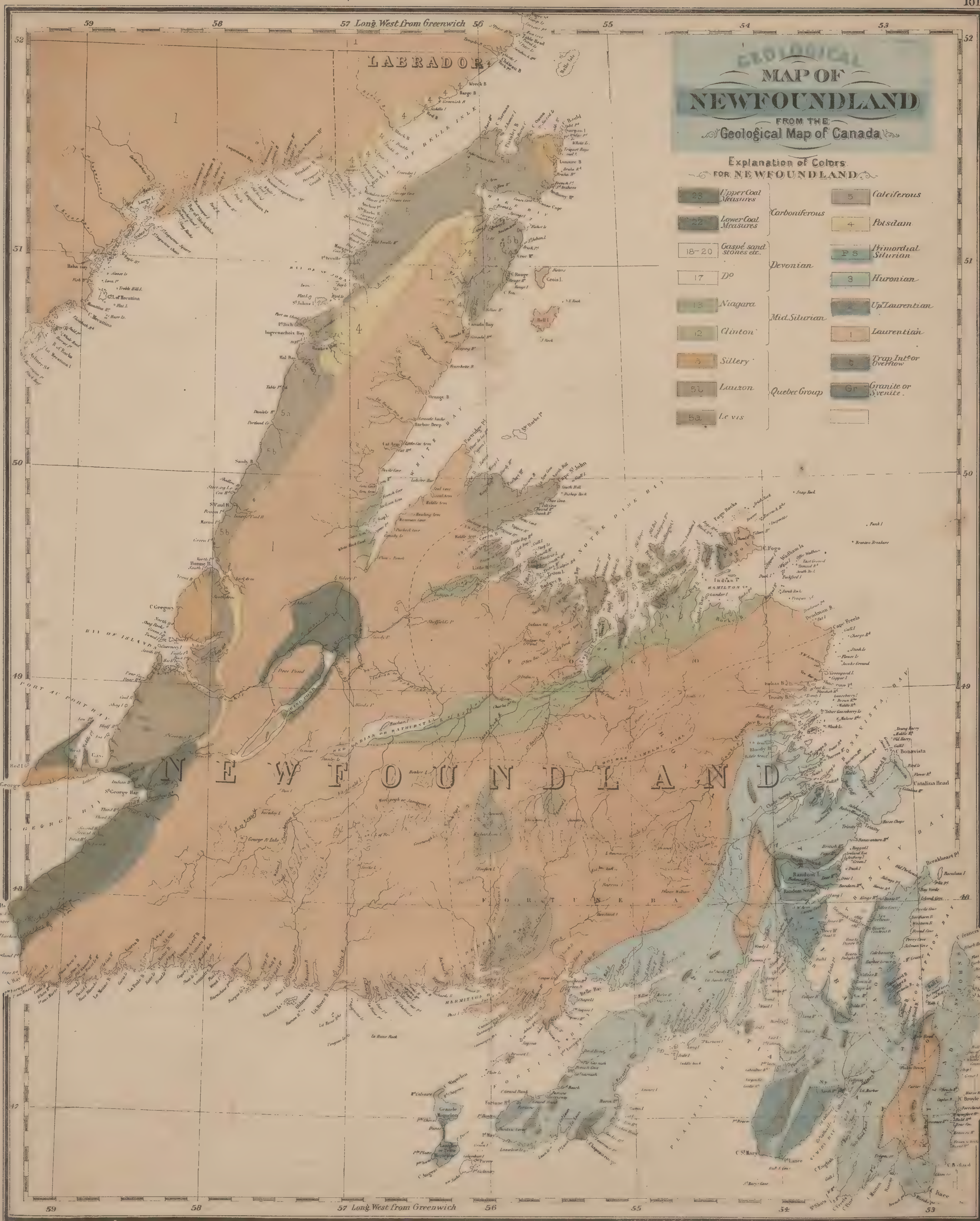
G.A. POWELL, CHEMIST & DRUGGIST, CHATHAM, ONT.
HAIR, TOOTH & NAIL BRUSHES A SPECIALTY

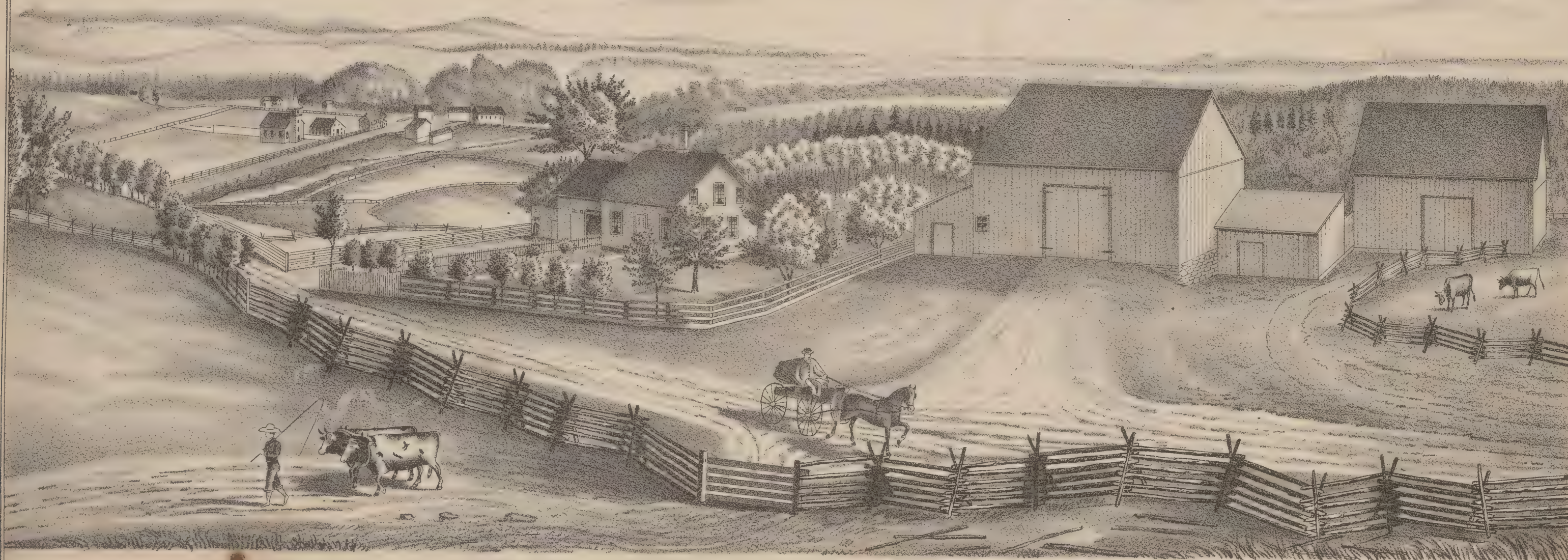
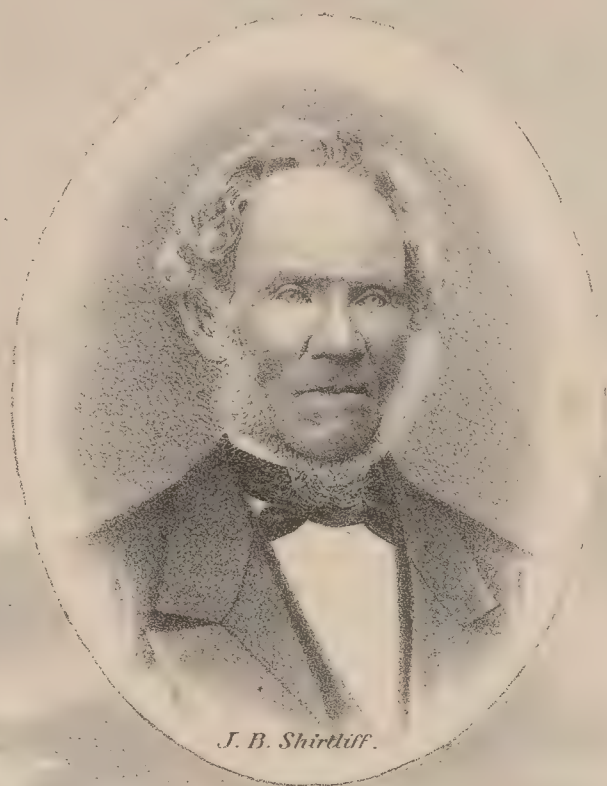


THE CAMPERDOWN-HOUSE AND RES. OF **W. E. TUCK ESQ**, VILLAGE OF GEORGEVILLE, LAKE MEMPHIREMAGOG, STANSTEAD CO. P. Q.



THE RESIDENCE OF **L. E. PARKER ESQ**, EAST HATLEY, STANSTEAD CO. QUE.



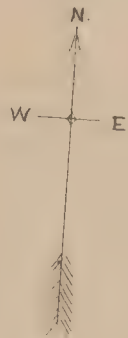


THE RESIDENCE OF J. B. SHIRLIFF, ESQ., HATLEY TP. QUEBEC. [MASSAWIPPI & AYERS FLATS, IN DISTANCE.]

MAP OF TOWNSHIPS



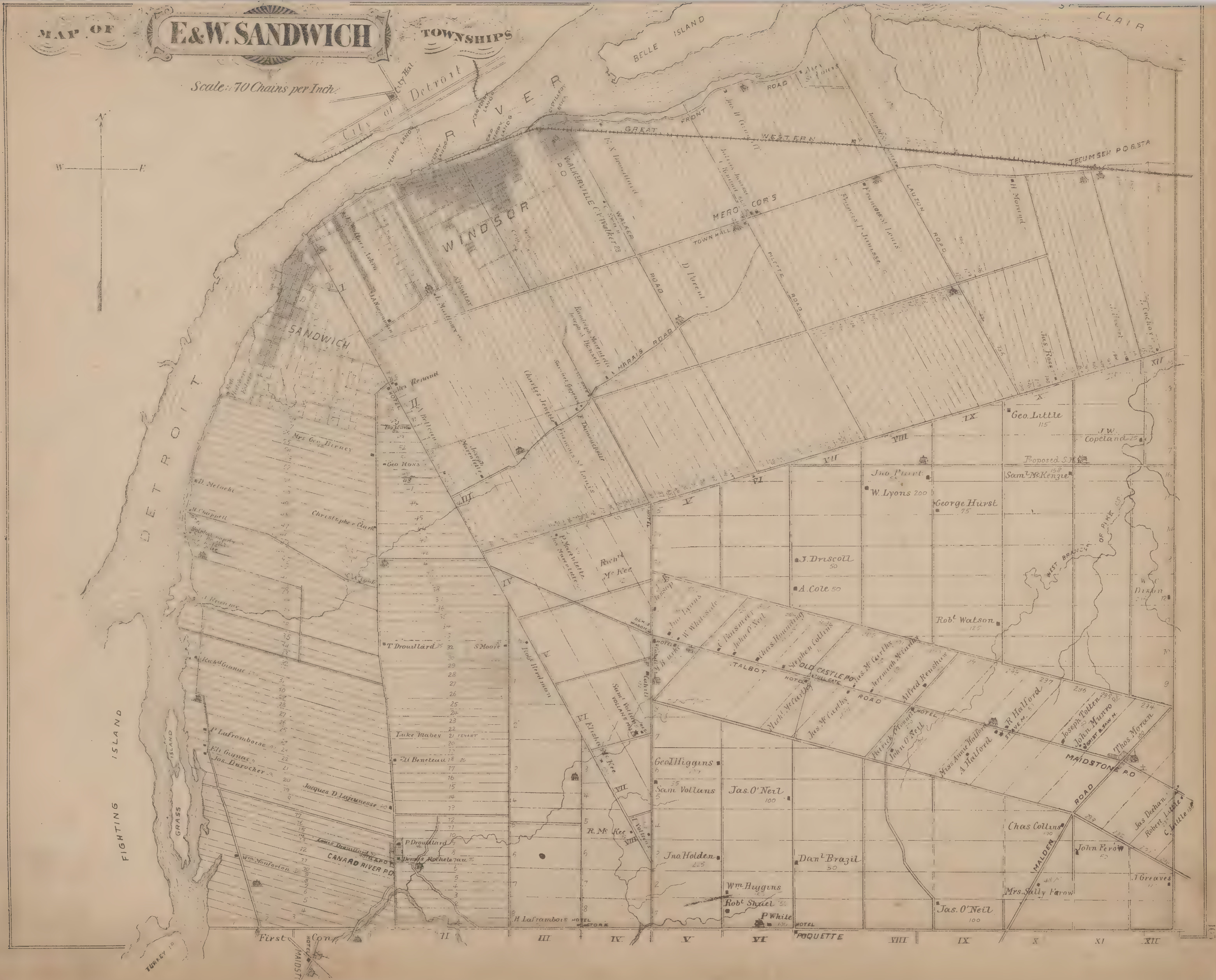
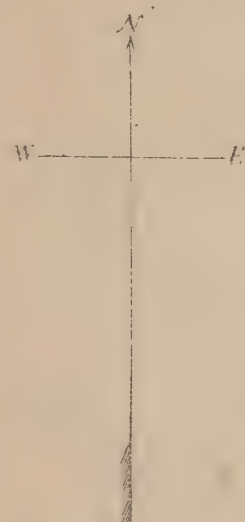
Scale: 70 Chains per Inch.



E&W. SANDWICH

TOWNSHIPS

Scale: 70 Chains per Inch.

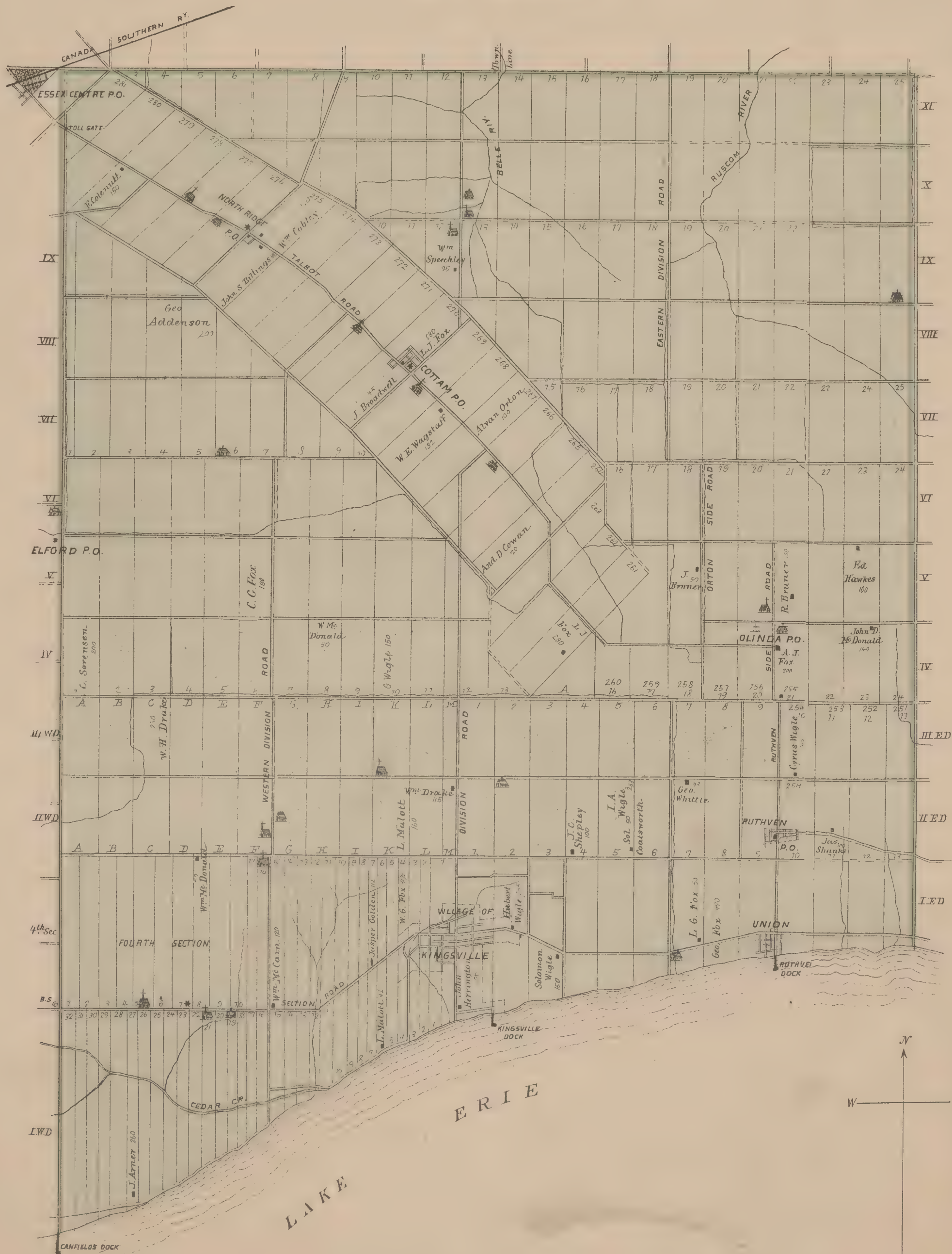


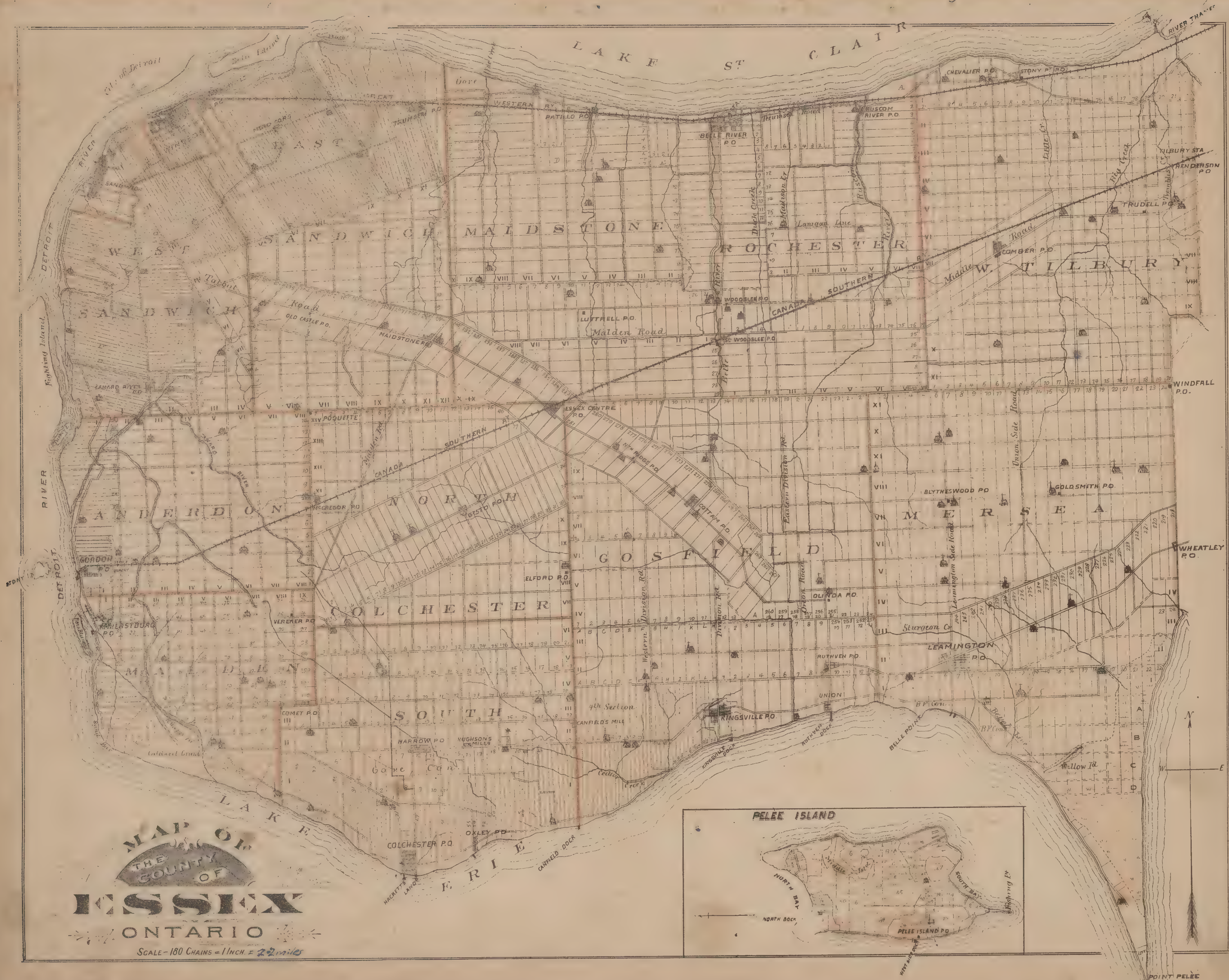
MAP OF

GOSFIELD

TOWNSHIP

Scale: 80 Chains per Inch.





TILBURY WEST.

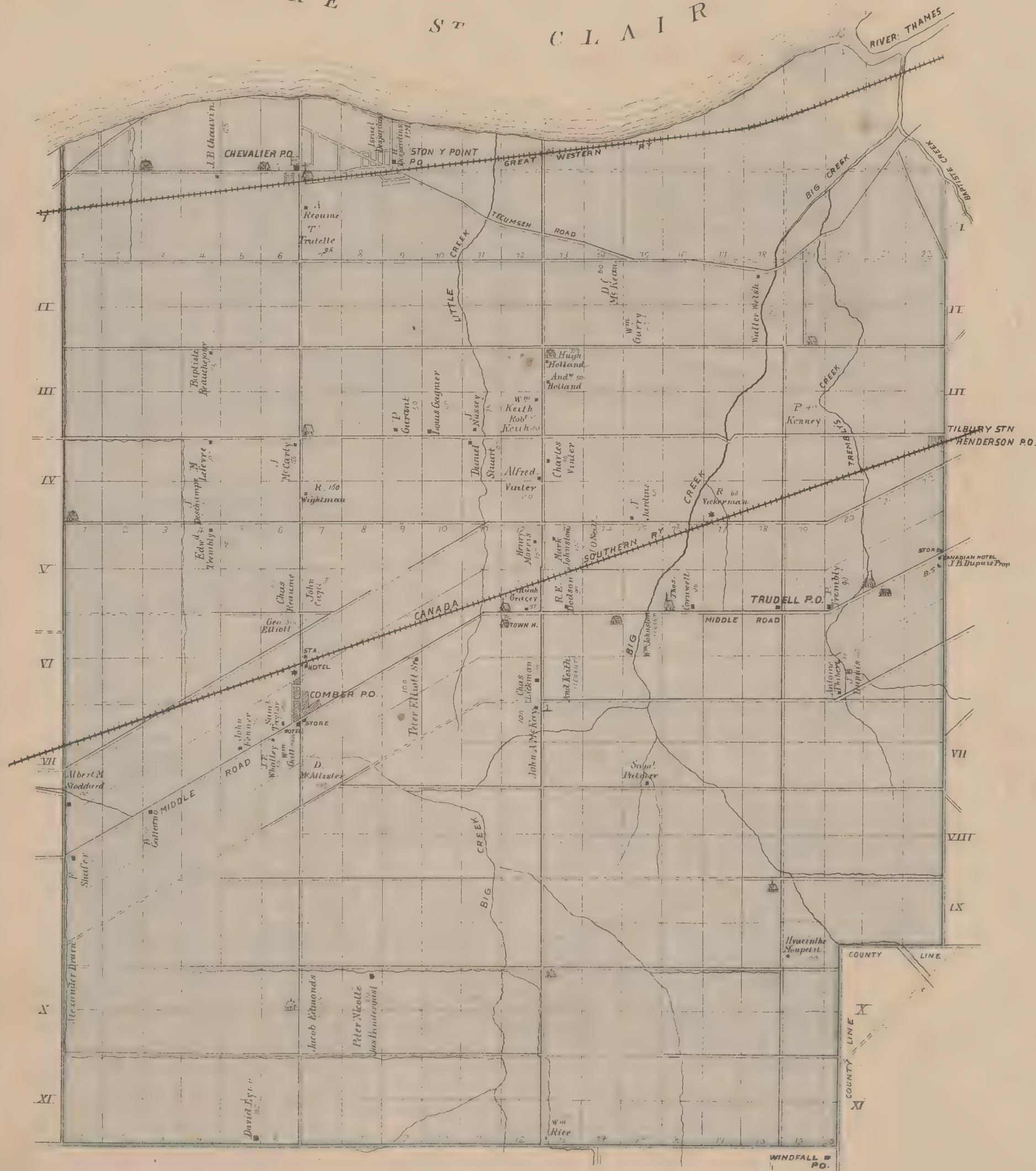
TOWNSHIP

Scale: 80 Chains per Inch.

L A K E

S T

C L A I R



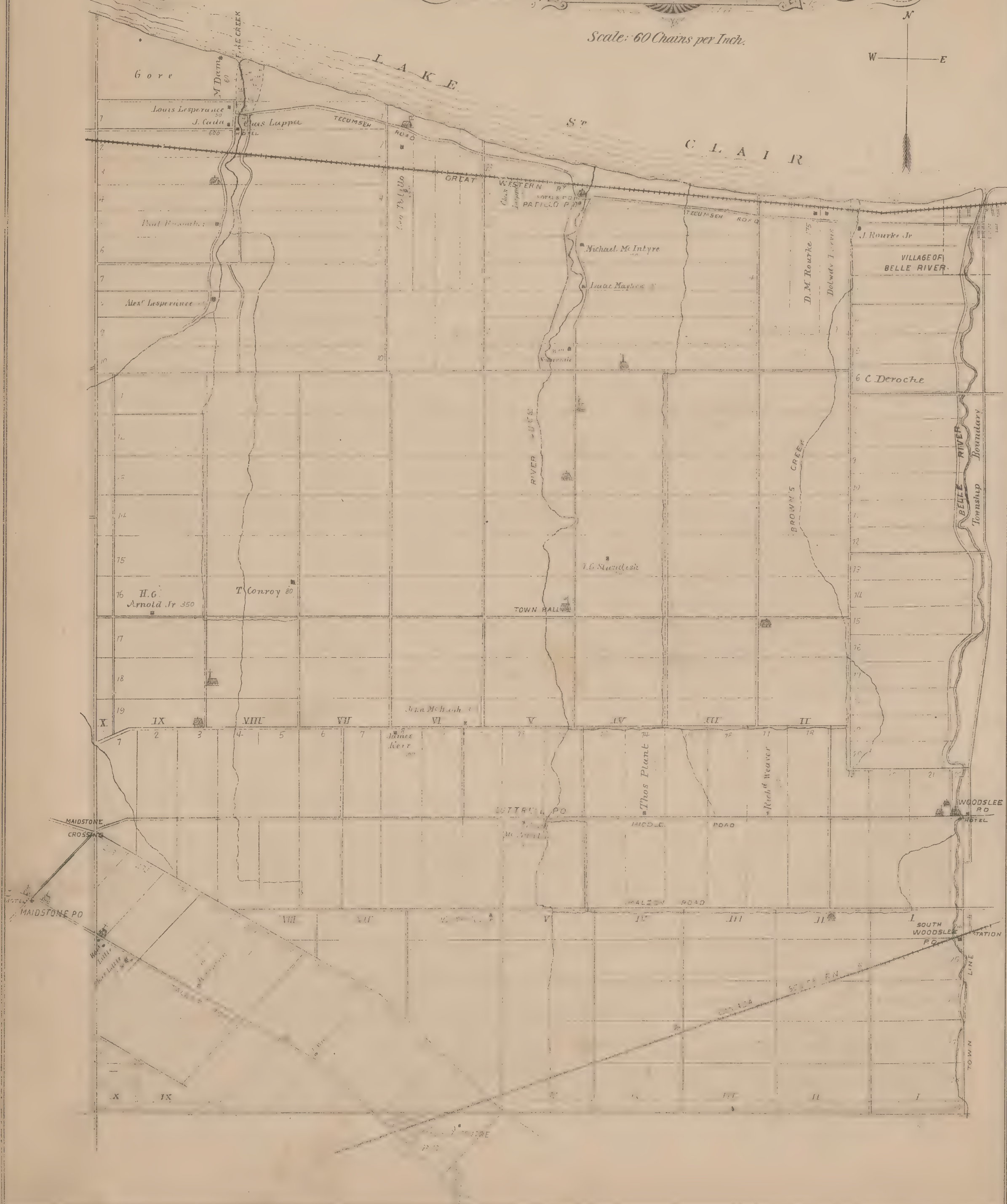
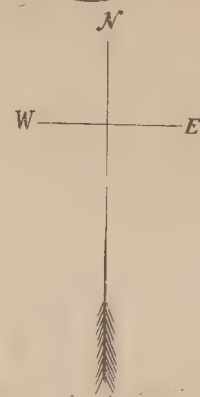


MAP OF

MAIDSTONE

TOWNSHIP

Scale: 60 Chains per Inch.



PELEE ISLAND.

Scale: 45 Chains per Inch.

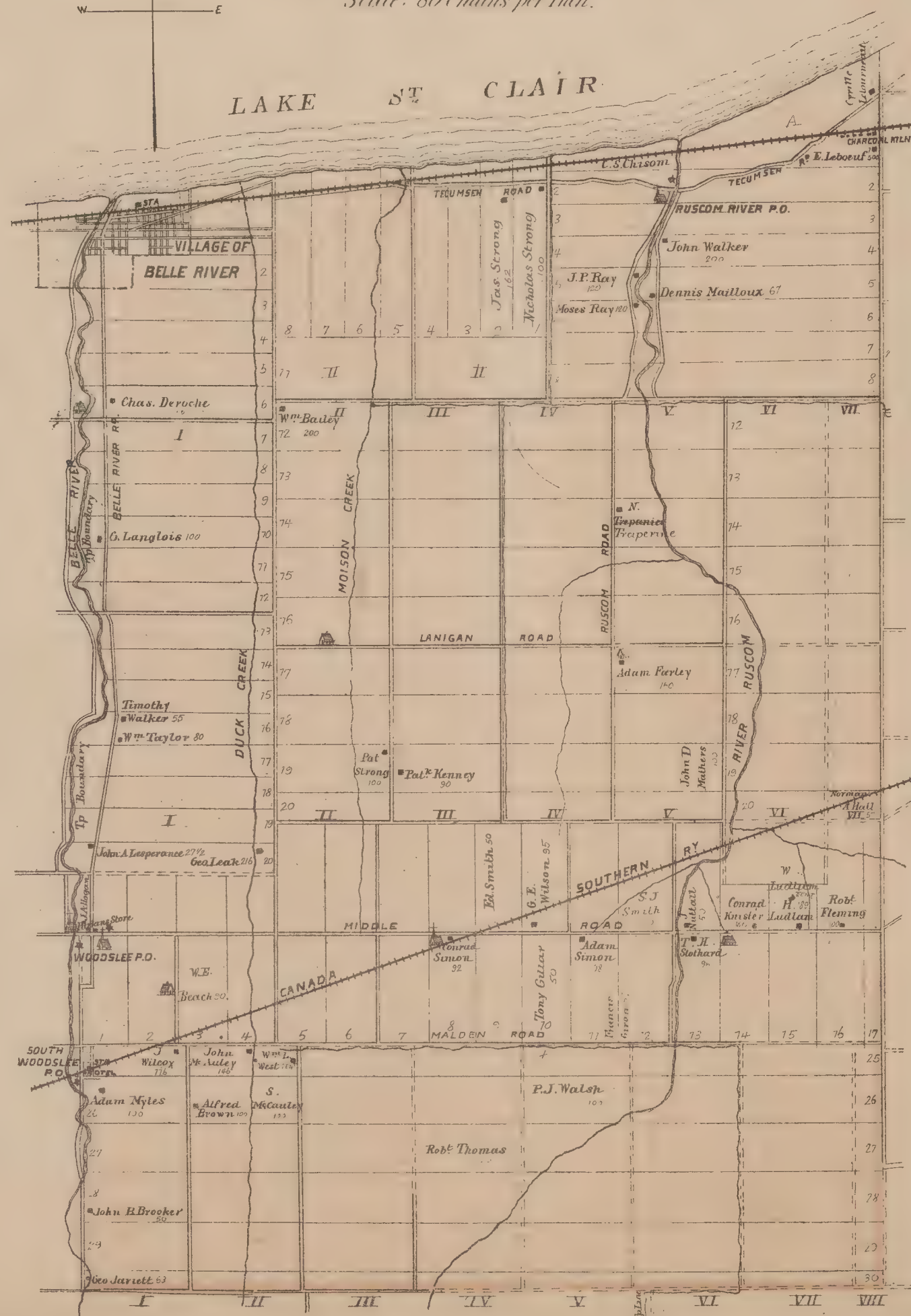


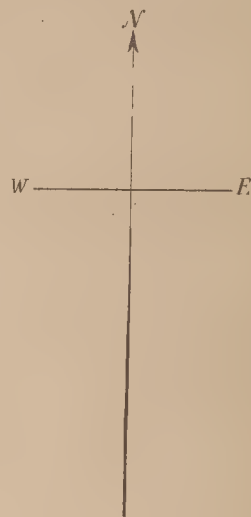
MAP OF

ROCHESTER

TOWNSHIP

Scale: 80 Chains per Inch.





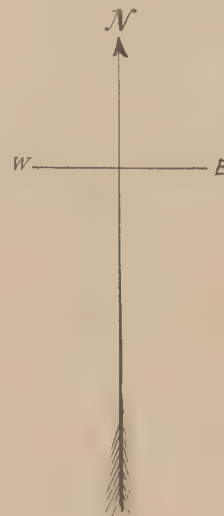
MAP OF MALDEN TOWNSHIP

Scale: 60 Chains per Inch.



MAP OF ANDERDON TOWNSHIP

Scale: 60 Chains per Inch.



Biographical Directory of Essex County Subscribers.

WINDSOR.

Armour, John, notary public, insurance and general agent. Is a native of Montreal; born, 1815.
 Askew, W. E., proprietor of livery stable. Was born in the county in 1842.
 Anyan, George, proprietor of Empress Hotel, and Assessor. He was born in England, 1820. Came here in 1861.
 Alberts, William, barber, laundryman, clothes cleaner and repairer. Came to Windsor in 1875. Was born in the United States.
 Askew, John S., bailiff for the county. He was born in Essex in 1839.
 Black, Alexander, of the firm of Black & Cheyne. Dry goods, millinery, hats, caps, furs, and gents' furnishings. Came here in 1861. Born in Quebec, 1847.
 Barrett, E. A., proprietor of American Hotel.
 Bridges, Fitz, ice merchant. Is a native of England, and has lived in the county since 1852.
 Baby, John C., Inland Revenue Officer. He was born in Sandwich, Essex County.
 Blake, William, undertaker at 52 Sandwich Street. Born at Detroit, U.S.
 Barringer, J. W., proprietor of Great Western Hotel. Has lived here since 1865. Born in this Province in 1840.
 Bailey, David. Resides in Windsor. He was born in the county about 1840.
 Burton, F. W.
 Benson, William, Collector of Customs. Is a native of Ireland; born, 1812. Came to Essex County in 1869.
 Cliffe, C., editor, etc. Came to Windsor in 1878. He was born in Leeds County, Ont., in 1844.
 Cornish, John. Came from the United States. Was born there in 1838.
 Campbell, J. R., hotel proprietor in Windsor. He owns 40 acres of Lot 48, Con. 2, Sandwich West, worth \$2,000. Came here in 1865. Was born in England in 1848.
 Crampton, James, general grocer. He is a native of Ireland, and came to Essex in 1867. Born, 1839.
 Combs, Marcus, retired builder. He has lived in the county from 1865. Born in the United States in 1820.
 Craig, P. A., carriage manufacturer and blacksmith. He was born in England in 1841. Settled here in 1864.
 Clark, S. P. C., broker. Here since 1868. He came from the United States, where he was born in 1839.
 Cotter, James, retired hotel-keeper. Has lived in the county since 1831.
 Cotter Brothers, hotel-keepers in Windsor.
 Cronk, W., soda water manufacturer. Came to Windsor in 1870. Was born in New York State, 1837.
 Drulard, M., butcher. He came to Windsor in 1875. Born in the Province of Ontario, 1832.
 Davis, Benjamin G., merchant. Here since 1873. Formerly a mail contractor. Born in England in 1842.
 D'Avignon, J. E., druggist. Here since 1879. Was born in the United States in 1845.
 Dumouchel, Denis, harness-maker. Has lived in the county since birth, 1855.
 Donaldson, W. C., fruit and vegetable merchant. He came here in 1876. Is a native of the United States, and was born in 1842.
 Devereaux, E. T., house renter and general agent. Came to Windsor in Oct., 1878. Born in Kingston, Ont., 1847.
 Elbert, V. L., manager of Gas Company here. Born at Detroit, Michigan, 1856.
 Edgar, J. S. Is a Canadian, and has lived in this county from 1865.
 Ferguson, William, pork packer. Here since 1874. He is a native of Ireland.
 Fisher, F., grocer and provision merchant. He came here in 1871. Born in England, 1843.
 Ferry, James, manufacturer of looking glasses. Commenced business in 1880. Was born near Liverpool, England, 1842.
 Gignac, E., harness-maker. Has lived in the county since birth, 1852.
 Gantly, Mrs. E. Engaged in boot and shoe business. Came to Windsor in 1876. Was born in Michigan State, 1848.
 Hortin, W. D., druggist. Was born in Hobart Town, Tasmania, 1843. Came to Windsor about 1872.
 Hayward, H. J., Inspector of Weights and Measures for Government.
 Harris, J. H., painter. Has been a member of Town Council Board. Came to Windsor, 1873. Birthplace, England.
 Hamrahan, Ed., proprietor of Hamrahan Hotel, and has lived here since 1849. Is a native of Ireland.
 Johnson, H. N., proprietor of Crawford House.
 Jones, Felix, machinist and iron-founder. P.O. address, Box 41, Windsor. Born in this Province in 1845.
 Jenks, John H., U.S. Consul and commercial agent. He has lived in the county from 1873. Was born in the United States in 1832.

Johnston, J. A. & Co., merchant millers. Here since 1859.
 Johnson, J. A., grocer and provision merchant. He came to the county in 1865. Born in the United States in 1840.
 Kergan & Kennedy, physicians and surgeons, Hall's Block, Detroit, U.S.
 Kilroy, J. A., dealer in groceries and liquors. He has been in the county from 1858. Born at Lockport, N. Y., in 1850.
 Langlois, Ignace, hotel-keeper. Was born in Essex County in 1853.
 Lusted, Stephen, publisher. He settled here about 1868. Is an Englishman; born in Kent County, 1834.
 Livermore, Edwin, grocer and provision dealer. He commenced business in Windsor in 1874. Born in England, 1831.
 Laing & Twatt, general grocers. Here since 1877.
 Labadie, C. F., retired civil servant. He was born in Windsor in 1822.
 Lewis, John, lumber merchant, and Major of the 27th Battalion. Has lived in the county from 1875. Born at Athboy, Ireland, 1844.
 Lipsey, John, hotel clerk. He was born in England.
 Mary Rosary, Sr., Supt. of St. Mary's Academy.
 McKee, W. J., lumber merchant. He was born in the Province of Ontario in 1850.
 McNally, George, of the firm of Stuart & McNally, sash, door and blind manufacturers. Mr. McNally was born in Ontario, 1856. Came to this county in 1869.
 McBride, John, proprietor of the Essex House. Was born at Lansing, Ont., 1838.
 Maisenville, Joseph, hotel proprietor. He was born in Sandwich, near Windsor, in 1851.
 Marentette, A. B., retired farmer. He owns 132 acres in the county, worth \$13,200. Is a member of the Town Council, and has lived in the county since birth, 1824.
 Murdoch, J. C., editor and publisher. Came to Essex County in 1858. Born in Scotland, 1855.
 Meloche, R. A., Inland Revenue officer at Windsor. Was born in the county in 1867.
 Millard, W. A., stage proprietor. He is a native of this Province, and was born in 1846.
 Mitchell, Henry, gardener. He has 5 acres of land, situated in Lots 39 and 40, Con. 1, worth \$3,000. Born at Kingston, 1821. Settled here in 1857.
 Miller, W. F., Inland Revenue Officer. Resides in Windsor. P.O. address, Walkerville. He has lived in the town since 1875. Was born in the Province in 1841.
 Mackay, G. W., Inland Revenue Officer. Came here in 1879. P.O. address is Walkerville. Born in the Province of Ontario, 1841.
 Noshad, Henry, farmer. Resides in Windsor. Came to this county in 1856. Was born in the State of North Carolina in 1823.
 Ouellette, Achille, real estate agent. He has lived in the town from birth, 1843.
 Odette, D. B., of the firm of Odette & Wherry, commission merchants and coal dealers. Was born in Anderton Township, 1848, and is the present Town Treasurer.
 O'Connor, Jeremiah, barrister and attorney-at-law. Is a native of this Province, and was born in 1840.
 Ponting, P. C., flour, feed, grain and wood merchant. He is an Englishman, and was born in 1851. He came to Windsor in 1876.
 Peters, P., watchmaker, jeweller, and engraver. Has lived in Essex County since 1857. Is a native of the Province; born, 1835.
 Poe, Milton, farmer and stock raiser. Owns 22 acres of land, situated in Lot 30, valued at \$1,800, and came here in 1874. Born in the State of Ohio in 1845.
 Pepin, Joseph N., dry goods clerk. He was born in Detroit, U.S., 1843.
 Ronson, B. D. D., mail agent and collector for 15 years. He has lived here from 1856. Born in Kingston, Ont.
 Ramon, P., Deputy Collector of Inland Revenue, Windsor. He came here in 1855. Was born in Belgium, 1833.
 Rowe, William. Engaged in farming, and owns 100 acres in Township of Tilbury West, valued at \$3,500. He settled in the county in 1845. Birthplace, England. Residence and P.O. address, Windsor.
 Reid, Charles J., Secretary and Collector of Water Works. He was born in Hamilton in 1856.
 Robinson, Cecil H., barrister and solicitor, &c. He came here in 1869. Is an Englishman; born in 1838.
 Robson, John, collar maker, wholesale and retail. He came to Windsor in 1869. Is a native of England, and was born in 1844.
 Richings, C., master mechanic on the D.M. Railroad.
 Rice, Alfred E., furniture manufacturer. Has lived in Essex County from 1858, and came from England when four years old.
 Rocheleau, J., merchant tailor. He was born in this county in 1839.

Stuart, John, of the firm of Stuart & McNally, sash, door and blind manufacturers. He has lived in Windsor from 1873. Born in Banffshire, Scotland, 1843.
 Sepner, John, boot and shoemaker. He was born in Bohemia in 1840, and removed here in 1861.
 Schofield, W. Has resided in town since 1878. He came from Jamaica, where he was born in 1855.
 Smith, Rev. J. C., of the Methodist Episcopal Church (colored). He settled here in 1879. Was born in the United States in 1848.
 Sutherland, J. B., proprietor of the Crawford House, Windsor. He also owns 160 acres of land, being Lots 56 and 57, Con. 1, West Sandwich. Came to the county in 1870. Born in Scotland, 1828.
 Stroud, J. B., butcher and stock dealer. He came to Essex County in 1865. Is an Englishman, and was born in 1849.
 Towey, Julius, general store-keeper and varnish manufacturer. He was born in the United States.
 Vollans, Thomas, custom and merchant miller. He also owns 200 acres of Lot 2, Con. 6, Sandwich West, worth \$8,000. Was born in Ontario, 1829. Came to this county in 1838.
 Vollans, Edward, hotel proprietor. He owns 33 acres of Lot 5, Con. 5, Sandwich East, and has lived in the county from 1837. Born in the United States in 1833.
 Venn, Richard, proprietor of Essex marble works. Is a native of England; born there in 1836.
 Wagner, Rev. J. T., Roman Catholic clergyman and Dean of Windsor. Was born in France in 1837. Settled here in 1865.
 White, Joseph, Jr., wholesale and retail wine and spirit merchant. He was born in this Province in 1848.
 White, Alexander, baggageman on the Great Western Railway. Is a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and was born in 1836. Came to the county in 1868.
 White, S., barrister and M.P.P. for North Essex. He has resided in the county since birth, 1838.
 Welch, William, hotel proprietor. He also farms 88 acres of land in Lot 140, Sandwich East, worth \$3,000. Was born in the United States in 1847. Settled in the county in 1858.
 Winter, Albert H., butcher. Has lived in the town since birth, 1845.
 Young, Charles, plumber, steam and gas-fitter, tin and coppersmith. Is a Town Councillor, and came here in 1858. Was born in Germany, 1832.
 Zinn, John, merchant tailor. Born in Germany, 1845.

AMHERSTBURG.

Ashwell, Thomas, gentleman. Was born in England, 1839. Came here in 1858.
 Burnette, S. W., U.S. Consul since 1879. Born at Newark, N.Y., 1836.
 Bingley, Wm., hotel proprietor. Has lived in Essex County since 1847. Born in England, 1818.
 Balfour & Auld, editors and publishers. W. D. Balfour is Reeve of Amherstburg and Vice-President of the County Agricultural Society. He came here in 1874. Born in Scotland, 1851.
 Borrowman, Robert, tinsmith. Is a native of the county; born in 1839.
 Barron, Joseph, hairdresser. Has lived in the county since birth, 1867.
 Barnes, J. H., proprietor of Lake View House. Came here in 1880. Born in the United States, 1846.
 Burns, A. B., baker and patentee of Burn's Dry Hop Yeast. Is a native of New Brunswick, and was born in 1845.
 Dorsett, Alfred, teacher. Came to Essex in 1869. Born in Surrey, England, 1852.
 Fillion, J. B., painter and grainer. He has lived here since birth, 1837.
 Framont, Nelson, boot and shoemaker. He was born in Montreal, 1839.
 Graveline, A. D., carpenter. Owns a house and lot here. Was born in the county, 1848.
 Green, George, carriage manufacturer. Was for some time a councillor, and has resided here since 1859. Born in England, 1841.
 Henley, D., dealer in staple and fancy dry goods. Settled here in 1869. Birthplace, Goderich.
 Hackett, F. B., steamboat captain. Was born in Amherstburg, 1831.
 Hatch, C. D., manufacturer of nitro glycerine for Government use at Detroit River. Is a native of New York State, and was born in 1855.
 Kolface, J. G., general merchant. He was the first Mayor and Reeve, and settled here in 1837. Born in Germany, 1818.
 Kemp, Charles H., proprietor of livery stables. He has lived here since birth, 1848.
 Kett, Nathan, retired farmer. He came to reside here in 1880. Born in England, 1824.
 Leggatt, J. H., Division Court Clerk at Amherstburg. He was born here in 1856.
 Lawler, M., merchant tailor. He settled in this county, 1872. Born in Ireland, 1843.
 Lowe, Jno, gentleman. He is chairman of the School Board, and has lived in the county from 1852. Is an Englishman; born, 1852.

Langlois, P., merchant. He was born in this county.
 Lushington, J. S., chemist and druggist; here since 1871. Birthplace, Scotland.
 MacLeod, John, gentleman and ex-M.P. He came to Essex County in 1837. Is a native of Scotland.
 McGregor, A. J., merchant tailor. Has lived here since 1873. He is a native of Scotland. Born 1846.
 Maxwell, D. A., Public School Inspector. He was born in Canada, 1847. Came to this county, 1878.
 Maloney, John G., hotel proprietor. Has lived in Amherstburg since 1844, and was born in that year.
 Morin, Z., contractor and builder. He was born in Quebec, 1818. Settled here in 1836.
 Ouellette, L. J., clerk. He is a native of the county, and was born at Windsor, 1859.
 Robertson, Frank L., veterinary surgeon. Is a native of Ayrshire, Scotland. He was born in 1853, and came to Essex County in 1877.
 Reaume, D. F., agricultural and general agent. Born in Malden Township, 1847.
 Skinner, Miss E. B., teacher. Was born in London, 1840. Came to this county the same year.
 Scott, E. R., telegraph operator. He was born in Ontario, 1862.
 St. John, Joseph, boot and shoemaker. He settled here in 1865. Was born at Montreal.
 Turner, W. H., dealer in groceries and provisions. He was born in 1853.
 Thomas, C. M. S., druggist. He came to Essex in 1859. Born at Oakville, 1855.
 Terry, D. H., photographer. He came here in 1879. Born in the United States, 1852.
 Twomey, M., general merchant. He has held the offices of Mayor and Reeve of Amherstburg, and has lived here from 1865. He was born at Kingston, 1825.
 Wilson George. Is an extensive land owner, owning 1,000 acres in Anderton and Colchester Townships, worth \$20,000. Born, 1837.
 Wright, C., bookseller and stationer. He was born in the Township of Malden.

LEAMINGTON.

Alderton, Jacob, retired farmer. He has held various municipal offices in the county, and has lived in Essex from 1839. He was born in Suffolk, England, in 1817.
 Burtch, Rev. D. D., pastor of the Baptist Church at Leamington since May, 1878. He is a native of Elgin County, Ontario, and was born in 1848.
 Bissett, Thomas G., contractor and builder. He came here in 1877. Born in London, Ontario, 1852.
 Brown, A., butcher. He has lived in the county since birth, 1858.
 Campaigne, G., attorney, solicitor, etc. He is a native of the City of Ottawa, and was born in 1847. Settled here in September, 1879.
 Cutler, Rev. J. W., Methodist Episcopal Church clergyman at Leamington. Came to this county in 1851, when a child. Born in Genesee County, N.Y. State.
 Cronk, G. F., boot and shoe merchant. He came to Leamington in 1875. Born in Aylmer, Ontario, 1854.
 Cooper, William, wood worker in foundry. He came here in June, 1879. Born in Wentworth County, 1840.
 Curtis, Caleb, farmer and small fruit grower. He has 75 acres of land situated in Lot 7, Con. 1, Mersea Township, and he has lived here since birth, 1824. He was Assessor for Leamington and Mersea Townships.
 Deming, L. R., proprietor of the Deming House. He was born in the county, 1850.
 Deming, G. W., proprietor of livery stable. He is a native of this county, and was born in 1853.
 Davidson, J. M., bailiff, county constable and collector. He came to the county in 1852. Born in Port Hope, Ontario, 1839.
 Deming, Robert, general merchant. He has lived in the county since birth, 1856.
 Dring, H., proprietor of Scott Hotel. Came here in 1870. Born in England, 1852.
 Dawson, Michael, dealer in reapers, mowers and sewing machines. He was born in Romney Township, Kent County, 1831.
 Fair, Robert, bookseller and stationer, telegraph operator, notary public and commissioner. For some time was editor of the Leamington Post. He owns 50 acres of Lot 8, Con. 6, Mersea Township, and some village property. Born in the county, 1842. His father came from Ireland and settled in Essex County about 1830.
 Fox, C. W., painter. Was born in the county in 1826.
 Henson, W. D., watchmaker and jeweller. Has lived in Leamington since 1872. Is a native of Manchester, England; born, 1856.
 Hartford, E., jobber and contractor. Came to Leamington in 1875, from Stratford, where he was engaged in business. Born in Durham County, Ont., 1847.
 Howe, Samuel, proprietor of livery stables. He came to the county in 1858. Was born in Trafalgar, Ontario, 1840.

BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY OF ESSEX COUNTY SUBSCRIBERS.

Hobson, Thos., merchant tailor. Came here in 1872. Is a native of England; born in Sheffield, 1846.

Jackson, A. E., general trader and money lender. Is owner of 250 acres in Mersea Township, and considerable property in Leamington. He was born in the county in 1845.

Kimball, Warren, boot and shoe merchant; also issuer of Marriage Licenses. He held the Postmaster-ship for 20 years, and Clerkship for 8 years. Was born in Halton County, Ontario, 1819. Settled in Essex County, 1850.

Kemp, James A., physician and surgeon. A graduate of Queen's College, Kingston.

Lane & Grieve, editors of *Leamington Post*, which was established in 1873.

Land, M. E., photographer, dealer in musical instruments and sewing machines. He has lived here since 1870. Born in Oxford County, 1830.

Lovelace, L., proprietor of Ontario Hotel, Leamington, and Ruthven Hotel, Ruthven. He was born at Brockville, Ontario, 1827.

McKenzie, W. F., waggon and carriage manufacturer. He came to Essex County in 1866. Was born in Sutherlandshire, Scotland, 1845. His father (John), settled in Kinloss Township, Bruce County, 1851.

McCallum, Colin, dealer in groceries and provisions. He came to St. Thomas in 1854, and settled here in 1871. Is a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, where he was born in 1848.

McDonald, Wm., saddler and harness maker. Born at Chatham, 1853. Came here in 1873.

McCubbin, William, builder and contractor. Is a Canadian; born, 1842. Settled here in 1872.

McDonald, Daniel, blacksmith; here since 1871. Born in Oxford County, Ontario, 1851.

Piger, W. R., foundryman. Came to Essex County in 1848, when young. Born in Nottinghamshire, England, 1845.

Pilsworth, Joseph, miller. Has lived in Leamington from 1875. Born in Brantford, Ontario, 1852.

Ryall, W. H., proprietor of the Scott House. He owns 40 acres of land in Gosfield Township, and village property here. Born in Windsor, 1848.

Robinson, Joseph S., tailor. He has 50 acres of Lot 14, Con. B., Mersea Township, and village lots here. Is a native of Northumberland County, England; born, 1824. Emigrated to Canada in 1847, and settled in this county three years after.

Robson, Christopher, lumberman and proprietor of the skating rink. He has lived in the county since birth, 1838.

Randall, A. H., sole proprietor of the Randall and Foster washing machine, patented July 6th, 1878. He came here in 1878. Is a native of New York State, and was born, 1832.

Ratcliffe, John, engineer at Snider's mill. He was born in Leeds County, Ontario, 1852. Came here in 1855.

Scott, M. W., lumberman, and Collector of Customs. He settled here in 1866; and for two years was a member of the Council Board. Born in the year 1837 in the Province of Quebec.

Selkirk, John McR., bookseller and stationer; also, Postmaster and Clerk and Treasurer of Leamington. Came here in 1864. Born in Beauharnois, Quebec, 1840.

Sherwood, John F., saddler and harness-maker. In business since 1869. Born in Prescott in 1830. Came to Essex County in 1868.

Snider, J. E., proprietor of saw and two grist mills. He owns 350 acres, situated in Lots 9 and 14, Con. A of Mersea Township. Was born in Wentworth County, 1833. Settled in Essex, 1871.

Sharp, W. S., loan, insurance and general commission agent, also conveyancer. He is a native of Hampshire, England, and was born in 1840. Settled here in 1871.

Stubbings, W. A., ironfounder, machinist and manufacturer of agricultural implements. Born in Devonshire, England, 1844. He settled in this county, 1872.

Siddall, Benjamin, bookkeeper, formerly teacher and physician. Is captain and adjutant in the volunteer militia. He owns 95 acres of land in Lot 14, Con. D., Mersea Township, and was eight years Clerk of that township. He came to Canada in 1825, and settled in Essex County, 1836. Is an Englishman; born in Yorkshire, 1813.

Underwood, A., painter. Has lived in Essex County since birth, 1848.

Wigle, Lewis, general merchant, farmer and M.P.P. He owns 750 acres of land in Mersea Township, and has lived in the county since birth, 1845.

Whitsell, Eli, builder and contractor. Settled here in 1868. He was born in the Niagara District, 1812.

Wigle, Mrs. Leonard, wife of the late Leonard Wigle. She owns 200 acres in Lot 224, Con. Talbot Street. Came from Yorkshire, England, 1818. Married to L. Wigle in 1824, who died in 1878.

Wray, H. B., surgeon dentist, graduating at Royal College of Dental Surgery, Toronto. Is a native of England; born in Yorkshire, 1855. Came to Leamington in 1877.

Wigle, Alfred, money lender, resides at Leamington; is also Postmaster at Windsor. He owns 200 acres of land in Mersea Township and property in Gosfield, where he was born in 1848.

SANDWICH.

Askin, J. Wallace, Registrar for Essex County. He was born here in 1848.

Ashdown, C. H., teacher. Has lived in the county from 1865. Came from England, where he was born.

Crickmore, C. G., barrister, &c. P.O. address, Windsor.

Dufour, Angel M., teacher. Was born in this county, 1860.

Dentz, Frederick, hotel-keeper. Here since 1877. He was born in the United States. 1851.

Geraud, John, teacher, now retired. He is a native of France, and was born in 1811. Came to Essex County in 1857.

Gluns, R., proprietor of Sandwich tannery, and dealer in boots and shoes. Is a member of the Council Board, and came here in 1860. He was born in Germany, 1835. P.O. address, Windsor.

Girardiet, T., Public School Inspector. He came to Essex County in 1848 from France, where he was born in 1829.

McEwan, John, Sheriff. Resides on Lot 70, Con. 1, W. Sandwich. He has held the office of Sheriff-Clerk, and has been a Councillor, official assignee, &c. He came here in 1846. Born at Saratoga, 1812.

Murdoch, W. A., photographer. He was born in the county. P.O. address, Windsor.

Smith, W. J., hotel-keeper. Born in the Province in 1831. Settled in Essex County, 1853.

WALKERVILLE.

Delisle, C. H., proprietor of the Bridge Hotel since 1879. He came from Detroit, where he was born in 1854.

Dixon, R. B., Inland Revenue Officer. Here since 1878. He was born in Quebec, 1840.

Dominion Sugar and Syrup Refinery. W. S. Smart, manager.

Kerr Brothers, proprietors of Walkerville foundry and machine works. Commenced business here, 1873. They are natives of Scotland.

McAfee, Henry, general merchant, Postmaster, and Justice of the Peace. He has resided here since 1862. Born in Ireland, 1816.

McLean, Edmund J., foreman with H. Walker & Sons, distillers. He came here in 1861. Is a native of Quebec. Was born there in 1823.

Reid, Thomas, head distiller at H. Walker & Sons' distillery. He was born in Quebec, 1844. Came to this county, 1862.

Swann, Charles, farmer and stock-breeder, residing at Walkerville. He came here in 1876. Was born in England, 1842.

Stewart, Robert, foreman maltster with H. Walker & Sons, distillers, &c. He came to Walkerville in 1876. Is a native of Scotland; born, 1845.

Tuling, C. E., foreman miller. He has lived here since 1874. Born in the United States, 1837.

Walker, H., & Sons, distillers, maltsters and millers.

Walker, C. V., foreman for H. Walker & Sons, distillers. He owns 23 acres of land, situated in Lot 94, Con. 1, West Sandwich, and has lived in the county from 1863. Born in the United States, 1843.

Walker, H. A., foreman in H. Walker & Sons distillery. He came here in 1864. Born in the United States 1840.

Walsh, P. J., cooper. He owns 100 acres of land in Rochester Township, situated in Lot 26, Con. 5; valued at \$1,500. Was born in County Clare, Ireland, 1839. Came here in 1867.

TOWNSHIP OF ANDERDON.

Anderson, John C., farmer. Owns 68 acres of Lot 285, N. Colchester Township; valued at \$1,500. He came to Essex County in 1875. Was born in County Armagh, Ireland, 1829. P.O. address, Gordon.

Borrowman, W., farmer, grain and pork dealer. He has 250 acres, situated in Lot 1, Con. 2, and Lot 8, Con. 7; worth \$8,000. Is Township Councillor, an office he has held for nine years; and has been resident here since birth. P.O. address, Gordon.

Boulet, Clement, farmer. Lives on Lot 8, Con. 8, of which he owns 50 acres; valued at \$1,800. Born in Quebec, 1847. Came to county in 1865. P.O. address, Gordon.

Brown, John D., farmer. Has 27 acres of Lots 10 and 11, Con. 1; value \$3,000. Is a native of Baltimore, U.S., and was born in 1827. He settled in Essex County, 1852. P.O. address, Gordon.

Bastien, Remi, farmer on Lot 1, Con. 5. He owns 50 acres; worth \$2,000. Has lived in county since birth, 1852. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Bondy, Daniel, farmer. Owns 75 acres of Lot 2, Con. 5; valued at \$3,500. He was born in the county, 1837. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Cunningham, H. H., farmer and Custom House officer; residence and P.O. address, Gordon. Is owner of 500 acres, situated in Lots 2 and 3, Con. 2, and Lots 9 and 10, Con. 1. He is a native of Queen's County, Ireland; born in 1823. Came here in 1838.

Clarke, G. G., farmer. Owns 140 acres of Lot 16, Con. 1; worth \$7,500. Has lived in the county since 1839, and was born in that year. P.O. address, Gordon.

Clarke, J. A., & P. D., farmers. Owns 100 acres of Lot 14, Con. 1. They were born in this township. P.O. address, Gordon.

Clarke, Alexander, carpenter. Owns 66 acres of Lot 14, Con. 1; worth \$3,000. He is a native of this township. P.O. address, Gordon.

Cousins, J. J., hotelkeeper, Gordon. He also owns 75 acres in Colchester Township, and a house and lot in Amherstburg. Was born at Fredericton, N.B., 1823. Came to Essex County, 1827. For years he was captain of steamboats, &c.

Darragh, Patrick, farmer on Lot 4, Con. 2. He was born at Amherstburg, 1854. P.O. address, Gordon.

Delmore, Patrick, Jun., farmer and lime manufacturer. Lives on Lot 4, Con. 3, and owns 100 acres, worth \$5,000. Has been a Township Councillor 11 years. Born at Amherstburg, Ont. P.O. address, Gordon.

Daly, Hezekiah, farmer. Owns 2 acres near Amherstburg, worth \$500. He is a native of Maryland, U.S. Settled here in April, 1857. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Donnelly, Francis, farmer on Lot 1, Con. 5. Owns 25 acres; valued at \$1,000. Was born in County Mayo, Ireland, 1806. Came to Essex County, 1841. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Fortier, W. A., railroad employee. He has 15 acres of Lot 15, Con. 1; worth, \$3,000; and was born in the county, 1845. P.O. address, Gordon.

Gleason, Patrick, farmer. Lives on Lot 1, Con. 2. Is a native of Ireland; born in County Limerick. Came to Essex County in 1858. P.O. address, Gordon.

Green, Thomas, Sen., farmer. Owns 127½ acres in Lot 2, Con. 8; worth, \$7,000. He came here in 1851. Is a native of New York State; born, 1812. P.O. address, McGregor.

Howe, Wm., railroad employee, Amherstburg. He owns 15 acres of land in the township; worth, \$1,800. Born here in 1852.

Huffman, John, farmer on Lot 10, Con. 5. Is a native of Pennsylvania; born, 1827. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Hawkins, James, farmer. Owns 8 acres in the Gore of Con. 1; worth, \$1,000. Born in Kentucky 1817, came to Essex County, 1832. P.O. address, Gordon.

Harris, Henry, farmer. Lives on Lot 10, Con. 1, and owns 5 acres. He is a native of Virginia; born, 1814. He settled here in 1853. P.O. address, Gordon.

Harling, W., general merchant, McGregor. He has lived in the county since 1854, and was born same year.

Jones, Leander, farmer. Is owner of 5 acres, Lot 10, Con. 1, worth, \$400. Born in the State of Ohio, 1848. He came to the county in 1856. P.O. address, Gordon.

Kelley, Bryant, farmer. Lives on Lots 11 and 12, Con. 2, and owns 69 acres; worth \$2,000. He was born in North Carolina, 1820. Settled here in 1863. P.O. address, Canard River.

Laframboise, Cyrille, school teacher, and owns 100 acres of Lot 14, Con. 6. Was born in the county, 1860. P.O. address, Canard River.

McKenney, John, Custom House official at Gordon. He was born at Amherstburg, Ontario.

Morgan, J. H., farmer and Township Reeve. He owns 132 acres, situated in Lots 11 and 12, Con. 1. Was born in Ireland, and came here about 1861. P.O. addresses, Amherstburg and Gordon.

Mack, Dr. F. L., physician and surgeon, Gordon. He has 20 acres of land in Lot 8, Con. 1, worth \$1,500, and was born in Amherstburg in 1836.

Mason, James, farmer and Justice of the Peace. He resides on Lot 3, Con. 4, and owns 425 acres situated in Cons. 1, 3, 4, 6 and 8. He is an Englishman, and was born in Lincolnshire, 1812. He has been in this county from 1844. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Maguire, Henry E., farmer. Owns 50 acres of Lot 6, Con. 3; worth, \$2,000. He was born in Ireland, 1845. Came to Essex County in 1847. P.O. address, Gordon.

Mailoux, G. B., farmer. Lives on Lot 1, Con. 3, and owns 130 acres; valued at \$6,000. He has been Councillor, and is at present the Township Assessor. Was born, 1836. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Mailoux, James, farmer. Owns 95 acres, situated in Lot 1, Con. 1; worth, \$5,500. He was born at Stoney Point, Ont., 1830. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Nall, Alfred, gardener. He owns 3 acres in Amherstburg, worth \$1,000, and settled here in 1860. He was born in Kentucky, 1820.

Onellette, Thos., lumberman. Resides in the village of Gordon, and owns 1,500 acres of land. He was born in Sandwich, 1842.

Odette, H. C., farmer on Lot 10, Con. 2, and owns 50 acres; valued at \$2,500. He is a Township Councillor, and has lived in the county since birth. P.O. address, Canard River.

Papst, Nelson, farmer and Township Councillor. He owns 100 acres of Lot 11, Con. 5, worth \$3,000, and settled here in 1855. He is a native of New York State. P.O. address, Gordon.

Power, John Jun., farmer. Owns 50 acres of Lot 1, Con. 2; valued at \$4,000. Was born at Amherstburg. P.O. address, Gordon.

Pare, C. L., school teacher. He was born in Essex County. P.O. address, Canard River.

Pary, Ferdinand, school teacher. He is a native of this county, and was born in 1860. P.O. address, Canard River.

Pettypiece, G. D., farmer on Lot 2, Con. 3; owning 25 acres, worth, \$1,000. He was born in county, 1860. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Quick, Mrs. G., engaged in farming, and lives on Lot 3, Con. 3. She was born in this county, 1860. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Reaume, Thomas, farmer. Lives on Lot 18, Con. 1, and owns 50 acres; value, \$4,000. He held the office of School Superintendent for one year, and collector three years. Was born in the county, 1849. P.O. address, Gordon.

Reaume, J. O., teacher. Lives on Lot 10, Con. 3, of which he owns 5 acres. He was born in the township, 1856. P.O. address, Canard River.

Reaume, Antoine, farmer on Lot 1, Con. 6, and owns 100 acres; worth, \$5,000. He was born in this county, 1832. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Renand, Calix, farmer. Owns 50 acres of Lot 39, Con. 1. He is a native of the county. P.O. address, Canard River.

Smith, J. S., Postmaster, Gordon. He is a native of England, and was born at Bath.

Splitlog, Israel J., farmer. Resides on Lot 24, Con. 1, and owns 325 acres, worth \$8,000. Was born in the township, 1851. P.O. address, Gordon.

Sanders, Benjamin R., farmer in Gore Lot, Con. 1. Is owner of 5 acres, worth \$1,200. He settled in the county, 1852. Born in Pennsylvania, 1815. P.O. address, Gordon.

Stokes, Randolph, farmer. Resides on Lot 10, Con. 1, of which he owns 2½ acres, worth \$400. He came to the county in 1850. Born in Kentucky, 1818. P.O. address, Gordon.

Thrasher, John, hotel-keeper, McGregor; where he owns a house, lot and hotel. He was born in the county, 1841. P.O. address, McGregor.

Twomey, W. J., merchant and Postmaster, McGregor. He was born at Goderich in 1852.

Thurman, Fleming, farmer. Owns 50 acres of Lot 4, Con. 5; worth, \$1,500. Was born in the county, 1843. P.O. address, Gordon.

Vermette, Antoine, Jun., teacher. He has 14 acres of land, situated in Lot 13, Con. 4; worth, \$500. Was Treasurer and Auditor. Born in Sandwich, 1847. P.O. address, Sandwich.

White, T. B., merchant, Gordon. He owns 210 acres, situated in Lot 7, Con. 1. Held the Reeveship 11 years. He was born in the township.

White, J. B., Sen., farmer on Lot 22, Con. 1; owning 100 acres, worth \$8,000. He was born here in 1802. P.O. address, Gordon.

Warrack, Alexander, miller, McGregor. Owns a house and lot. Born in Wentworth County, Ont.

TOWNSHIP OF GOSFIELD.

Allworth, Edward, physician and surgeon; also Clerk to the Division Court at Kingsville. He was born in Elgin County, 1837. Came here in 1862. P.O. address, Kingsville.

Arner, John, farmer on Lots 26 and 27, Con. I. W.D. He owns 260 acres, worth \$12,000, and has lived in the township since birth; born, 1821. P.O. address, Kingsville.

Broadwell, Joel, farmer. Resides on Lot 270, S.T.R. Owning 45 acres; worth \$2,500. Is a member of the Township Council, and settled here about 1862. Born in England, 1833. P.O. address, Cottam.

Brunner, H., farmer and broom maker. He has 100 acres; 55 situated in Lot 21, Con. 5, and 45 in Lot 22, Con. 6; together, worth \$6,000. He was born in the township, 1823. P.O. address, Olinda.

Bruner, Josiah, farmer on Lot 18, Con. 5, where he owns 50 acres. He has lived in the township since birth, 1844. P.O. address, Olinda.

Billing, J. S., farmer. Owns 100 acres of Lot 275, Con. S.T.R. He was born in 1848. P.O. address, North Ridge.

Castagner, D., farmer. Settled in the township, 1877. He was born in the Province of Quebec, 1854. P.O. address, Cottam.

Coatsworth, Sol, farmer. Has 50 acres of land, situated in Lots 5 and 6, Con. 2, E.D.; worth, \$1,600. He has lived in the township since 1838. P.O. address, Ruthven.

Cowan, A. D., farmer. Lives on Lot 264, Con. S.T.R. He owns 120 acres, worth \$4,000, and has lived here since birth, 1857. P.O. address, Cottam.

Colenutt, Edwin, farmer on Lot 279, Con. S.T.R., owning 150 acres, worth \$5,000. He was born in the Isle of Wight, England, 1815. He settled in Huron County, 1851, but came here in 1874. P.O. address, Essex Centre.

Cobley, William, farmer. Owns 130 acres of Lot 275, Con. N.T.R. He settled here in 1861. He is a native of England and was born in Leicestershire, 1831. P.O. address, North Ridge.

Dean, James, druggist, Kingsville. He was born in York County, 1847.

Drake, W. H., M.D., physician and surgeon, Kingsville. Is a graduate of Medical College, Toronto, 1857, and settled here the same year. He owns 230 acres in the county, 180 in this township, and 50 near Windsor. Born in Elgin County, 1832.

Drake, William, farmer. Lives on Lots L and M, Con. 2, W.D. He owns 115 acres, worth \$6,000. Was born in Niagara District, 1807. Settled here in 1846. P.O. address, Kingsville.

Fox, W. G., farmer on Lots 4 and 5, Con. W.D. He owns 3½ acres; and has lived in the township since birth, 1828. P.O. address, Kingsville.

Fox, Leonard, G., farmer. Owns 50 acres of Lot 7, Con. 1, E.D.; valued at \$3,500. He came to the county in 1841. Was born in Kent County, 1835. P.O. address, Kingsville.

Fox, Leonard J., farmer. Lives on Lot 261, Con. S.T.R. He owns 280 acres, situated in Lot 261, Con. S.T.R., and Lot 270, Con. N.T.R. Has lived in the township since 1836. P.O. address, Gosfield.

Fox, Alfred J., farmer. He has 100 acres in Lot 21, Con. 4, and 100 of Lot 19, Con. 6; together, worth \$15,000. Born in the township, 1848. P.O. address, Olinda.

Fox, C. G., farmer. Owns 180 acres of land, situated in Lot 6, Con. 5, and Lot 1, Con. 7. He is Reeve of Gosfield, and has lived here since 1847. P.O. address, Kingsville.

Golden, Jasper, farmer. Lives on Lot 7, Con. 1, W.D., and owns 112 acres, worth \$4,000. He has held various municipal offices. Four years ago he was appointed a J.P. He was born in County Sligo, Ireland, 1823. Came here in 1850. P.O. address, Kingsville.

Going, Arthur H., school teacher. P.O. address, Windsor or Leamington. Born in Halton County, 1860. Settled in Essex, 1872.

Herrington, John, farmer. Owns 106 acres of Lot 1, Con. 1, E.D. He was born here in 1832. His father, the Rev. Richard Herrington, was a clergyman for many years. He came from New York to this county in 1823, and died in 1872. P.O. address, Kingsville.

Hawkes, Edward, farmer. Resides on Lot 23, Con. 5, owning 100 acres; worth, \$5,000. He has lived in the township since birth. P.O. address, Olinda.

Irving, Joseph, insurance and loan agent, Essex Centre. He was born here in 1847.

King, S. A., physician and surgeon, also Collector of Customs at Kingsville. He was the first white child born at Kingsville, in 1844.

BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY OF ESSEX COUNTY SUBSCRIBERS.

McCain, William, farmer on Lot 15, Con. 1, W.D., and owns 120 acres. He is Warden of the county, and Township Reeve. Born in Elgin County, 1824. He came to Essex County, 1835. P.O. address, Kingsville.

McVey, Edward, dealer and manufacturer of stoves and tinware, Kingsville. Born in Ireland, 1833. Settled in Essex County, 1849.

McDonald, John D., farmer. Has 140 acres, situated in Lots 23 and 24, Con. 4. He was born in the township, 1850. P.O. address, Olinda.

Moylan, R. D., landscape painter, Kingsville. Born at Saratoga, N.Y., 1852. Came here in 1880.

Malott, Leonard, farmer, contractor and builder. He owns 160 acres, situated in Lot K, Con. 2, W.D., &c., and 4 village lots. Was born in the township, August, 1841. P.O. address, Kingsville.

Malott, Lewis, farmer. Owns 42 acres of Lot 6, Con. 1, W.D. He was born in the township, 1846. P.O. address, Kingsville.

McDonald, W., farmer on Lot 8, Con. 2, of which he owns 50 acres, worth \$2,000. He was born in the county, 1838. P.O. address, Kingsville.

Middough, Jno. S., hotel-keeper and liveryman, Kingsville, and owns property there worth \$4,000. He came here in October, 1865. Born in Welland County, Ontario.

Orton, Alvin, farmer. Owns 100 acres of Lot 267, Con. N.T.R. He has lived in the township since birth, 1842. P.O. address, Cottam.

Parsons, H. S., watchmaker and jeweller. He came to Essex Centre in 1879. Born in England, 1855.

Pearse, George, school teacher, Cottam. Was born in England, 1850. Settled here in 1866.

Ryall & Chase, grist millers, Ruthven. They own property worth \$6,000, and are both Canadians.

Shepley, J. C., farmer on Lot 4, Con. 2, E.D. He owns 100 acres; worth \$4,000, and came here in 1846. Was born in Kent County, 1842. P.O. address, Kingsville.

Shanks, Jas., farmer. Lives on Lot 11, Con. 2, E.D., and owns 100 acres. He was born in Yorkshire, England, 1810. Settled in Kent County, 1831; removed here in 1851. P.O. address, Ruthven.

Shorland, John, school teacher. Born in England, 1838. P.O. address, Windsor.

Sorensen, Christian, farmer and contractor. Resides on Lot 1, Con. 4, and owns 200 acres, value \$4,000. He has also property in Colchester Tp. Came to the county in 1871. Is a native of Denmark. P.O. address, Elford.

Speechley, William, farmer on Lot 12, Con. 9, owning 95 acres; value, \$6,000. Born in England, 1824. Came to Essex County, 1853. P.O. address, Cottam.

Wigle, Solomon, farmer and general merchant, Kingsville. He owns 150 acres. Is the present Township Treasurer, and a J.P. Has held the office of Warden 4 years; that of Reeve 11 years. He was also an M.P.P. Was born in the township, 1822. P.O. address, Kingsville.

Wigle, Hubert, farmer and sole proprietor of Boss Washing Machine, patented June, 1880. He owns 235 acres, and resides on Lot 2, Con. 1, E.D. Born at Kingsville, 1856. P.O. address, Kingsville.

Wigle, Gordon, farmer and miller, Kingsville. He owns 150 acres, situated in Lot 10, Con. 4, Gosfield, and Lot 283, Colchester. He has lived in the township since birth, 1846.

Wigle, Isaac A., farmer. Has 253 acres, situated in Lots 5 and 9, Con. 2, E. D., and Lot 20, Con. 7. He is a member of the Township Council, a position he has held for 3 years. Born here in 1835. P.O. address, Ruthven.

Whittle, George, farmer on Lots 6 and 7, Con. 2, E.D. He has 113 acres, and has been a resident of this township, since birth, 1844. P.O. address, Ruthven.

Wagstaff, Major W. E., farmer, township clerk and Postmaster of Cottam. Is also Major of the 23rd Battalion V.M., and a J.P. Owns 182 acres of Lot 268, Con. S.T.R. Born in England, 1825. Came here in 1846.

Wigle, Cyrus, farmer. Owns 140 acres of Lot 10, Con. 3, E. D.; valued at \$12,000. He was born in the township, 1844. P.O. address, Ruthven.

N. & S. COLCHESTER TOWNSHIPS.

Addemar, George, hotel-keeper, Essex Centre. He owns 200 acres of land situated in Lots 3 and 4, Con. 8, Gosfield. An Englishman, and came here in 1870.

Anderson, A. H., lumberman, Essex Centre. He came to the county in 1876. Born in Haldimand County, 1855.

Aikman, D. S., farmer. Owns 100 acres in Lot 1, Gore Con., S. Colchester, worth \$7,000. He settled here in 1862. Was born in Wentworth County, 1827. P.O. address, Harrow.

Allen, John, farmer. Resides on Lot 8, Con. N. M. R., N. Colchester, of which he owns 50 acres, valued at \$2,000. He was born in Kentucky, U.S., in 1794, and came to this county in 1845. P.O. address, Gesto.

Belfry, J. B., saddler and harness maker, Essex Centre. He came here in 1874. Born in Town of Bradford, 1846.

Bruce, J., M.D., physician, etc., Essex Centre. Here since 1875. He was born in Howard Tp., Kent Co., in 1851.

Bell, Charles, farmer, Division Court Clerk, Township Clerk and Fire Insurance Agent. He owns 100 acres of Lot 53, Con. 1, S. Colchester, worth \$6,000. Came to the county, 1849, when a child, his birthplace being Toronto. P.O. address, Oxley.

Bratt, James, farmer and Township Councillor. He owns 70 acres of Lot 4, Con. 2, South Colchester; valued at \$5,000. Is an Englishman; born in 1837, came to the county in 1850. P.O. address, Harrow.

Bertrand, Curtis, farmer, owning 80 acres of Lot 2, Con. 2, S. Colchester, worth \$6,000. He has lived in the township since birth, 1848. P.O. address, Comet.

Buchanan, J. G., farmer. Resides on Lot 62, Con. 1, S. Colchester, owning 126 acres. He has been a Justice of the Peace for 37 years, a Commissioner for 25 years, and an Issuer of Marriage Licenses. He has lived in the township since birth, 1811. P.O. address, Colchester.

Baldwin, W. G., farmer and stock-breeder; pigs a specialty. He resides on Lot 66, Con. 1, S. Colchester, of which he has 100 acres. He was born in the township in 1837. P.O. address, Colchester.

Brush, Col. John, farmer, formerly a merchant. Resides on Lot 75, Con. 1, S. Colchester, owning 20 acres. He is President of Colchester Agricultural Society, and for years was Reeve of the township. He holds a Colonel's commission in the Militia. Born in the township, 1808. P.O. address, Colchester.

Beach, F. S., teacher, Colchester Village. He came from Dorsetshire, England, in 1875.

Bertrand, J. B., farmer. Owns 145 acres, &c., valued at \$25,000, situated in Lot 5 of the Gore, S. Colchester. He was born in Sandwich Tp., Ont., 1802. P.O. address, Harrow.

Brush, Zelophead, farmer on Lot 13, Con. 2, S. Colchester. Owns 20 acres. He came to this county in 1832, when four years of age. Born in Camden Tp., Ont. P.O. address, Harrow.

Bondy, Christopher, farmer on Lots 81 and 82, Con. 1, S. Colchester. He has lived in the township since birth, 1823. P.O. address, Harrow.

Burnley, Wm., farmer. Has 50 acres of Lot 4, Con. 2, S. Colchester, worth \$3,500. He was born in Yorkshire, England, 1826, and settled here in 1850. P.O. address, Harrow.

Best, Wm., farmer, owns 66½ acres situated on Lots 9 and 10, Con. 2, S. Colchester; valued at \$4,000. He was Township Treasurer, Auditor and Supervisor at different times, and has lived in the district since 1844. P.O. address, Harrow.

Banks, T. W., & Erving S., one a mariner and the other a farmer. They reside on Lot 13 of the Gore, S. Colchester, having 54 acres of land, valued at \$4,000. They have lived in the county since 1831. P.O. address, Harrow.

Banks, Anthony, farmer. Owns 116 acres of Lot 9, Con. 3, S. Colchester, worth \$3,000. He is bailiff, School Trustee, Treasurer and Roadmaster, and has lived in the township since birth, 1840. P.O. address, Harrow.

Banks, Erving S., Jr., farmer and county constable. Has 150 acres of Lot 16, Con. S. N. R., N. Colchester, valued at \$5,000. He is a member of the Township Council, and has lived in the township since birth. P.O. address, Gesto.

Barrett, M., lumber merchant. Residence and P.O. address, Gesto. He owns 400½ acres of land in N. Colchester. He was born in Durham County, Ont., and removed here in 1871.

Craig, Wm., farmer, owns 84 acres of Lot 83, Con. 1, S. Colchester. He is a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, and came to Essex County in 1852. P.O. address, Colchester.

Clark, Thomas, farmer and county auctioneer. Lives on Lot 18 of the Gore, S. Colchester. He owns 225 acres, worth \$15,000. Born in Ayrshire, Scotland, 1828. Settled in this county, June, 1851. P.O. address, Harrow.

Cornwall, C. W., farmer. Has 200 acres of Lot 1, Con. 2, S. Colchester; valued at \$15,000. He has held the commission of J.P. over 24 years, and was born in this township, 1813. P.O. address, Comet.

Cullen, Robert, carriage manufacturer and general blacksmith, Harrow. He was born in Amherstburg, Essex County, 1846.

Campbell, A. C., farmer, lumber manufacturer and proprietor of steam saw mill, situated on Lot 16, Con. S. M. R., N. Colchester, altogether worth \$12,000. Born in Perth County, 1843. Settled in this county, 1873. P.O. address, Gesto.

Dunstan, E., saw mill owner on Lot 23, Con. N.M.R., N. Colchester. He came to the county in 1870, and is the present Reeve of the township. Is an Englishman; born, 1842. P.O. address, Essex Centre.

Davis, D. R., farmer, attorney, notary public, real estate and loan agent. He lives on Lot 17, Con. S.M.R., N. Colchester, and owns 150 acres, worth \$6,000. Born in 1846. Settled in Essex, 1851. P.O. address, Gesto.

Elliot, Alanson, farmer and license inspector. Owns 45 acres of Lot 52, Con. 1, S. Colchester, and has lived in the county since birth. P.O. address, Oxley.

Ferress, Phillip, farmer and builder. He owns 160 acres of Lot 58, Con. 1, S. Colchester, worth \$8,000, and was born in the township, 1823. P.O. address, Oxley.

Ferress, H. A., farmer. Has 69 acres of Lot 52, Con. 1, S. Colchester, valued at \$5,000. He was born in the township. P.O. address, Oxley.

Ferress, Thomas, farmer. Owns 96 acres of Lots 9 and 10, Con. 2, South Colchester, worth \$4,000. He has been a Councillor and Deputy Reeve of this township, and was born here in 1844. P.O. address, Harrow.

Ferress, W. M. C., farmer. Resides on Lot 12, Con. 2, S. Colchester; owning 90 acres, value \$6,000. Has been a School Trustee, Auditor and Collector. He was born here. P.O. address, Harrow.

Green, A. J., grain merchant, Essex Centre. Born at Niagara Falls, 1855. He settled here in 1874.

Grubb, Walter, farmer. Has 130 acres, situated in Lots 58 and 59, Con. 1, S. Colchester, valued at \$6,000. He was born at Edinburgh, Scotland, 1819, and settled here in 1843. P.O. address, Oxley.

Graham, Henry, farmer. Lives on Lot 5, Con. 2, S. Colchester, and owns 260 acres, worth \$8,000. Born in Kentucky, U.S., 1836. Came to the county, 1847. P.O. address, Harrow.

Hughbanks, J., farmer on part Lot 8 of Colchester Village; owning 60 acres, worth \$3,000. He was born in Kentucky, U.S., 1802, coming here for freedom in 1847. He was a member of the School Board 12 years. P.O. address, Colchester.

Hughes, R. A., editor of the Essex Centre *Chronicle* since 1879. He was born in Albany, N.Y., 1847. P.O. address, Essex Centre.

Hicks, J. A., furniture dealer. Address, Talbot Street, Essex Centre. Born in Ireland, 1851. Came to Essex County in 1876.

Hackett, Alexander, postmaster, commission merchant and telegraph agent, Colchester. He has lived in the county since birth, 1831.

Hawkins, Thos., M.D. Resides on Lot 52, Con. 1, S. Colchester, owning 25 acres, worth \$1,000. He is a J.P. and Commissioner, and was the first Municipal Clerk. Born in England, 1807. Came here in 1839. P.O. address, Oxley.

Howie, David, farmer on Lot 57, Con. 1, S. Colchester, and owns 200 acres, valued at \$12,000. He was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, 1848. Has lived in this county from 1853. P.O. address, Oxley.

Howie, James, farmer. Resides on Lot 60, Con. 1, S. Colchester, and is owner of 145 acres, worth \$12,000. He was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, 1829, and settled here in 1854. Has been a Councillor. Is president of Essex Agricultural Society and also of the Reform Association. P.O. address, Oxley.

Heaton, D. S., farmer. Owns 450 acres, valued at \$16,000, and resides on Lot 3, Con. 4, S. Colchester. He was born in Bradford, England, 1800. Came to the county in 1841. He served in the Royal Canadian Rifles under Sir J. Colborne. P.O. address, Vester.

Hamilton, Esquire, farmer on Lot 11 of the Gore, S. Colchester, where he owns 37½ acres, worth \$2,000. He was born in Kentucky, U.S., in 1833. He escaped to Canada when 13 years of age for freedom, and has lived here since. P.O. address, Harrow.

Hardy, Samuel, farmer and sawyer. He lives on Lot 7, Con. 5, S. Colchester, owning 34½ acres, worth \$2,000; and has lived here since birth, 1831. P.O. address, Harrow.

Hickson, S. C., farmer, has 163 acres, worth \$8,000; and resides on Lot 13, Con. N.M.R., N. Colchester. He was born in Virginia, U.S., 1826. Settled in this county, 1858. Has held the office of School Trustee. P.O. address, Gesto.

Huffman, Albert, farmer and builder. Is owner of 325 acres, valued at \$15,000, and lives on Lot 47, Con. 1, S. Colchester. He was born on the homestead in 1845. P.O. address, Harrow.

Irwin, James, miller and councillor. Residence and P.O. address, Essex Centre. He owns 50 acres in N. Colchester Township. He was born in Essex Centre, 1843.

Iler, J. C., farmer on Lot 45, Con. 1, S. Colchester, owning 200 acres, valued at \$10,000. He has held various public offices, being Township Clerk 7 years, Reeve 8 years, and Warden of the county in 1879. Born on the homestead in 1828. P.O. address, Oxley.

Iler, Leonard, farmer. Owns 115 acres of Lot 41, Con. 1, S. Colchester, worth \$9,000. He acts as local preacher for the Baptist denomination, and is also a School Trustee. He was born here in 1845. P.O. address, Oxley.

Julien, Stephen, farmer and carpenter. He resides on Lot 54, Con. 1, S. Colchester, and owns 1 acre in Oxley, worth \$1,000. Is also owner of the recently imported Norman stallion, "Meteor." Mr. Julien came here in 1842, when a child. He was born in Kent County, Ont., in 1837. P.O. address, Oxley.

Knapp, Peter, farmer, contractor and builder. Lives on Lot 67, Con. 1, S. Colchester, of which he has 100 acres. He was formerly assessor and bailiff. Born in the township. P.O. address, Colchester.

Knapp, James M., farmer. Lives on Lot 6, Con. 5, S. Colchester, having 100 acres. He has held the offices of Township Councillor and Reeve, also Deputy Sheriff, &c. Born in the township, 1825. P.O. address, Harrow.

Laing, Alexander, architect and manufacturer, Essex Centre. He came here in 1872. Born in Chateaugay County, 1845.

Le Gallee, T. G., hardware merchant, Essex Centre. He settled here in 1879, coming from Quebec, where he was born in 1854.

Laird, James S., Provincial Land Surveyor, Essex Centre. He came here in 1867. Born in Kent County, Ont.

Lindsay, W. S., farmer, and boot and shoe merchant, Essex Centre. He has been Postmaster and School Inspector, and settled here in 1853. He was born in Ireland, 1819.

Lypps, Thomas, farmer. Owns 50 acres of Lots 84 and 85, Con. 1, S. Colchester, worth \$3,000. He has lived on this farm since birth. P.O. address, Harrow.

McDougall, John, general blacksmith, Essex Centre. Has lived here since 1875. Born November, 1851.

McLeod, J. J., proprietor of American House, Essex Centre. He came here in 1866. Was born in Brant County, 1835.

McAfee, John, general merchant, Postmaster and Telegraph Agent at Harrow. He owns 6 acres of Lot 12, Gore Con., S. Colchester, worth \$1,000. Born in Ireland, 1841; came to Essex County two years after.

McCormick, Theron, farmer. Resides on Lot 15, Con. 2, S. Colchester, owning 260 acres, valued at \$20,000. He was born in the township, on Lot 79. His father, Mathew McCormick, is one of the oldest settlers in the township. P.O. address, Harrow.

Milne, John, lumberman, conveyancer, Clerk Eighth Division Court, and Township Treasurer, Essex Centre. He owns 600 acres in N. Colchester, and has lived in the county from 1872. Is a native of Scotland, and was born in 1838.

Matthews, James, real estate agent, Essex Centre. He came here in April, 1880. Born in Belfast, Ireland, 1848.

Munger, John G., manufacturer of iron and wood machinery, Harrow. Repairing done. He was born in the township, on Lot 18 of the Gore Con.

Mathews, Mathew, farmer. Resides on Lot 5, Con. 3, S. Colchester, and owns 345 acres, valued at \$12,000. He settled here in 1833, and for several years was a School Trustee. Born in Virginia, U.S., 1822. P.O. address, Harrow.

Oliver, James, insurance agent and Township Clerk, Essex Centre. He came to the county in 1874 from Kingston, where he was born in 1849.

Paquet, Cyril, farmer, carpenter, and hotel owner. Lives on Lot 1, Con. 14, N. Colchester, owning 30 acres, worth \$3,000. He was born in the county, 1838. P.O. address, McGregor.

Payne, G. W., butcher, Essex Centre. Is a native of England; born, 1835. Settled in the county, 1862.

Powell, E. J., merchant and Justice of the Peace, Essex Centre. He commenced business in 1877. Born in 1854.

Peck, J. O., merchant, Essex Centre. He came to the county in 1879. He was born in Kent County, 1850.

Pearce, George, carriage manufacturer, Harrow. He has lived in Essex County since 1854. Born, 1841.

Quick, A., farmer. Owns 40 acres, Lot 8 of the Gore, S. Colchester, worth \$3,000. He was born on the homestead. P.O. address, Harrow.

Richmond, John, farmer, real estate agent, conveyancer, and issuer of marriage licenses. He is Deputy Reeve of S. Colchester, an office he has held 17 years, and a J.P. Resides on Lots 7 and 8, Con. 2, S. Colchester, of which he owns 100 acres, valued at \$4,000. Came to the county in 1855. Was born in Glasgow, Scotland, 1825. P.O. address, Harrow.

Richardson, Francis, farmer. Owns 75 acres of Lot 94, Con. 1, S. Colchester, valued at \$5,000. He was born in Gosfield Township, 1831. P.O. address, Harrow.

Richardson, John W., farmer. Lives on Lot 2, Con. 2, S. Colchester, and owns 130 acres, worth \$8,000. He was born in the township in 1823. P.O. address, Harrow.

Rodd, John, farmer and lumber merchant; is also a J.P. He owns 300 acres and mill property, situated on Lot 21, Con. N.M.R., N. Colchester. Is an Englishman; born in Cornwall, 1823. Came to the county in 1871. P.O. address, Gesto.

Sanderson, E. A., resident of Colchester Township.

Stickley, J. H., dealer in flour and feed, and pump manufacturer, Essex Centre. He came here in 1880. Born in York County, 1851.

Shay, Timothy, farmer, Township Councillor, and School Trustee. Is owner of 100 acres, being Park Lot 123, Colchester Village, worth \$7,000. He was born here in 1831. P.O. address, Colchester.

Shay, James, farmer. Resides on Lot 65, Con. 1, S. Colchester, of which he has 130 acres, valued at \$9,000. He was born in the township, 1847. P.O. address, Colchester.

Shay, Judson, farmer, owning 34½ acres of Park Lot 38, Con. 1, Colchester Village, worth \$4,000. He was born in the township. P.O. address, Colchester.

Sweetman Bros., farmers and saw mill owners. Their mill property is situated on Lot 19, Con. 9, N. Colchester, and their land in Gosfield Township. They are Canadians, and were born in Ontario County. Came here in May, 1870. P.O. address, Elford.

Sweet, Charles, farmer. Owns 50 acres of Lot 24, Con. S.M.R., N. Colchester, worth \$5,000. Is also county constable, and has held the offices of Collector and School Trustee. Born in Cornwall, England, 1835; came to Darlington, Ont., in 1837, and settled here in 1870. P.O. address, Gesto.

Sweet, Francis, farmer and Township Councillor. He resides on Lot 23, Con. M.R., N. Colchester, and is owner of 50 acres, valued at \$6,000. He came here in 1869. Was born in Cornwall, England, 1827. P.O. address, Gesto.

Sicklesteel, David, saw mill owner and manufacturer. Has 15 acres of Lot 1, Con. 11, N. Colchester. He was born in Chatham, 1837, and settled here in 1873. P.O. address, McGregor.

Tate, Robert, mason. Resides in Colchester Village, and owns 1 acre here, worth \$500. He was born in the township.

Tofflemire, C. N., farmer. Owns 45 acres of Lot 43, Con. 1, S. Colchester, valued at \$3,000. He is pathmaster and sheep valuator. Was born in the township, 1836. P.O. address, Harrow.

Twomey, W. J., merchant, and Postmaster at McGregor P.O. He came to this county in 1861. Was born in Huron County, 1852.

Wilkinson, R. J., manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, Essex Centre. He has lived here since birth, 1842.

Wigle, N.M., merchant, Essex Centre. He has lived in the county from 1859, and was born in that year.

Wright, J. S., farmer. Resides on Lot 63, Con. 1, S. Colchester, owning 50 acres, worth \$5,000. He was born in the township. P.O. address, Colchester.

Wright, T. L., farmer on Lot 63, Con. 1, S. Colchester. He owns 136 acres, valued at \$12,000. Is agent for Harris, Son & Co., implement makers, Brantford. Born in the township. P.O. address, Colchester.

BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY OF ESSEX COUNTY SUBSCRIBERS.

Woodbridge, William, farmer. Has 260 acres of Lots 64 and 65, Con. 1, S. Colchester; value, \$30,000. He was born in the State of Ohio, 1830. Came to Essex County two years after. P.O. address, Colchester.

Wilcox, Asa, farmer. Owns 280 acres, worth \$30,000, situated on Lots 81 and 82, Con. 1, S. Colchester. He was born in Kent County, 1802. Came here in 1806. P.O. address, Colchester.

Wright, Peter, farmer and Township Reeve. He has 175 acres situated on Lots 37 and 38, Con. 1, S. Colchester, worth \$8,700. Was born on the homestead, 1829. P.O. address, Oxley.

Wright, J. A., farmer, builder and contractor. Owns 190 acres, value, \$10,000, situated partly in Lot 61, Con. 1, S. Colchester. He was born here in 1854. P.O. address, Colchester.

Walton, Henry, farmer. Owns 100 acres of Lot 15, Con. 3, S. Colchester. He came to this county in 1860. Born at Peterborough, 1843. P.O. address, Harrow.

Woodiwiss, William, farmer. Has 200 acres, worth \$5,000, situated in Lot 14, Con. 4, S. Colchester. Born in England, 1815. Came to Essex County, 1839. P.O. address, Harrow.

Weldon, Charles E., merchant, Postmaster and farmer, Gesto. He has 200 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, situated in Lot 20, Con. N.M.R., N. Colchester, worth \$7,000. Was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, 1844. Settled here in 1874.

Wood, O. M., teacher. P.O. address, Gesto. He came to N. Colchester in 1880. Was born at Detroit, U.S., 1859.

TOWNSHIP OF MAIDSTONE.

Arnald, H. G., Jr., farmer. Owns 350 acres, situated in Lots 16 and 17, Con. 9, and Lot 2, Con. S.M.R., He came to the county in 1836. Was born at Detroit, 1834. P.O. address, Maidstone Cross.

Beuglet, Charles. School teacher on the 1st Con. Owns 40 acres, worth \$3,000. He was born in the county, 1860. P.O. address, Belle River.

Coutts, Donald, merchant and Postmaster, Patillo. He came here in 1873. Was born in Kent County, Ont.

Cada, John, farmer and Deputy Reeve, an office he has held for 7 years. Owns 600 acres situated in Lots 1, 2 and 3, Con. W.P.C.; Lots 13 and 14, Con. 4; and Lot 5, Con. 5. Has resided in the township since 1840. P.O. address, Tecumseh.

Conroy, Thomas, farmer. Owns 50 acres in Lot 7, and 30 in Lot 16, Con. 8. He came to the township in 1826 from Roscommon, Ireland, where he was born in 1826. P.O. address, Maidstone Cross.

Charon, Adolphus, mariner. Owns a house and lot in Belle River; value, \$600. He was born here in 1831.

Colborne, Griffith, school teacher, at present located in Maidstone Township. His residence is on Lot 5, Con. 1, Malden Township, where he was born in 1860. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Ducharme, Joseph, school teacher at Belle River. He came to Essex County in 1872. Was born at Quebec, 1860.

Dom, Michel, farmer and lumberman. Residing on Gore Lot, Con. W.P.C., and owning 60 acres, worth \$1,500. He was born in the township.

Ferrie, James, teacher, came here in Sept. 1880. He taught in St. Francis College, Richmond, Que., Hellmuth College, London, Ont., and the High School at Port Rowan, Ont. Is a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and was born in 1831. P.O. address, Patillo.

Gauthier, C. D., hotel proprietor, Belle River, owning property there worth \$2,500. Is a native of the county, and was born in 1834.

Hamel, A., grocer and butcher at Belle River. He is also a Councillor, and owns property worth \$1,000. Was born here, 1852.

Kane, William, farmer, resides on Lot 24, Con. 6, and owns 57 acres, valued at \$2,500. He was born in the county, 1845. P.O. address, Luttrell.

Kerr, James, farmer and Township Collector. Is owner of 100 acres in Lot 8, Con. N.M.R., and settled here in 1854. Was born in Peebles, Scotland, 1840. P.O. address, Maidstone Cross.

Lappon, Charles, hotel-keeper, Lopeus. He owns 75 acres on the base line. Came to the county in 1862, from Detroit. Born there in 1853.

L'Esperance, Louis, farmer on Lot 1, Con. W.P.C., owning 50 acres. He has lived in the township since birth, 1840. P.O. address, Tecumseh.

L'Esperance, Alexander, farmer. Resides on Lot 8, Con. P.C., of which he owns 106 acres, valued at \$3,000. He is Township Assessor, an office he has held for 2 years. Was born at Montreal, 1833. Came to Essex County, 1851. P.O. address, Tecumseh.

Lappan, Charles, farmer and hotel-keeper. Owns 100 acres in Lot 1 of the Gore, Lake Shore, worth \$2,000. Had a seat at the Council Board two years, and has been a resident in the county from birth. P.O., Patillo.

Little, Robert, farmer and butcher. Owns 30 acres in Lots 291 and 292, T.R., Maidstone Tp., and 20 in E. Sandwich; together, worth \$5,000. He was born in the State of Ohio, 1835. Came to Essex County in 1845. P.O. address, Maidstone Cross.

Little, Charles, farmer and miller. Has 75 acres on Lot 291, Con. S.T.R., and 61 acres in E. Sandwich. He was born in Ireland, 1836, and came here nine years later. P.O. address, Maidstone Cross.

McPharlin, Hugh, J.P., farmer, and Postmaster at Luttrell. He owns 200 acres of Lots 11 and 14, Con. M.R., worth \$6,500. Held the office of Reeve many years, and for 20 years has been a J.P. Born in County Cavan, Ireland, 1825. Settled in Essex, 1841. P.O. address, Luttrell.

McHugh, John, farmer. Has 355 acres in Maidstone Tp., located in Lot 8, Con. S.M.R., and Lot 19, Con. 6; also 100 in Lot 7, Con. 13, Colchester Tp. He is a native of County Cavan, Ireland, and was born in 1841. Has resided in this county since 1843. P.O. address, Luttrell.

Mayhew, Isaac, farmer, owning 100 acres of Lot 4, Con. E.R.P. He was born at Sandwich, Essex County, in 1831. P.O. address, Patillo.

McIntyre, Michael, farmer, has 120 acres, situated in Lot 3, Con. E.R.P. He has lived in the township since birth, 1849. P.O. address, Patillo.

Neelands, Rev. John, minister of the C. M. Church, Woodslee. He was born at Port Credit in 1836, and settled here in 1880.

Plant, Thomas, farmer and Township Reeve, a position he has held for eight years. He resides on Lot 14, Con. M.R., and is owner of 300 acres. Settled here in 1856. Is a native of England, and was born in 1826. P.O. address, Woodslee.

Purvis, Dolway, farmer. Has 100 acres of Lot 1, Lake Shore Range. Was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, 1837. Came to Essex County in 1854. P.O. address, Belle River.

Patillo, George, farmer, owning 354 acres, as follows: 204 in Lot 4, Con. L.S.; 50 in Lot 3, same con.; and 100, Lot 12, Con. 5 L.R.P. He came to the township in 1838, when 2 years of age. Birthplace, Detroit. P.O. address, Patillo.

Robinson, William, farmer. Lives on Lot 280, Con. N.T.R., of which he owns 75 acres, valued at \$4,000. He was born in the township, 1845. P.O. address, Essex Centre.

Rourke, A. M., farmer and ex-Deputy Reeve. He has 175 acres of Lot 2, Con. L.S.W.B.R., and has lived in the county from birth, 1835. P.O. address, Belle River.

Rourke, James, Jr., farmer. Owns 100 acres of Lot 1, Con. 1, worth \$5,000. Was born in the township, 1853. P.O. address, Belle River.

Ruggaber, Paul, farmer, owning 50 acres of Lot 5, Con. W.P.C. He has lived here since birth, 1853. P.O. address, Tecumseh.

Sommerville, William, farmer and Township Councillor, owning 120 acres of Lot 12, W. part of Lopeus, and 40 in Lot 7, Con. 4. He was born in Scotland, 1833. Came to Essex County in 1837. P.O. address, Patillo.

Standish, J. G., teacher. Is also proprietor of 150 acres, situated in Lot 15, Con. 4, worth \$4,000. He settled here in 1878. Was born in Halton County, 1849. P.O. address, Woodslee.

Weaver, Richard, farmer on Lot 17, Con. M.R., owning 200 acres, worth \$7,000. Came to this township in 1879. Was born in Waterloo County, 1831. P.O. address, Woodslee.

Walters, J., farmer. Resides on Lot 286, Con. N.T.S. He has 100 acres, and settled here in 1877. Born in Halton County, 1833. P.O. address, Essex Centre.

Wassereau, Rev. Mr., R. C. clergyman, Woodslee. Came here in 1875. Is a native of France, and was born there in 1835.

TOWNSHIP OF MALDEN.

Atkin, G., farmer. Owns 200 acres in Lots 88 and 89, Con. 8, Malden Township, and 80 in Colchester Township; together, worth \$14,000. He has held the offices of Councillor, Warden and Reeve, and has lived in the county from 1839. Born in Leeds County, 1821. P.O. address, Comet.

Anderson, Robert, farmer. Lives on Lot 65, Con. 7, and has 100 acres valued at \$6,500. He was born in the county, 1833. P.O. address, Comet.

Armitage, Thomas, farmer and Township Councillor. He has 100 acres of Lot 30, Con. 3; worth \$6,000. Came to county in 1852. Is a native of England; born in Yorkshire, 1822. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Atkinson, Richard, farmer and stock-dealer, owning 100 acres of Lot 39, Con. 4; value, \$7,000. He was born in Quebec, 1837, coming here in 1840. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Arner, Arthur J., teacher. He was born in the county, 1852. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Anderson, John, farmer. Resides on Lot 71, Con. 6, and owns 160 acres, part situated in Lot 49, Con. 5; together, worth \$10,000. He came to this county in 1835. Born in Scotland, 1826. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Atkinson, James, farmer, owning 50 acres in Lot 21, Con. 2; value, \$4,000. He was a constable 14 years, and has lived in Essex since 1837. Is an Englishman; born, 1821. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Bailey, John C., farmer on Lot 69, Con. 6. He has lived in the county since birth, 1853. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Botsford, Henry, farmer and Township Clerk, an office he has held nearly twenty years. Resides on Lot 25, Con. 3, of which he owns 40 acres. He was born in the township, 1823. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Bratt, George, farmer and stock-raiser. Lives on Lot 31, Con. 3, and owns 156 acres, worth \$10,000. He came to the county in 1845. Was born in Staffordshire, England, 1834. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Bratt, John, farmer on Lot 59, Con. 7, owning 137 acres, valued at \$10,000. He has held the office of Deputy Reeve and Assessor. Came here in 1845. Is a native of England; born in Staffordshire, 1824. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Brush, Wheeler, farmer. Owns 150 acres of Lot 36, Con. 4; valued at \$14,000. Has been a Councillor and School Trustee. Born in the county, 1826. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Bratt, Charles, farmer. Has 96 acres of land in Lots 51 and 52, Con. 5, worth \$7,000. Settled in Essex County, 1845. Is an Englishman; born in Staffordshire, 1837. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Barron, Patrick, farmer and millowner. Owns 49 acres, situated in Lot 78, Con. 7, and Lot 93, Con. 8, worth \$6,000. He carries on a gristing and carding business, and for twelve years was a Township Councillor. Has lived in county since birth, 1821. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Bailey, Amos, farmer. Resides on Lot 82, Con. 7, owning 150 acres, part situated in Lot 100, Con. 9; valued at \$8,000. He came to the county in 1834. Was born in England, 1818. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Botsford, D. K., farmer. Owns 45 acres in Lot 25, Con. 3, worth \$3,000. He has lived in the county since birth, 1830. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Brush, A. C., farmer and veterinary surgeon. He has 40 acres of Lot 71, Con. 6; valued at \$2,600. Was a member of the Township Council two years, and has lived in the county since 1806. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Bailey, Thomas, farmer and blacksmith. Lives on Lot 81, Con. 7, of which he owns 25 acres, worth \$1,200. He was born in Essex County, 1843. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Bailey, A. W., farmer and steam thrasher. He has 50 acres situated in Lot 81, Con. 7, valued at \$3,000, and has lived in the county since birth, 1849. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Boggs, G. B., teacher. He came here in 1879. Was born in Wellington County, 1855. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Boyle, James, farmer. Owns 100 acres of Lot 16, Con. 1, worth \$10,000. He was born in the county, 1849. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Beemer, Uriah C., farmer. Has 75 acres of Lot 87, Con. 8; valued at \$3,500. He has lived in the county since birth, 1843. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Barron, Joseph D., farmer and carpenter, owning 100 acres in Lot 63, Con. 6, worth \$8,000. He was born in the county, 1848. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Boyce, Macauley, farmer. Owns 30 acres of Lot 21, Con. 2; value, \$3,000. He came to the township in 1875. Born in New York City, 1823. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Callum, Alexander, sash, blind and door manufacturer, on Lot 5, Con. 1, where he owns two acres and property, worth \$5,000. Is a native of Scotland, and was born in 1807. Came here in 1838. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Caldwell, William, J. P., farmer and mariner. Resides on Lot 26, Con. 3. He has 100 acres here, worth \$8,000, and has lived in the township since birth. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Cousins, John D., farmer. Owns 100 acres of Lot 41, Con. 4; valued at \$6,000. He was born in the township in 1834. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Dowler, William, farmer on Lot 59 and 62, Con. 7, where he has 80 acres, worth \$6,000. He has been a Township Councillor. Was born in the county, 1832. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Dowler, Robert, farmer. Owns 80 acres of Lots 59 and 62, Con. 7; value, \$5,000. He was born in the county, 1816. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Deslippe, James, farmer. Resides on Lot 74, Con. 6. He owns 160 acres, part situated in Lot 47, Con. 5, valued at \$10,000. He was born in this county, 1842. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Elliott, F. E., farmer. Owns 150 acres of Lot 5 and 6, Con. 1, worth \$15,000. He was born in the township. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Edgar, John, farmer. Resides on Lot 77, Con. 7, and farms 184 acres. He was born in Northumberland County, England, in 1860. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Fraser, S., lumber and grain merchant, on Lot 4, Con. 1. He is a Scotchman, and was born 1857. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Fox, J. C., farmer, lumberman and mill owner. He owns 50 acres of Lot 37, Con. 4, worth \$2,500. Born in the county, 1818. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Goodchild, William, farmer, owning 82 acres of the Caldwell Grant. He was born in the county, 1835. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Gott, George, officer of Customs. Is owner of 160 acres, situated in Lot 21, Con. 2, and Lot 28, Con. 3; valued at \$10,000. He came to the county in 1838. Was born in Galway, Ireland, 1827. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Graveline, Frank, farmer. Has 100 acres, situated in Lot 41, Con. 4, worth \$6,000. He was born in 1855. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Gibb, James, gentleman. He has 9 acres of Lot 23, Con. 2; valued at \$1,000. Was born in Scotland, 1812. Came to the county in 1849. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Goodchilds, R., farmer; owns 115 acres in Lot 61, Con. 7, worth \$7,500. He has lived in the county since birth, 1833. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Gibb, James D., farmer and dealer in farming tools. He has 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, situated in Lots 46 and 47, Con. 5, valued at \$5,500. He settled in Essex County, 1853. Born in Scotland, 1834. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Green, Alexander. Resides on Lot 47, Con. 5, and owns 25 acres, worth \$1,500. He was born in the county, 1840. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Harris, George, farmer, has 83 acres in Lot 64, Con. 6. He has lived in the county since birth, 1835. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Hackett, Mrs. T., is owner of 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, situated in Lot 4, Con. 1, worth \$6,000. Was born at Amherstburg, 1840. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Hunt, Arthur, farmer. Owns 60 acres of Lot 27, Con. 3, valued at \$6,000. He has lived in the township since 1821, and for 7 years was a Councillor. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Honor, James, farmer on Lot 82, Con. 7, owning 100 acres, worth \$6,000. He was born in the county, 1853. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Honor, E. M., farmer, owns 100 acres of Lot 26, Con. 3, valued at \$7,000. Born in Essex County, 1849. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Lapain, Albert, farmer, has 71 acres of Lot 61, Con. 7, worth \$3,000. Came to the county in 1840. Birthplace, Montreal. P.O. address, Comet.

Lockhart, J. H., farmer. Owns 30 acres situated in Lot 27, Con. 3, worth \$3,300. He was born in the township, 1823. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

McLean, John, farmer, has 50 acres of Lot 51, Con. 5, worth \$3,500. He was born in the county, 1842. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

McGee, Alexander, farmer. Owns 200 acres in Lot 72, Con. 6, valued at \$12,000. Has held office as a Township Councillor two terms, and has lived in the county since 1828. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Mickle, Alexander, farmer and Township Reeve. He resides on Lot 11, Con. 1, of which he owns 160 acres. He was born in the township. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Marontate, Dominique, farmer. Owns 180 acres, situated in Lot 6, Con. 7, and Lot 102, Con. 9, worth \$7,500. He is a Township Councillor and J.P., and has lived in Essex County since birth, 1830. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Mickle, Alanson, farmer, has 160 acres, situated in Lot 11, Con. 1. He was born at Amherstburg in 1850. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Malott, Joseph, farmer, owning 180 acres of Lot 43, Con. 4, valued at \$8,000. Born in the county, 1839. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Martin, James, farmer on Lot 42, Con. 4, which he rents. He settled in Essex about 1873. Is a native of Cornwall, England. Born, 1858. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Mickle, W. C., farmer and carpenter, owns 120 acres of Lot 58, Con. 6, worth \$6,000. He was born in the county, 1822. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Marontate, Thomas, farmer. Resides on Lot 87, Con. 8, of which he has 50 acres, valued at \$2,500. He has lived in the county since 1840. P.O. address, Comet.

Ouellette, A. G. D., farmer and stock-dealer. Owns 200 acres, situated on Lots 98 and 99, Con. 9, worth \$12,000. He was born at Windsor in 1834. P.O. address, Vereker.

Ong, Benjamin, farmer. Lives on Lot 50, Con. 5, owning 50 acres; value, \$5,000. He came to the county in 1863. Born in Pennsylvania, U.S., 1835. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Otton, Arthur, teacher. He was born in Prince Edward County. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Ouellette, Luke, farmer and stock-dealer. Is owner of 200 acres situated in Lots 97, 98 and 99, Con. 9, worth \$8,000. He was born at Windsor, 1838. P.O. address, Vereker.

Patton, J. S., farmer. Owning 100 acres of Lot 5, Con. 1, valued at \$12,000. Was born in Brant County, 1838, and came to Essex in 1855. He is an ex-Councillor. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Pillon, A. & V., carriage makers and general blacksmiths. They reside on Lots 92 and 93, Con. 8, owning 18 acres and other property worth \$3,000. Messrs. Pillon have lived in the township since birth. P.O. address, Vereker.

Parks, Joseph, farmer. Has 100 acres of Lots 83 and 84, Con. 7, valued at \$7,500. He came to the county in 1854. Is an Englishman; born 1839. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Parks, T. H., farmer. Owns 150 acres situated on Lot 83, Con. 7, worth \$10,000. He came here in 1854. Was born in York County, 1846. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Pigeon, George, farmer. Has 100 acres of Lot 50, Con. 5, valued at \$6,000. He has lived in the county from 1854. Born in Warwickshire, England, 1833. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Pastorous, G. A., farmer and steam thrasher. Owning 50 acres situated in Lot 81, Con. 7, worth \$2,500. He was born in the county, 1841. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Pearce, James E., farmer and pedlar. He has 86 acres situated in Lot 13, Con. 1, worth \$5,000. Came to Essex in 1856. Born at Cleveland, U.S., 1851. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Robidoux, Gaurent, farmer. Has 175 acres of Lot 73, Con. 6. He has been a Township Councillor for 14 years, and was born in Malden. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Robbins, G. C. Owns property in the township worth \$6,000. He came here in 1874. Is a native of St. Louis, U.S., and was born in 1825. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Reaume, E. F., farmer. Owns 375 acres situated in Lots 12 and 19, Con. 1, valued at \$6,000. He was born in the county, 1828. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Shay, Hardy, farmer. Has 50 acres of Lot 69, Con. 6, worth \$3,500. He was born in the county, 1853. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Sellars, Robert, farmer. Lives on Lot 66, Con. 7, and owns 72 acres, valued at \$3,500. He has lived in the county since birth, 1846. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Sellars, J. M., farmer. On Lot 66, Con. 7, owning 72 acres, valued at \$3,500. He was born in Essex County, 1845. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Squire, William, farmer. Lives on Lot 67, Con. 6, and owns 277 acres, worth \$10,000. He was born on Long Island, N. Y., in 1836, and came to Essex County in 1838. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Shaw, Richard, farmer and stock dealer on Lot 34, Con. 4. He owns 159 acres, valued at \$6,000. Has lived in the county since birth, 1835. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Sellars, Anthony, farmer. Owns 73 acres of Lot 66, Con. 7, worth \$3,000. Was born in Ireland, 1815. Came to Essex County in 1836. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Toffemire, Charles, farmer. Has 88 acres situated in Lot 96, Con. 9, valued at \$5,000. He has lived in the county since birth, in 1821. P.O. address, Vereker.

BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY OF ESSEX COUNTY SUBSCRIBERS.

John, farmer. He owns 100 acres of Lot 42, n. 4, valued at \$6,000. Was born in England, 1822. Settled in Essex in 1873. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Henry, retired farmer. Owns 30 acres of land, worth \$3,000, situated in Lot 24, Con. 2. He has held nearly all the municipal offices, and still holds that of J. P. Was born in the county, 1801. P.O. address and residence, Amherstburg.

W. H., farmer. Has 87½ acres of Lot 85, n. 7, valued at \$5,500. He has lived in the county from 1860. P.O. address, Comet.

John, farmer. He lives on Lot 29, Con. 3, where he owns 46 acres, worth \$2,000. He came here in 1857. Is an Englishman; born in 1851. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Brantford, farmer. Owns 108½ acres of Lot 55, n. 6, valued at \$5,500. He was born in the county, 1839. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

TOWNSHIP OF MERSEA.

James, farmer. Owns 100 acres of Lot 11, Con. 11. He came to the township in 1874. Is an Irishman; born, 1817. P.O. address, Comber.

Isaac, farmer. Has 100 acres of Lot 6, Con. 1. Settled here in 1854. He was born in Suffolk county, England, 1815. Came to Canada, 1844. P.O. address, Blytheswood.

John and Norman, farmers. Owning 50 acres each, in Lot 9, Con. 8; valued at \$5,000. They are both Canadians; one was born in Quebec, 1845, the other in Mersea Township, 1856. P.O. address, Blytheswood.

George, farmer. Resides on Lot 20, Con. 8, of which he has 100 acres, worth \$5,000. He settled here in 1854. Born at Enniskillen, Ireland, 1835. P.O. address, Wheatley.

D., farmer on Lot 8, Con. 5, renting 50 acres. Came to the county in 1877. Is a Canadian; born, 1845. P.O. address, Leamington.

John, farmer. Owning 100 acres of Lot 6, n. 10. He settled in Essex about 1835. Is a native of Yorkshire, England, where he was born 1830. P.O. address, Blytheswood.

William, P., farmer on Lot 6, Con. 6, of which he has 100 acres. He has lived in the township since 1860. P.O. address, Leamington.

John, J. A., saw mill owner, and proprietor of acres, situated in Lot 13, Con. 5. He came to the township in 1872. Was born in Wentworth county, 1840. P.O. address, Leamington.

Colin, farmer on Lots 12 and 13, Con. B and C, has 150 acres, and settled here in 1874. Born Edinburgh, Scotland, 1833. His father (John) is Crown Land Agent for Huron County. P.O. address, Leamington.

Richard, farmer. He lives on Lot 22, Con. 9, owning 150 acres; worth, \$8,000. He came to Essex County in 1839. Born in Gloucestershire, England, 1820. P.O. address, Wheatley.

Walter, farmer. He has 300 acres of land, situated in Lot 5, Con. 8, and Lot 7, Con. 10. 20 years he has held a seat at the Council board. Came to the county in 1842. Was born County Armagh, Ireland, 1824.

Er, J. E., farmer and fisherman. He resides on Lot 8, Point Pelee, and has lived in the township since birth, 1854. P.O. address, Leamington.

Philip, farmer and fisherman, owning 150 acres, situated in Lot 7, Pelee Point, and Lot 14, n. C. He has also a vineyard on Middle Bass and, Ohio, U.S. Was born in Mersea Township, 1835. P.O. address, Leamington.

J., farmer on Lot 8, Con. 7, owning 100 acres. Was born in Gosfield, 1835. P.O. address, Blytheswood.

George, farmer. Owns 420 acres of land, situated as under: Lot 4, Con. 2, and Lot 6, Con. 3, Mersea Township; Lot 8, Con. 1, E.D., and Lot 7, Con. 7, Gosfield Township; also two houses and lots in Leamington. He came to this county in 1844. Was born in Kent County, 1839. P.O. address, Leamington.

Jacob P., farmer. Has 200 acres of Lot 2, Con. 1, and was born in the township in 1814. He sat on the Council Board 3 years and School Board 9 years. His father came to the county in 1785, from Pennsylvania, U.S. He died in 1833. P.O. address, Olinda.

John, Peter, farmer and fisherman. Owns 50 acres of Lot 7, Con. E, and a house and lot in Leamington. He has lived in the county since birth, 1820. P.O. address, Leamington.

John, Joseph, farmer and fisherman, owning 50 acres of Lot 9, Point Pelee. He was born in the township, 1852. P.O. address, Leamington.

Alfred, farmer. Owns 200 acres, situated Lot 231, Con. T. S. Has lived in the township since birth, 1853. P.O. address, Leamington.

Ellis, farmer. Lives on Lot 18, Con. 2. He was born in Mersea Township, 1858. P.O. address, Leamington.

H. S., farmer. Has 100 acres of Lot 218, Con. T.S., and has lived here since birth, 1843. His father (Joseph) came to the county in 1835, from England, where he was born in 1811. He died in 1877. P.O. address, Wheatley.

Thomas, farmer. Owns 200 acres, situated in Lots 7 and 8, Con. 6, and Lot 6, Con. 7. Was born in County Armagh, Ireland, 1833. His father (William) was also born in the same county, 1833, emigrating to Canada in 1836. P.O. address, Blytheswood.

Joseph, farmer. Has 100 acres of Lot 218, Con. N.T.S. He has lived in the county from birth, 1850. P.O. address, Wheatley.

John, John, farmer. Resides on Lot 218, Con. N.T.S., of which he owns 96 acres. He has been a Councillor, J.P., and Lieutenant of Militia during 1837-38. His father (John) was born near Belleville in 1790, coming to Essex County in 1863. P.O. address, Wheatley.

Lane, Hiram, farmer. Owns 100 acres, situated in Lot 231, Con. S.T.R. He came here in 1838, from Halton County, where he was born in 1823. P.O. address, Leamington.

Lamarsh, Robert, farmer, and Deputy Reeve. He is owner of 100 acres of Lot 7, Con. 4, and has lived in the township since birth, 1828. P.O. address, Leamington.

McLean, William, farmer, and proprietor of Wheatley Dock. He owns a house and lots there. Born in Gosfield Township, 1827. P.O. address, Wheatley.

McLennan, Hiram B., laborer and local preacher. He has 3½ acres, situated in Lot 12, Con. 6. He came to Essex County in 1840. Was born in Kent County, 1839. P.O. address, Leamington.

Morse, W. G., farmer. Owns 75 acres of Lot 2, Con. 1. He came here in 1851, and is Sec.-Treas. and Vice-President of the Agricultural Society. Was born in New York State, 1836. P.O. address, Leamington.

Middleton, George, retired farmer. Resides on Lot 23, Con. 4, of which he owns 100 acres. He was a Councillor for 18 years, and during the Rebellion of 1837-38 held a Lieutenant's commission in the Militia. P.O. address, Wheatley.

Malott, Michael J., farmer. Lives on Lot 237, Con. T.S., owning 100 acres. His father (Joseph) was also born in the county in 1801. He died in May, 1879. P.O. address, Leamington.

Malott, G. W., farmer. Has 100 acres of Lot 10, Con. 4. He has lived in the township since birth, 1832. P.O. address, Leamington.

Malott, Mrs. M. A. Farms 150 acres of Lots 5 and 6, Con. 1. Was born in Northumberland County, England, 1833. Came to Canada, 1834. Married D. N. Malott, 1857, who died, 1864. P.O. address, Leamington.

Noble, B., farmer. Owns 268 acres, situated in Lot 11, Con. 1, and Lots 12, Cons. B. and C. He came to the county in 1840. Born in Nottinghamshire, England, 1832. P.O. address, Leamington.

Nash, Edward, farmer and assessor. Has 75 acres of Lot 227, Con. S.T.R., coming here in 1870. He is a native of Kent Co., England; born in 1836, emigrating to Canada in 1851. P.O. address, Wheatley.

Pickle, H. H., farmer. Owns 65 acres of Lot 9, Con. 4; valued at \$4,000. He came to Essex County in 1854. Is a Canadian; birthplace, Brome Co. P.O. address, Leamington.

Quick, Cornelius, Sr., farmer, owning 60 acres of Lot 1, Con. 1. He was born in Colchester Township, 1805; married Catharine Malott in 1831, and has a family of 7, with 33 grandchildren. P.O. address, Leamington.

Quick, C. H., farmer. Has 200 acres situated in Lot 12, Con. A. He has lived in the township since birth, 1845. P.O. address, Leamington.

Quick, J. B., farmer and lumberman on Lot 221, Con. T. S., owning 100 acres. He was born here in 1847. His father (Benjamin) was also born in the county in 1812; he died on July 9th, 1870. P.O. address, Wheatley.

Roach, John, farmer. Has 50 acres of Lot 235, Con. N.T.S. He is Township Collector, and has lived here since 1847. P.O. address, Leamington.

Ruthven, H., farmer and wheat buyer. He owns 50 acres of Lot 1, Con. 2; and came here in 1849. Has held the office of Deputy Reeve, and was Postmaster 22 years. Born in Elgin County, 1826. P.O. address, Ruthven.

Reid, D. W., farmer, owning 100 acres of Lot 5, Con. 9. He came to the county in 1861, from Ireland. Born in 1854. P.O. address, Blytheswood.

Robson, Thomas, farmer and Councillor. He owns 35 acres of Lot 7, Con. B.F. Has lived in the county since birth, 1838. P.O. address, Leamington.

Read, Charles, farmer on Lot 5, Con. 2, owning 20 acres. He was born in Lincoln County, Ontario, 1848. Came to Essex in 1858. P.O. address, Leamington.

Stewart, Thomas, farmer. Resides on Lot 1, Con. 2, where he owns 50 acres. Has lived in the county since birth, 1852. P.O. address, Leamington.

Sheldon, Johnson, farmer. Lives on Lot 241, Con. N.T.S., holding 60 acres here. Born in the township, 1857. P.O. address, Leamington.

Straubel, Gustavus, farmer. Owns 100 acres of Lot 238, Con. N.T.S. He was born in Prussia, 1833, emigrated to the United States in 1850, removed to Oxford County, Ont., in 1855, and settled here in 1870. P.O. address, Leamington.

Settlington, Albert, farmer. Resides on Lot 9, Con. 1. He was born in this township, 1840. P.O. address, Leamington.

Settlington, George, farmer. Has 17 acres of Lot 6, Con. 1. He has lived here since birth, 1849. P.O. address, Leamington.

Tyrrell, William P., farmer and Postmaster at Windfall P.O. He is owner of 95 acres of Lot 24, Con. 11, and came here in 1877. Born in Elgin County, 1822.

Thompson, J. W., proprietor of saw mill, &c., Blytheswood. He is a native of England; was born in Lancashire, 1833. Came to Essex County in 1842.

Wigfield, Jonathan, farmer, and Division Court Clerk for 25 years. He owns 100 acres of Lot 227, Con. T.S., and has resided in the county from 1836. Has held the offices of Township Clerk, Treasurer, also that of Local School Inspector for 20 years. Is a native of Yorkshire, England. P.O. address, Leamington.

Watson, William, farmer, and Township Councillor for 14 years. He has 225 acres situated in Lot 223, Con. N.T.S., and Lot 224, Con. S.T.S. Was born in Durham County, England, 1829; and came to Essex County in 1836. P.O. address, Wheatley.

Wiper, John J., farmer. Owns 40 acres of Lot 241, Con. T.S. He was born in the township, 1850. His father (Thomas) is a native of England; born in Durham County, 1813, and came here 4 years after. P.O. address, Leamington.

Wilkinson, David, farmer on Lot 234, Con. N.T.S., of which he has 100 acres. He has lived in the township since birth, 1844. P.O. address, Leamington.

Wilkinson, F. A., farmer, owning 200 acres of Lot 234, Con. N.T.S. He was born here in 1817, and sat at the Council Board 10 years. His father (Francis) came to Essex County in 1804. He was born in Virginia, U.S., 1780. P.O. address, Leamington.

Warner, James, farmer and carpenter. Lives on Lot 23, Con. 3, owning 50 acres. He settled in the county, 1857. Was born in Elgin County, 1839. P.O. address, Wheatley.

Wilkinson, Arthur, farmer. Owns 100 acres in Lot 239, Con. T.S. He was born in the county, 1848. P.O. address, Leamington.

Wigle, William, farmer. Owns land in Cons. 1 and 2, of Mersea Township. He was born here in 1860. P.O. address, Leamington.

Wales, John, farmer. Has 150 acres situated in Lots 7 and 8, Con. 5. He settled here in 1850. Was born in Yorkshire, England, 1822. Came to Canada in 1833, locating in Toronto. P.O. address, Leamington.

TOWNSHIP OF ROCHESTER.

Bouteiller, F. P., merchant, notary and commissioner, and Reeve of township, Belle River. Native of France. Born July 22nd, 1836. Settled here, 1865.

Bailey, Wm., fruit farmer. Owns Lot 12, Con. 2, 200 acres, value \$8,000. Born in Ireland, 1824. Settled here, 1873. P.O. address, Belle River.

Belleau, Michel, teacher, school section No. 3. Native of Quebec. Born, 1842. Came here, 1865. P.O. address, Ruscom.

Brooker, John, farmer and bee keeper. Owns S.W. part Lot 28, Con. 1, valued at \$3,000. Native of England. Born, 1835. Settled here, 1869. P.O. address, South Woodslee.

Belanger, S., boot and shoe maker, Ruscom. Native of Quebec. Born, 1843. Came here, 1872.

Barrett, Silas, miller, Woodslee. Born at Orono, March 8th, 1849. Removed here, 1874.

Beach, Wm. E., farmer. Owns S. ½ Lot 3, M.R.S., 90 acres, valued at \$3,000. Born in Oxford County, 1845. Removed here, 1868. P.O. address, South Woodslee.

Brown, Alfred, farmer. Owns Lot 26, Con. 2, value \$3,000. Native of Canada. Born, 1823. Settled here, 1878. P.O. address, South Woodslee.

Bailey, Samuel D., carpenter, South Woodslee. Born in the county, 1845. Owns village property worth \$500.

Brossoit, Pierre, general merchant, Belle River. Born in Beauharnois, Quebec, 1837. Settled here, 1854.

Chisom, C. S., manufacturer and real estate agent, Belle River. Owns 60 acres of Con. 1, valued at \$7,000. Born in New York State, August 4th, 1818. Settled here, 1863.

Duprey, Jerry, general merchant, hotel-keeper and Postmaster, Ruscom. Born in Montreal, 1828. Removed here, 1862.

Deroche, Charles, farmer, owns 66 acres Lot 6, Con. 1, value \$2,000. Born in Maidstone, 1844. P.O. address, Belle River.

Fleming, Robert, farmer and School Trustee, owns S. ½ Lot 16, N.M.R., 100 acres, valued at \$3,500. Native of Scotland. Born, 1820. Settled here, 1856. P.O. address, Comber.

Farley, Adam, farmer, owns north part of Lots 13 and 17, Con. 5, value \$1,000. Born in the Province of Quebec, 1847. Removed here, 1871. P.O. address, Ruscom.

Gaboury, F., M.D., physician, Belle River, owns 200 acres, Con. 2, valued at \$4,000. Born in Rouville County, Quebec, 1842. Removed here, 1870.

Gillar, Tony, farmer, owns W. ½ Lot 10, M.R.S., 50 acres, value \$2,000. Born in Detroit, 1848. Came here 1863. P.O. address, Woodslee.

Giron, Francis, farmer, owns 57 acres of Lots 11 and 12, M.R.S., valued at \$2,000. Was born in the Province of Quebec, 1843. Settled here, 1879. P.O. address, Woodslee.

Gauthier, C. D., hotel-keeper and County Constable, Belle River. Owns village property valued at \$2,000. Was born in the county, 1833.

Hogan, John A., general merchant, Woodslee. Born in Perth, Ont., 1833. Removed here, 1851.

Hillborn, J. G., general storekeeper, South Woodslee. Native of York County, Ont. Born, 1850. Came here, 1879.

Hall, Norman A., farmer, owns 57 acres of Lot 20, Con. 7, valued at \$1,000. Native of York County, Ont. Born, 1857. Removed here, 1869. P.O. address, Comber.

Jariett, George, farmer, owns 63 acres of Lot 30, Con. 1, worth \$2,000. Was born in 1839, and has resided here since 1850. P.O. address, South Woodslee.

Knister, Henry, general merchant, Ruscom. Born, 1851.

Kerr, Robert W., carriage and waggon maker, Woodslee. Born in Scotland, Oct. 29, 1849. Removed here with parents, 1854.

Knister, Conrad, farmer. Owns Lot 14, N.M.R., 100 acres; value, \$5,000. Native of Germany. Born, 1820. Settled here, 1834. P.O. address, Comber.

Leboeuf, Eugene, dealer in coal, charcoal, &c. Owns 500 acres in the township, valued at \$25,000. P.O. address; Box 20, Chevalier.

Lesperance, John A., farmer. Owns north part of west part of Lot 20, Con. 1, 27½ acres, value, \$1,200. Native of New York State; born, 1842. Removed here with parents, 1852. P.O. address, Woodslee.

Ladouceur, Napoleon, laborer. Resides on Lot 8, Con. 1. Native of Montreal; born, 1853. Removed here, 1872. P.O. address, Chevalier.

Leak, George, farmer and J.P. Owns E. part Lot 20, Con. 1, and N. parts Lots 2, 3 and 4, M.R.N., 216 acres, valued at \$7,000. Native of Canada; born, 1835. Settled here, 1859. P.O. address, Woodslee.

Letaurno, Cyrille, farmer. Owns Lots 1, 2, and 3 and N. part Lot A., E.R.R., 400 acres, valued at \$12,000. Born at Detroit, 1832. Removed here, 1858. P.O. address, Ruscom.

Langlois, G., farmer and mason. Owns Lot 10, Con. 1; 100 acres. Born at Windsor, 1818. P.O. address, Belle River.

Lupien, J. A., harnessmaker, Woodslee. Born at St. Marie de Monnoir, Quebec, 1854. Came here, 1875.

Leboeuf, Noe, farmer and charcoal burner, Owns 200 acres in the township. Was born in Lower Canada, 1851, and removed here, 1880. P.O. address, Chevalier.

Ludlam, W., farmer and blacksmith, Comber P. O. Owns 189 acres, being Lot 15, M.R.N., and E. ½ Lot 15, M.R.S., valued at \$5,000. Born in Simcoe County, Ont., 1850, and removed here 1863.

Mather, Ralph, proprietor saw and grist mills. Ruscom P.O. Owns property in the township valued at \$7,000. Is a native of England. Born, 1823. Settled here, August, 1868.

Murray, John, Sr., retired farmer, Native of Scotland. Born 11th Dec., 1798. Settled here, 1837. P.O. address, Woodslee.

Mailoux, Dennis, farmer. Owns 67 acres in the township, valued at \$2,000. Born in this county, 1855. P.O. address, Ruscom.

Murray, John, miller and grain buyer, Woodslee. Owns property in the township valued at \$8,000. Is a native of Scotland. Born, 1834. Removed here, 1854.

Myles, Adam, farmer. Owns N. half Lot 26, Con. 1, 100 acres, value \$4,000. Born in Ireland, 1835. Settled here, 1848. P.O. address, South Woodslee.

Mills, J. B., general merchant, Woodslee. Native of Lincolnshire, England. Born, 1830. Removed here, 1880.

Mathers, John D., farmer. Owner of Lot 19, Con. 5, 200 acres, value \$7,000. Born in this county, 1852. P.O. address, Ruscom River.

Marshall, Cyrus S., school teacher, Woodslee. Born in Brant County, 1858. Removed here, 1879. Married to Miss Nettie Smith, 1880.

McCauley, John, farmer, J.P., and weaver of shawls, muslins, &c. Owns Lot 25, Con. 2, 146 acres, value \$7,000. Native of Manchester, England. Born, 1800. Settled here, 1837. P.O. address, South Woodslee.

McRay, D. D., lumberman and general dealer in staves, bolts, &c., Woodslee. Was born in 1852, and has resided here since 1880.

McIlroy, Mary, proprietrix of boarding house, Woodslee; also kept the first store in the village. Was born in Wentworth County, Ont., 1809, and removed here, 1846.

McCauley, Samuel, farmer. Owns Lot 26, Con. 2, 100 acres, valued at \$4,500. Was born in this Province, 1830, and has resided here since 1852. P.O. address, Woodslee.

McQueen, Joseph, hotel-keeper, Belle River. Was born in Elgin County, Ont., 1843, and removed here, 1855.

McCormick, Samuel A., proprietor of hoop factory, Belle River. Is a native of Scotland. Born, 1848.

Nuttall, James, farmer and bolt manufacturer, Comber. Owns 50 acres, Lot 13, N.M.R., value \$2,000. Was born in England, 1829. Settled here, 1867.

Parkin, Albert, hotel-keeper, Woodslee. Settled here, 1878.

Reberdy, Adoloz, carriage-maker, Ruscom. Born in Quebec, 1856. Removed here, 1869.

Ruston, A. B., proprietor of saw mill and dealer in all kinds of lumber, Woodslee. Was born in this county, May 2nd, 1840.

Ray, Moses, farmer. Owns parts of Lots 4 and 5, and Lot 6, W.R.R., 200 acres, valued at \$9,000. Born in this county, 1843. P.O. address, Ruscom.

Roy, Joseph P., farmer, &c., Ruscom P.O. Owns Lot 5, W.R.R., 120 acres, worth \$4,000. Born in this county, 1850.

Strong, Patrick, farmer. Owns E. ½ Lot 19, Con. 2, 100 acres, value \$4,000. Canadian by birth. Born, 1837, and removed here with parents the following year. P.O. address, Woodslee.

Strong, James, farmer, and formerly Treasurer of Township. Owns parts of Lots 1 and 2, L.S., 162 acres, value \$5,000. Born at Perth, Ontario, 1832. Removed here with parents, 1837. P.O. address, Ruscom.

Strong, Nicholas, farmer. Owns Lot 1, L.S., 100 acres, valued at \$3,000. Born in this county, 1844. P.O. address, Ruscom.

Smith, Edmund, farmer—fruit farming a specialty, P.O. address Woodslee. Owns 50 acres, Lot 11, M.R.N., value, \$2,000. Born in this county, 1846.

Smith, Joseph, boot and shoe manufacturer, Ruscom. Owns 50 acres in the township, valued at \$1,200. Born in New York State, 1848. Came here, 1873.

Sullivan, Mary J., school teacher, R.C.S.S., Woodslee. Second daughter of Daniel Sullivan, Esq. Was born in this county, 1862.

Simon, Conrad, farmer. Owns N. ½ Lot 8, M.R.S., 100 acres, value \$3,000. Born in Germany, 1801. Settled here, 1836. P.O. address, Woodslee.

Stothard, T. H., farmer and stock-raiser. Owns 96 acres, Lot 13, M.R.S., value \$4,500. Born in Lincolnshire, England, 1845. Settled here, 1871. P.O. address, Comber.

Smith, S. J., farmer. Owns S. half Lot 12, M.R.W., 100 acres, value \$5,000. Born at Detroit, 1857. Parents settled here same year. P.O. address, Comber.

BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY OF ESSEX COUNTY SUBSCRIBERS.

Simon, Adam, farmer and fruit grower. Owns N. half Lot 11, M.R.S., 100 acres, valued at \$4,000. Was born in Germany, 1809, and settled here, 1838. P.O. address, Woodslee.

Taylor, Wm., farmer. Owns 80 acres, Lot 16, Con. 1, value \$3,000. Born in the Province of Quebec, 1827. Removed here with parents, 1833. P.O. address, Woodslee.

Traperine, N., farmer. Owns 80 acres Lot 14, Con. 5, valued at \$4,000. Native of Quebec. Born, 1830. P.O. address, Ruscom.

Thomas, Robert, school teacher, South Woodslee. Native of Peel County, Ont. Removed here, 1879.

Van Loven, C., Section Master, C.S.R.R. Was born in 1843, and has resided here since 1878. P.O. address, Woodslee.

Young, C. C., station agent C.S.R.R., South Woodslee. Born at London, Ont., April 23rd, 1854. Removed here, October 1, 1879.

Wilson, G. E., farmer. Owns parts Lots 8 and 10, M.R.S., 100 acres, valued at \$3,000. Born in Michigan, U. S., 1840. Removed here with parents, 1845.

Wilcox, John, farmer. Owns Lot 25, Con. 1, 116 acres. Born in this county, 1839. P.O. address, South Woodslee.

West, Wm. L., tenant farmer. Resides on Lot 25, Con. 2. Born, 1841. Came here, 1880.

Walker, John, farmer. Owns Lot 4, Con. 5, 200 acres, valued at \$6,000. Was born in the Province of Quebec, 1824, and removed here, 1847. P.O. address, Ruscom.

Walker, Timothy, farmer and house joiner. Owns parts Lots 5 and 10, Con. 1, 55 acres, worth \$2,000. Born in Yorkshire, England, 1829. Parents settled, 1834. P.O. address, Belle River.

TOWNSHIP OF EAST SANDWICH.

Boismeer, Columbus, farmer and Deputy Reeve, owning 50 acres of Lot 305, N.T.R., value \$2,000. He was born in the county, 1841. P.O. address, Windsor.

Burke, Martin, farmer and machine agent. Has 51 acres of Lot 306, Con. S.T.R., worth \$2,500. Is a native of the county; born, 1843. P.O. address, Oldcastle.

Brazier, Daniel, farmer. Resides on Lot 3, Con. 7, of which he owns 50 acres, valued at \$1,500. He came here in 1860. Born in New York State, 1851. P.O. address, Oldcastle.

Bensett, J. H., farmer. Owns 60 acres in Con. 2, worth \$1,000. He has lived in the county since birth, 1848. P.O. address, Walkerville.

Brassard, D., merchant and hotel-keeper, Tecumseh. He was born at Quebec in 1832, removing here in 1855.

Beaton, J. C., hotel-keeper at Maidstone Cross, the property of Mrs. McGee. Is a native of Ayrshire, Scotland; born, 1857. He came to Essex County in 1873.

Canniff, J. H., gentleman. Owns 22 acres of Lot 114, Con. 1, his property being worth \$20,000. He was born in the State of Michigan, U.S., 1820. Came here in 1880. P.O. address, Walkerville.

Cole, Abraham, farmer. Lives on Lot 12, Con. 7, owning 50 acres, valued at \$2,500. He was born in the county, 1845, and was elected twice a Township Councillor. P.O. address, Oldcastle.

Collins, Stephen, farmer on Lot 303, Con. N.T.R., of which he has 100 acres, worth, \$5,000. He is a native of England, and was born in 1811. Settled in Essex County, 1837. P.O. address, Oldcastle.

Copeland, J. W., carpenter. Has 25 acres of Lot 17, Con. 11, value \$1,000. He came here in 1872 from Wellington County, where he was born, 1848. P.O. address, Tecumseh.

Cahill, Francis, hotel-keeper, and owner of 47 acres, situated in Lot 307, Con. S.T.R., E. Sandwich; also 75 acres of Lot 3, Con. 6, W. Sandwich. Is a native of this county. Born, 1843. P.O. address, Windsor.

Cochoy, Louis, farmer. Has 25 acres, Lot 153, Con. 3, worth \$1,000. He came to the county in 1836 from Michigan, U. S., when four years of age. P.O. address, Tecumseh.

Collins, Charles, farmer, on Lot 4, Con. 10, owning 100 acres, worth \$4,000. Is a native of Hampshire, England; born, 1819. Settled here in 1850. P.O. address, Maidstone Cross.

Dugal, John, school teacher, Tecumseh. He has 50 acres of land in W. Tilbury Township. Born in the Province of Quebec, 1845. Came to Essex Co. in 1868.

Drouillard, F. X., farmer, owning 150 acres, situated in Lots 127 and 128, Con. 2, and Lot 99, Con. 1, worth \$7,500. Has also property in Windsor, valued at \$3,000. He was born in the county, 1822. P.O. address, Walkerville.

Driscoll, Jeremiah, farmer. Owns 50 acres of Lot 13, Con. 7, valued at \$2,000. He was born in the county, 1846. P.O. address, Windsor.

Deehan, James, farmer. Has 48 acres of Lot 292, Con. S.T.R., and 1 acre in Maidstone, worth \$1,000. He has lived in the county since birth, 1849. P.O. address, Maidstone Cross.

Dixon, W. C., farmer. He owns 206 acres, situated in Lot 11, Con. 11, and Lot 12, Con. 12. He settled in Essex Co. in 1865. Born in New Brunswick, 1814. P.O. address, Maidstone Cross.

Ferow, John, farmer. Has 50 acres of Lot 3, Con. 11, worth \$2,000. He came to the county in 1846 or 1847. Was born in Quebec Province, 1846. P.O. address, Maidstone Cross.

Farow, Mrs. S., is engaged in farming, and owns 48½ acres of Lot 3, Con. 10, worth \$3,000. She was born at Montreal, 1827. Came to Essex in 1846. P.O. address, Maidstone Cross.

Greaves, John, Jr., farmer. Has 97 acres of Lots 2 and 3, Con. 12, East Sandwich; and 30 in Maidstone Township. He came here in 1856. Is an Englishman; born in Lancashire, 1843. P.O. address, Maidstone Cross.

Hebert, Jacques, farmer and Councillor. Is owner of 90 acres of Lot 150, Con. 2, and settled here in 1832. He was born at Napierville, Quebec, 1819. P.O. address, Tecumseh.

Higgins, William, farmer. He has 150 acres, worth \$7,000, situated in Lot 2, Con. 6. He is a native of the county. Was born in 1844. P.O. address, Windsor.

Halford, Abraham, school teacher. On Lot 297, Con. T.R. He was born in the county, 1860. P.O. address, Maidstone.

Holden, John, farmer on Lot 3, Con. 5, owning 225 acres. He came here in 1861. Was born at Richmond, Indiana, U.S., in 1861. P.O. address, Sandwich.

Higgins, G. J., farmer and J.P. He owns 100 acres of Lot 6, Con. 5, worth \$3,000. Has lived in the county since birth. P.O. address, Windsor.

Halford, Richard, farmer. Owns 50 acres of Lot 297, Con. N.T.R., valued at \$3,000. He is a native of the county. Born, 1837. P.O. address, Maidstone Cross.

Halford, Annie G. Was born in the county, 1856. P.O. address, Maidstone Cross.

Hurst, George, farmer on Lot 15, Con. 9. Is owner of 75 acres, worth \$3,000. Came here in 1839. Born in County Kildare, Ireland, 1828. P.O. address, Windsor.

Johnson, J., farmer. Lives on Lot 111, Con. 2, of which he has 80 acres. He was born in Essex County, 1822. P.O. address, Windsor.

Janisse, Francis P., farmer. Owns 70 acres of Lot 20, Con. 2; value, \$3,000. Born in the county, 1849. P.O. address, Tecumseh.

Lyons, William, farmer. Has 200 acres of land situated in Lot 14, Con. 6, and Lot 15, Con. 8, worth \$6,000. Has lived in the county since 1837, and held the offices of Reeve and Deputy-Reeve. P.O. address, Windsor.

Lyons, John, farmer. Owns 92 acres of Lot 307, Con. N.T.R., worth \$4,000. Was born in the county, 1844. P.O. address, Oldcastle.

Little, George, farmer, on Lot 18, Con. 10. Is owner of 115 acres; valued at \$4,000. Born in Ireland, 1817. Settled here in 1842. P.O. address, Windsor.

McCarthy, James, farmer and carpenter. Owns 70 acres of Lot 301, Con. S.T.R., worth \$4,000. Is a native of the county; born, 1844. P.O. address, Oldcastle.

McCarthy, James, farmer. Has 75 acres, situated on Lot 301, Con. N.T.R., and Lot 14, Con. 6; valued at \$3,500. Was born in the county, 1837. P.O. address, Oldcastle.

McCarthy, Jeremiah, farmer and Township Collector, has also been Deputy-Reeve. Owns 116 acres in Lots 298 and 301, N.T.R.; value, \$5,000. Came to the county in 1825. Born in Ireland in 1820. P.O. address, Oldcastle.

McCarthy, Michael, farmer, hotel-keeper and Postmaster at Oldcastle. He has 118 acres, worth \$5,000, situated in Lot 301, N.T.R., and Lot 302, S.T.R. Born in the county, 1834.

McKenzie, Samuel, farmer. Has 158 acres, located in Lots 16 and 17, Con. 10. Came here in 1860. Is a Scotchman; born in Berwickshire. P.O. address, box 4, Windsor.

Moran, Henry, farmer and Township Reeve. He owns 50 acres, situated in Lots 142 and 143, Con. 2; valued at \$2,500. Was born in the county, 1846. P.O. address, Tecumseh.

Marentette, Radolphe, farmer. Owns 122 acres, situated in Lot 89, Con. 2, and Lots 95 and 96, Con. 3. Is a native of the county; born, 1842. P.O. address, Windsor.

Moran, Thomas, merchant and Postmaster, Maidstone; also owns 100 acres of Lot 294, Con. N.T.R., worth \$5,000. He was born in Ireland, 1832. Settled here in 1837.

Munro, John, miller. Has 3½ acres of Lot 295, Con. N.T.R., and mill property; value, \$1,500. He came here in 1874 from Grey Co., where he was born in 1853. P.O. address, Maidstone Cross.

Martindale, John, retired farmer, is now a money lender. Has been a Township Councillor, and resided in the county from 1801. Born in England. P.O. address, Tecumseh.

O'Neil, John, farmer, owning 50 acres of Lot 305, Con. N.T.R., worth \$3,000. Born in Essex County, 1843. P.O. address, Oldcastle.

O'Neil, James, farmer on Lot 1, Con. 9. He has 100 acres, worth \$6,000. Was born in Ireland, 1815. He settled in the county, 1845. P.O. address, Oldcastle.

O'Connell, Patrick, farmer and hotel-keeper. He owns 200 acres, situated in Lots 298 and 299, Con. S.T.R., value \$7,000. Was born in the county, 1829. P.O. address, Oldcastle.

O'Neil, James, farmer on Lot 5, Con. 6, owning 100 acres, worth \$3,500. He is a native of the county, and was born in 1850. P.O. address, Oldcastle.

O'Neil, John, farmer. Lives on Lot 299, Con. S.T.R., of which he owns 50 acres, worth \$3,000. He was born in Essex County, 1836. P.O. address, Oldcastle.

Parent, David, farmer. Resides on Lot 100, Con. 2. Has lived in the county since birth, 1855. P.O. address, Windsor.

Plant, John, farmer and proprietor of meat market in Windsor. He has 55 acres in Lot 16, Con. 8, and Lot 13, Con. 10. Is a native of England; born in Cheshire, 1833. He settled in the county, 1861. P.O. address, Windsor.

Robinet, Jules, grocer, butcher and general merchant, Tecumseh. Is a native of France; born, 1858. Came here in 1875.

Renaud, Cyprien, farmer and waggon maker. Lives on Lot 110, Con. 1. He owns 79 acres of Lot 39, Con. 1, Anderson Township, where he was born. P.O. address, Windsor.

Rounding, Charles, farmer on Lot 304, Con. N.T.R. He was born in England, 1841. Settled in the county, 1869. P.O. address, Oldcastle.

Ross, James, farmer, owning 75 acres of Lot 141, Con. 3, worth \$2,000. Born in Jamaica, 1838. Came to Essex County, 1853. P.O. address, Windsor.

Renshaw, Alfred, farmer on Lot 300, Con. S.T.R., of which he owns 50 acres, worth \$2,500. He was born in the county, 1860. P.O. address, Oldcastle.

Ross, James, farmer. Owns 50 acres of Lot 141, Con. 3. He came here in 1860 from the West Indies, where he was born, 1838. P.O. address, Windsor.

St. Louis, Alexander, farmer on Lot 123, Con. 1, of which he has 200 acres. Was born in the county, 1848. P.O. address, Walkerville.

St. Louis, J. P., farmer, on Lot 123, Con. 1. He has 150 acres, part situated in Lot 12, Con. 10, and has lived in the county since 1823. He has held various public offices. P.O. address, Tecumseh.

Shuel, Robert, farmer. Owns 150 acres, worth \$4,000, situated in Lot 1, Con. 6, and Lot 1, Con. 8. He was born in Ireland in 1843, and came to this county in 1854. P.O. address, Windsor.

Salter, A. P., farmer. Has 60 acres of Lots 76 and 77, Con. 1. P.O. address, Windsor.

Totten, Joseph, farmer and butcher, on Lot 295, Con. N.T.R., owning 50 acres, valued at \$2,500. Born in County Armagh, Ireland, 1827. Came here in 1850. P.O. address, Maidstone.

Vollans, Samuel, miller, owning 34 acres of Lot 5, Con. 5. Was born in the county in 1845. P.O. address, Windsor.

White, Peter, farmer and insurance agent. Has 100 acres, worth \$5,000, situated in Lot 1, Con. 6, and settled in the county about 1837. He was Township Clerk for 15 years. Is a native of Ireland. P.O. address, Oldcastle.

Whiteside, W., farmer, on Lot 306, Con. N.T.R., of which he has 100 acres, worth \$6,000. Is a native of Denmark. P.O. address, Oldcastle.

Watson, Robert, farmer, owning 25 acres of Lot 12, Con. 8, and 100 acres in Lot 11, Con. 9, where he resides. Was born in the county in 1840. P.O. address, Oldcastle.

TOWNSHIP OF WEST SANDWICH.

Bondy, Dolphus, farmer and fisherman. Owns a part of Lot 43, Con. 1, 35 acres, valued at \$3,000. Born here, 1853. P.O. address, Sandwich.

Bondy, Jacob J., school teacher. Owns 6 acres, Lot 36, Con. 1, worth \$700. Born here, 1860. P.O. address, Sandwich.

Bolton, Josiah, farmer. Owns 41 acres, Lots 54 and 55, Con. 2, worth \$4,500. Born in Philadelphia, Pa., and has resided here since 1867. P.O. address, Sandwich.

Birney, Mrs. G., farmer. Owns 45 acres, Lot 66, Con. 1, valued at \$2,500. Born at Toronto, 1840. Removed here, 1849. P.O. address, Sandwich.

Belleau, Aurel, farmer. Owns 25 acres, Lot 64, Con. 2, worth \$1,500. Was born in the Province of Quebec, 1854, and removed here, 1870. P.O. address, Windsor.

Beneteau, Elie, farmer and school teacher. Owns 120 acres, Lot 14, Con. 2, worth \$4,000. Born in this county in 1849. P.O. address, River Canard.

Belleau, Michael, farmer. Owns 62 acres in Lot 62, Con. 2, worth \$1,500. Born in the Province of Quebec, 1852. Came here with parents in 1867. P.O. address, Windsor.

Blabey, Luke, tenant farmer. Lives on Lot 21, Con. 2. Born in England in 1847. Came here in 1879. P.O. address, Sandwich.

Cook, C. A., contractor. Owns Lot 43, Con. 1, 200 acres, valued at \$10,000. Born at Buffalo, N.Y. Came here, 1880.

Clark, Christopher, farmer. Owns 123 acres in Lot 49, Con. 1, worth \$5,000. Native of Ayrshire, Scotland. Settled here in 1858. P.O. address, Sandwich.

Chappell, H., hotel-keeper. P.O. address, Sandwich. Native of New York State; born, 1833. Owns Lots 46, 47 and 48, Con. 1; also, some valuable property in Detroit.

Dumouchelle, Frederick, farmer. Owns Lot 84, Cons. 2 and 3. Born here in 1856. P.O. address, Box 51, Windsor.

Drouillard, Louis, hotel-keeper, Postmaster and farmer, Canard River. Owns 75 acres Lot 9, Con. 2, value \$5,000. Born here, 1838.

Drouillard, Joseph, hotel-keeper. P.O. address, Sandwich. Native of Michigan; born, 1843. Removed here with parents, 1845.

Drouillard, Pierre, farmer, and proprietor hotel and race track. Owns 40 acres Lots 8 and 9, Con. 2, valued at \$4,000. Born here, 1838. P.O. address, Canard River.

Drouillard, Thomas, farmer and Constable. Owns 35 acres Lots 32 and 33, Con. 2, worth \$1,200. Born in this county, 1840. P.O. address, Canard River.

Durocher, Joseph, farmer, Township Collector, &c. Owns 200 acres Cons. 1 and 2, worth \$8,000. Born in this county, 1847. P.O. address, Sandwich.

Deliel, John T., blacksmith and carriage maker. Born in this county, 1850. P.O. address, Carna.

Gignac, Adolphe, teacher, Sandwich.

Goyeau, Samuel, farmer and Township Councillor. Owns 120 acres Lot 83, Cons. 2 and 3, value \$7,000. Born here, 1844. P.O. address, Windsor.

Gignac, Eli, farmer. Owns 6 acres Lot 21, Con. 1, worth \$1,000. Born in this county, 1849. P.O. address, Sandwich.

Gignac, Richard, farmer and Magistrate. Owns 275 acres Lot 31, Con. 1, valued at \$12,000. Born in this county, 1824. P.O. address, Sandwich.

Herdman, Robert, farmer. Owns Lot 1, Con. 3, 100 acres, valued at \$3,500. Born in Scotland, 1810. Settled here, 1835. P.O. address, Sandwich.

Jolie, Noe, farmer and Deputy Reeve. Owns 60 acres Lot 42, Con. 1, valued at \$1,500. Born in county, 1835. P.O. address, Sandwich.

Jolie, Joseph, farmer and fisherman. Owns 40 acres Lot 42, Con. 1, value \$4,000. Was born in 1820. P.O. address, Sandwich.

Jennette, Charles, farmer. Owns 137 acres of 77 and 78, Con. 2, also 4 Lots in Windsor, worth in all \$12,000. Born in the county, 1842. P.O. address, Windsor.

Jessop, John F., farmer. Owns 60 acres, Lots 4 and 5, Con. 5, valued at \$3,500. Born in this county, 1851. P.O. address, Windsor.

Lajeunesse, Jacques D., farmer and Township Treasurer. Owns 60 acres, Lot 20, Con. 1. Born in 1838. P.O. address, Canard River.

Laframboise, Henry, farmer, carriagemaker and Township Councillor. Owns 50 acres, Lot 8, Con. 1, valued at \$3,000. Born in this county, 1851. P.O. address, Carna.

Laframboise, Pierre, farmer. Owns 100 acres, Lot 1, worth \$6,000. Born in this county, 1851. P.O. address, Sandwich.

Meloche, Daniel, farmer, fisherman and Township Assessor. Was born in this township. Owns Lot 47, Con. 1, 65 acres, valued at \$3,000. P.O. address, Sandwich.

Marentette, Joseph, farmer and waggon-maker. Owns 60 acres, Lot 3, Con. 4, value \$4,000. Born in this county, 1853. P.O. address, Windsor.

Maion, Louis, farmer and School Trustee. Owns acres, Lots 71 and 72, Con. 2, valued at \$8,000. Born in the county, 1800. P.O. address, Windsor.

Monforton, Wm., farmer and magistrate. Owns acres, being parts Lot 8 and 9, Con. 1, value \$6,000, also 50 acres in Anderson Township. Born in this county, 1817. P.O. address, Canard River.

Marentette, Patrick, farmer. Owns part Lot 3, Con. 4, 80 acres, value \$4,000. Born in this county, 1855. P.O. address, Sandwich.

Moore, Stephen, farmer. Owns rear Lots 30, 31 and 32; 80 acres. Native of England; born in 1855. Settled here in 1855. P.O. address, Sandwich.

McAuliffe, Mary, school teacher. Born in the county in 1859. P.O. address, Sandwich.

McKee, Elisha, farmer. Owns 100 acres of Lot 1, Con. 7; value, \$5,000. Born in this county, 1857. P.O. address, Windsor.

McKee, Richard, farmer. Owns parts of Lots 4 and 5, Con. 4, 92 acres; valued at \$4,000. Born in this county, 1857. P.O. address, Windsor.

Normandin, James A., school teacher, Sandwich. Owns part of Lot 65, Con. 1, 14 acres; valued \$800. Born in this county, 1849.

Rocheleau, Denis, school teacher, Town Clerk and Reeve. Owns 65 acres of Lot 15, Con. 1, and acres of Lot 7, Con. 2; valued at \$3,500. Born here, 1846. P.O. address, Canard River.

Renaud, Alex., blacksmith. He owns house and acres, valued at \$1,000. Native of this county. P.O. address, Sandwich.

Ross, George, farmer. Owns a part of Lot 50, Con. 1, a native of Scotland, and has resided here since 1874. P.O. address, Windsor.

Reaume, Jacques, farmer. Owns part of Lot 36, Con. 1. Was born in this county, 1831. P.O. address, Sandwich.

St. Louis, Francois, farmer. Owns parts of Lots and 61, Con. 3; 100 acres. Born in this county, 1852. P.O. address, Windsor.

Vollans, Isaac, farmer. Owns parts of Lots 5 and Cons. 3 and 1; 116½ acres, valued at \$5,000. Born in this county, 1840. P.O. address, Windsor.

TOWNSHIP OF WEST TILBURY.

Allyn, Charles F., carriage painter, Comber. Born Detroit, Mich., 1844. Removed here, 1872.

Allen, Andrew F., farmer. Owns 100 acres in township. Born in Peterboro', Ont., 1861. Moved here, 1878.

Beauchef, Baptiste, farmer. Owns E. ½ Lot 4, Cons. 3; 75 acres. Born in Lower Canada, 1842. Came here, 1854. P.O. address, Stony Point.

Caza, John, hotel-keeper and farmer, Comber. Owns 98 acres, Lot 7, Con. 5. Born in St. Amicet, Q. 1841. Came here, 1866.

Chauvin, J. B., farmer and Township Clerk. Owns 125 acres in Con. 1. Born here, 1845. P.O. address, Chevalier.

Cornwell, Thomas, farmer. Owns Lot 16, M.P.V., acres. Born on this lot, 1851. P.O. address, Trudell.

Desjardins, Israel, hardware merchant, farmer and Deputy-Reeve. Owns 240 acres in the township. Was born here, 1833. P.O. address, Stony Point.

Desjardins, Henry, Postmaster, Stony Point, a farmer. Owns 125 acres in the 1st Con. Born here, 1843.

Dupuis, J. B., hotel-keeper and farmer. Owns 41 acres Lot 20, Con. 6. Born at St. Jacques, P. Q., 1842. Removed here with parents, 1845. P.O. address, Trudell.

Dodson, R. E., farmer. Owner of Lot 13, N.M. V., 100 acres. Native of England; born, 1840. Came here, 1848.

Deschamps, Joseph, blacksmith and farmer. Owns S. ½ Lot 4, Cons. 4, 75 acres. Residence, Stony Point. P.O. address, Chevalier. Was born Lower Canada, 1841; removed here, 1874.

Elliott, Geo., merchant, Comber. Owns 87 acres of Lots 6 and 7, Con. 6. Born in England. Came here, 1846.

Elliot, John, farmer and livery, also J.P., Comber. Owns 50 acres, Lot 3, Con. 8, Mersea. Born Wellington County, Ont., 1844. Removed here, 1865.

Edmonds, Jacob, farmer. Owns W. half Lot 10, Con. 10. Born in Windham, Norfolk County, Ont., 1841. Removed here, 1874. P.O. address, Comber.

BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY OF ESSEX COUNTY SUBSCRIBERS.

Elliott, Peter, Sr., farmer. Owns E. half Lot 9, S.M.R.; 100 acres. Native of England; born, 1818. Settled here, 1848. P.O. address, Comber.

Fenner, John, farmer. Owns S. half Lot 5, N.M.R., 100 acres. Native of Germany; born, 1822. Settled here, 1857. P.O. address, Comber.

Foord, Jesse, farmer. Native of Haldimand County, Ont.; born, 1846. Removed here, 1865. P.O. address, Comber.

Gracey, Hugh, farmer. Owns S. half Lot 12, N.M.R., 100 acres. Born here, 1850. P.O. address, Comber.

Gallenno, B., farmer. Owns N.W. quarter Lot 3, S.M.R., 50 acres. Born in Kent County, 1811. Removed here, 1857. P.O. address, Comber.

Gall, Wm., farmer. Resides on Lot 6, M.R.S. Native of Scotland; born, 1845. Settled here, 1876. P.O. address, Comber.

Gagner, Louis, farmer. Owns W. half Lot 10, Con. 3, 100 acres. Born in Lower Canada, 1827. Removed here, 1870. P.O. address, Stony Point.

Garant, Paul, farmer. Owns W. quarter Lot 9, Con. 3. Born in Lower Canada, 1843. Removed here 1869.

Garry, Wm., farmer. Owns S.W. half Lot 15, Con. 2, 100 acres. Born in Hope Township, Durham County, Ont. P.O. address, Stony Point.

Holland, Hugh, farmer. Owns 99½ acres N. half Lot 13, Con. 3. Native of Scotland; born, 1835. Settled here, 1858. P.O. address, Stony Point.

Holland, Andrew, farmer. Owns S. half Lot 13, Con. 3, 100 acres. Native of Scotland; born 1832. Settled here, 1858. P.O. address, Stony Point.

Harmer, Wm., hotel proprietor and farmer, Comber. Owns 32 acres Lot 7, S.M.R. Native of Norfolk, England; born, 1841. Settled here, 1871.

Holland, W. J. S., Civil Engineer, Provincial Land Surveyor, &c., Comber.

Jardine, James, farmer. Owns S.W. half Lot 15, Con. 5, 53 acres. Born in Renfrew County, Ont., 1848. Removed here, 1871. P.O. address, Trudell.

Johnson, William, tenant farmer, Lot 15, M.R.N. Born in Ancaster Township, Wentworth County, 1850. Came here, 1875. P.O. address, Trudell.

Johnston, Mark, farmer. Owns N. ½ Lot 13, M.R.N., 100 acres. Native of Scotland; born, 1823. Settled here, 1871. P.O. address, Comber.

Keith, Robert, Sr., farmer. Owns 100 acres, Lot 12, Con. 3. Born in Scotland, 1820. Settled here, 1870. P.O. address, Stony Point.

Kenney, Patrick, farmer and section foreman C. S. R. R. Owns S. E. part Lot 19, Con. 3, 40 acres. Born in Rochester Township, 1838. P.O. address, Comber.

Kerr, Alexander, boot and shoe manufacturer, Comber. Native of Scotland; born, 1815. Settled here, 1863.

Lefevre, John, shoemaker, Comber. Born in Lower Canada, 1845. Removed here, 1878.

Lemire, A., M.D., physician and surgeon, &c., Stony Point. Native of Lower Canada. Has resided here since 1877.

Ludlam, Arthur, manufacturer, Comber. Born in Lincoln County, Ont., 1852. Has resided here since 1865.

Lefevre, Michel, farmer. Owns 100 acres, Lot 4, Con. 4. Born in Lower Canada, 1834. Came here in 1865. P.O. address, Comber.

Ludlam, Henry, blacksmith, Comber. Owns 189 acres, Lot 15 N. and S. M. R. Born in England, 1816. Settled here, 1863.

Lynn, David, farmer. Owns E. part Lot 5, Con. 11, 100 acres. Born in Peterboro' Ont., 1845. Came here, 1878.

Lickman, Charles, farmer. Owns S. ½ Lot 12, M.R.S., 100 acres. Born in England, 1833. Settled here, 1850. P.O. address, Comber.

Monpetit, Hyacinthe, farmer. Owns 100 acres, Lot 19, Con. 9. Born in Lower Canada, 1826. Removed here, 1866. P.O. address, Trudell.

Morris, Henry, farmer. Owns 150 acres, Lot 12, Con. N.M.R. Born in England, 1839. Parents settled here, 1840. P.O. address, Comber.

Morris, A. B., veterinary surgeon, Essex Centre. Native of York State; born, 1832. Settled here, 1875.

McKay, John A., farmer. Owns E. ½, Lot 12, Con. 7. Was born in Durham County, Ontario, 1852. Removed here, 1878. P.O. address, Comber.

McCarty, James, farmer and lumber merchant. Owns N. ½ Lot 6, Con. 4, 120 acres. Born in Raleigh Township, Kent County, 1841. Came here, 1860. P.O. address, Stony Point.

McAlister, Duncan, merchant, Postmaster, J.P. and Commissioner, Comber. Was born in Wellington County, 1844. Removed here, 1865.

McKeon, D. C., farmer and insurance agent, Stony Point. Born in Raleigh Township, Kent County, 1858. Owns 50 acres, Lot 10, Con. 1.

Nicoll, Peter, farmer. Owns W. ½ Lot 10, Con. 8, 100 acres. Native of Island of Jersey. Born, 1809. Settled here, 1871. P.O. address, Comber.

Nussey, James, farmer. Owns parts of Lots 10 and 11, Con. 3, 75 acres. Native of England; born, 1834. Settled here, 1876. P.O. address, Stony Point.

O'Neil, John, track foreman, C.S.R.R., and farmer. Owns N. ½ Lot 14, N.M.R. Born in Welland County, Ontario, 1856. Removed here in 1877. P.O. address, Henderson.

Palmer, Samuel, farmer. Owns S. ½ Lot 15, Con. 7, 100 acres. Native of Nova Scotia; born, 1829. Removed here, 1868. P.O. address, Trudell.

Prendergast, James, farmer. Owns 200 acres Lot 8, Con. 10. Native of New York State; born, 1833. Removed here, 1871. P.O. address, Comber.

Rice, William, farmer and Councillor. Owns S. ½ Lot 13, Con. 11, 100 acres. Born in East Oxford, 1851. Removed here in 1872. P.O. address, Comber.

Reaume, Antoine, farmer. Owns 33 acres of Lot 7, Con. 1. Born at Stony Point, 1857. P.O. address, Chevalier.

Reaume, Charles, farmer. Owns 150 acres, Lot 6, Con. 5. Born in Tilbury East, 1879. P.O. address, Comber.

Ross, Aaron, contractor, and house builder, Comber. Born at Whitby, Ont., 1849. Removed here, 1873.

Stuart, Daniel, farmer. Owns N. ½ Lot 11, Con. 4, 100 acres. Born in Scotland, 1827. Settled here, 1858. P.O. address, Stony Point.

Stoddard, Albert M., farmer. Owns 100 acres, Lot 1, M.R.N. Native of Michigan; born, 1856. Removed here, 1868. P.O. address, Comber.

Stoddard, Benjamin J., blacksmith, Comber. Native of Detroit; born, 1843. Removed here, 1873.

Shafer, Fred., farmer. Owns W. part of Lot 1, M.R.S., 50 acres. Has resided here since 1877.

Sarette, Pierre, boot and shoe merchant, Stony Point. Born in Lower Canada, 1852. Came here, 1874. P.O. address, Chevalier.

Tremblay, Pierre, farmer and Reeve. Owns 80 acres of Lot 20, M.R.N. Native of Lower Canada; born, 1822. Removed here, 1850. P.O. address, Trudell.

Thibert, Antoine, farmer, Commissioner and Assessor. Owns W. part of Lot 20, Con. 7, 88 acres. Born in Lower Canada, 1832. Removed here, 1850. P.O. address, Trudell.

Trudell, Dominique, farmer. Owns 38 acres, Lot 7, Con. 1. Born at Stony Point, 1854. P.O. address, Chevalier.

Taylor, Samuel, farmer. Owns S. ½ Lot 6, N.M.R., 100 acres. Born in England, 1802. Settled here, 1830. P.O. address, Comber.

Trembley, Edward, farmer. Owns 75 acres, Lot 4, Con. 5. Born in Lower Canada, 1839. Removed here, 1850. P.O. address, Chevalier.

Vinter, Alfred, farmer. Owns 100 acres of Lot 12, Con. 4. Born in England, 1847. Removed here with his parents, 1850. P.O. address, Comber.

Vinter, Charles, retired farmer. Owns 100 acres of Lot 13, Con. 4. Born in England, 1810. Settled here, 1850. P.O. address, Comber.

Vickerman, Robert, farmer and miller, school trustee, &c. He was born in Lower Canada, 1828, and removed here, 1853. Owns 160 acres of Lot 17, Con. 4. P.O. address, Trudell.

Wightman, Robert, farmer. Owns 70 acres of Lot 7, Con. 4. Born in England, 1855. Removed here 1861. P.O. address, Comber.

Walker, George, carpenter, joiner and general jobber, Comber. Native of Canada; born, 1856. He has resided here since 1877.

Whitley, James G., farmer and flour mill owner. He owns N. W. ½ Lot 6, S.M.R. He is a native of Peterboro' County, Ont.; born, 1845. Removed here, 1874. P.O. address, Comber.

Welsh, Walter, farmer and grain buyer. Owns Lot 18, Con. 2, and E. ½ Lot 17, 250 acres. Born in Ireland, 1844. Settled here, 1862. P.O. address, Stony Point.

TOWNSHIP OF PELEE ISLAND.

Andrus, J. C., harness maker, owns 5½ acres of Lot 37. He came to the island in 1875. Was born in Carleton County, Ont., 1843. P.O. address, Pelee.

Brawn, J. H. H., farmer and grape grower, on Lot 25, owning 15 acres. He was born in Holstein, Germany, 1820, coming here in 1869. P.O. address, Pelee.

Cummings, James, lighthouse-keeper. He has acted as Fishery Warden and Wrecking Agent, and settled here in 1850. He was born in County Wexford, Ireland, 1815. P.O. address, Pelee.

Cousins, Joseph, owns 24 acres of Lot 40, and settled here in 1871. Born in Perth County, Ont., 1848. P.O. address, Pelee.

Brown, L. S., farmer and fruit grower. He has 625 acres in Middle Island, and 1,500 acres of marsh land. Came here in 1874. Is a native of Ohio, U.S., where he was born in 1830. P.O. address, Pelee.

Dieffenbach, H., farmer and fruit grower, on Lot 55, owning 17½ acres. He came to the island in 1867. Was born in Erie Co., N.Y., in 1848. P.O. address, Pelee.

Delair, Annas A., timber contractor. P.O. address, Pelee or Leamington. He is a native of Kent County, Ont.; born there in 1863. Located here in 1880.

Ferguson, J. B., general merchant. He was born in Peterboro' County, 1821. Settled on the island in 1878.

Finlay, John, farmer and fruit grower (grapes and peaches). He owns 60 acres of Lot 54, and settled here in 1872. Came to Canada in 1846. Was born in Co. Tyrone, Ireland, 1848. P.O. address, Pelee.

Fisher, Lewis, farmer. Owns 15 acres of Lot 1, and came here in 1873. He was born in Anderdon Township, Essex County, 1846. P.O. address, Pelee.

Grubb, Walter, farmer and fruit grower, has 10 acres of Lot 40. Born at Edinburgh, Scotland, 1823; emigrated to Canada in 1832, settling first at Toronto. He came to Essex County in 1843, and settled on the island in 1868. P.O. address, Pelee.

Girardin, David, farmer and fisherman, resides on Lot 23. He was born in Mersea Township, 1838; removed to the island in 1879. P.O. address, Pelee.

Lidwill, T. J., farmer and fruit grower, on Lot 55, of which he has 34½ acres. He is a member of the Council Board, and located here in 1870, previous to which he lived in Colchester Township from 1809. Born in New York State, in 1808. P.O. address, Pelee.

Little, R., farmer, on the N. part of Lot 25, owning 50 acres. He was born in Colchester Township, 1839, and settled here in 1855. P.O. address, Pelee.

McCormick, William, J.P., farmer, grape grower, and proprietor of stone quarry. He resides on Lot 24, and has 304 acres of land. Is present Reeve and was formerly Assessor. Came to the island in 1834. Born in Colchester Township, 1817. P.O. address, Pelee.

McCormick, T. C., farmer, and proprietor of stone quarry. He owns 600 acres and lives on Lot 23. Is still a member of the Council Board, an office he has held for 5 years, and was previously Collector for the township. He came here in 1834 from Colchester Township, where he was born in 1821. P.O. address, Pelee.

McCormick, Miss S. A. Owns 146 acres, and resides on Lot 15. Is engaged at farming and grape growing, and located here in 1854. She was born in Colchester Township in 1829. P.O. address, Pelee.

McCormick, R. D., carpenter and farmer, owning 30 acres of Lot 30. He came here in 1854 from Colchester Township. Born, 1838. P.O. address, Pelee.

McCormick, D., Deputy Customs Collector, South Port, previous to which he sailed on the lakes for years as captain. He settled on Lot 18, and has lived on the island since 1834. He was born in Colchester Township, 1815. P.O. address, Pelee.

McCormick, Dr. F. B., physician and surgeon; also proprietor of Breeze Place Summer Resort, situated on Lot 34, of which he owns 30 acres. He holds the appointments of Coroner, and was born at Amherstburg in 1839. P.O. address, Pelee.

McCormick, P., farmer and assessor. Owns 350 acres of Lots 27 and 30. He was born in Colchester Township, 1831, and came to the island three years after. P.O. address, Pelee.

Quick, Z. O., farmer. Has 68 acres of Lot 18, and settled here in 1867. He was born in Mersea Township, Essex County. P.O. address, Pelee.

Reinheimer, H., farmer and fisherman on Lots 34 and 35, where he has 19 acres. He was born in Ohio, U.S., 1840, and settled here in 1876. P.O. address, Pelee.

Robertson, E. W., farmer and grape grower. He has 17½ acres of Lot 55. Born at Troy, N.Y., 1823. Came to Canada in 1836. Settled here in 1869. P.O. address, Pelee.

Smith, Williams & Co., wine manufacturers. They have 95 acres of land for grape culture, their wine cellar being capable of holding 30,000 gallons. They came here in 1866 from Kentucky, United States.

Smith, James M., farmer and lumberman. He resides on Lot 14, coming here in 1867. Was born in Niagara County, N.Y., 1822. P.O. address, Pelee.